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The Point of View sometimes alters effect. We have spent years in research, investigation, compilation. The expense incurred has amounted to many thousands of dollars. We think we have, in Merck's 1896 Index, produced a work which will be of great value as a guide and for reference.

The judgment of our readers yet remains. To this end we would desire an expression from the recipient: Now, after an examination of scope and plan; Later, as possible improvements suggest themselves looking to future editions.

Merck & Co.

129

MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA

FOR THE PHYSICIAN AND THE PHARMACEUTIST

MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.

AS THE ONLY INDEX OF THE KIND, IT
WOULD NOT BE IN THE HANDS OF ANY
TREATED WITH A STRONG, DURABLE
ADHESIVE ESPECIALLY APPLIED TO
ASSURE HARD WEAR AND USE.

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AS TO BE THE ONLY ONE
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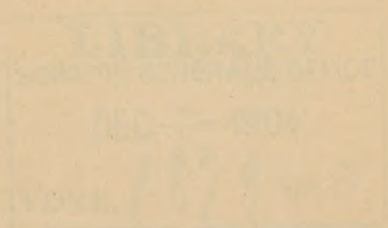
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MERCK & CO. NEW YORK

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MERCK'S INDEX

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AS THE CONDITION OF THIS VOLUME
WOULD NOT PERMIT SEWING, IT WAS
TREATED WITH A STRONG, DURABLE
ADHESIVE ESPECIALLY APPLIED TO
ASSURE HARD WEAR AND USE.

SECOND EDITION.

PRICE, \$3.00.

MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA

FOR THE PHYSICIAN AND THE PHARMACIST;

STATING THE

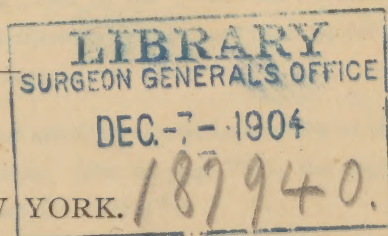
NAMES AND SYNONYMS; SOURCE OR ORIGIN; CHEMICAL NATURE AND FORMULAS; PHYSICAL
FORM, APPEARANCE, AND PROPERTIES; MELTING AND BOILING POINTS;
SOLUBILITIES; GRAVITIES AND PERCENTAGE STRENGTHS;

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS; THERAPEUTIC USES; MODES OF ADMINISTRATION AND APPLICATION;
REGULAR AND MAXIMUM DOSAGE; INCOMPATIBLES; ANTIDOTES;

SPECIAL CAUTIONS; HINTS ON KEEPING AND HANDLING; METHODS OF TESTING; MARKET
VALUES, ETC., ETC.,

OF THE

*CHEMICALS AND DRUGS USED IN MEDICINE, IN
CHEMISTRY, AND IN THE ARTS.*



MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

Annex
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1896

Our Readers

are earnestly requested to communicate to
Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O.
Box 2649, New York city, any suggestions
that may tend to improve the Third Edition
of this book, which is in process of preparation.

Whatever the Publishers can do to make
"Merck's Index" of still greater service to
the Medical, Pharmaceutical, and Chemical
professions will be gladly undertaken and
promptly performed in all subsequent editions.

Therefore, whoever will propose improve-
ments in the subject-matter, arrangement,
style, and form of this work for future
editions will thus be rendering valuable ser-
vice, not only to its Publishers, but to its
Hundred Thousand Readers as well!

PREFACE.

Our Purpose.—"MERCK'S INDEX" is to provide, for all who have to do with Medicinal and Chemical matters, *one handy volume*, as a ready means of quickly and reliably answering questions of fact that may arise in *any* direction, in the midst of their work. Instead of having to consult *several* Materia Medica manuals, Chemical dictionaries, Dispensatories, or other works of different scopes, the reader will here find *all* those various directions of research simultaneously considered, in *one* alphabetic, concise, and lucid series of descriptive paragraphs, under the heads of the several respective substances concerned.

"MERCK'S INDEX" furthermore affords *recent* information on the topics here related, that *cannot be obtained* from any other book or books. It has been brought "up to date," in the comprehensiveness and freshness of its information—not only on the basis of the contemporary periodical literature of the world, but also by the use of private researches and reports not yet published anywhere.

Hence the unique service of "MERCK'S INDEX" to the Physician, the Dispenser, the Analyst, and the Dealer, will be two-fold:

Firstly,—it will yield with ease, at a moment's glance, information that otherwise might have to be sought-for in many volumes before being found.

Secondly,—it will in many instances give satisfaction where tedious research throughout any library, however complete, must result in disappointment, or—what is worse—in misinformation; because the subjects in question, being but newly investigated, have not yet been described, or not correctly so, in the literature hitherto extant.

Scope of the Matter.—"MERCK'S INDEX" covers, in the briefest shape consistent with satisfactory results, the following categories:

- I.—Remedies or Remedial Ingredients that are *official* through the "U. S. Pharmacopœia":—those for which *processes* are given by the "National Formulary":—those in *established use* by American practitioners;—and those *recently introduced* into practice by domestic or foreign clinicians.
- II.—Chemical Preparations or Compounds that are of service in Laboratory or Manufacturing work, or for purposes of Instruction. (See, on page VIII, the explanation regarding the special class: "GUARANTEED REAGENTS" 1)

Excluded from the "INDEX" list are the following classes of articles (though pertaining to either of the above divisions) :

(a) Crude botanical drugs ; that is, portions of plants unaltered by chemical or pharmaceutical process (barks, herbs, roots, seeds, etc.).

(b) Such chemical or pharmaceutical preparations as are *not* adapted to be kept in ready-made form, because they rapidly deteriorate.

(c) Such medicinal mixtures as are of *secret* composition.

Arrangement of the Text.—The following hints may be useful, in enabling the reader to determine at precisely *which point* of the alphabetic scale he will find an article sought for :

1.—**The Alphabetic Sequence** applies, strictly, to the first *complete* word (whether subdivided by hyphens or not) of each list-name, *irrespective* of chemical or other relationships between the substances listed, that might run counter to such sequence. Several titles, composed of two or more *separate* words, the first of which is *common* to all these titles, always stand in one consecutive group of their own,—being arranged according to the alphabetic sequence of their *second* words, respectively. Thus—pp. 162-4 : under "Methyl" will be found, *first*, all the names composed of "Methyl" with a second, *separate* word, from "Methyl Acetate" to "Methyl Valerianate" ; then the *extensions* of the original word "Methyl" itself, by the addition of simple terminations, or of hyphens with other words *joined on* ; as, "Methyl-acetanilide," "Methyl-acetone," "Methylal." Further on, under "Methylene," there is another group of titles composed of two separate words each, from "Methylene Acetate" to "Methylene Iodide" ; then, again, *extensions* of the *first* word, from "Methylene-proto-catechuic" to "Methyl-strychnine."

2.—**The Grouping of List-names**, so far as it is not necessarily determined by the alphabetic sequence, exhibits the following features :

Salts (also Oxides, Sulphides, etc.) follow the name of the *base* : "Silver Nitrate"—*not* Nitrate of Silver.—*Double salts* are placed after the series of the simple ones of the leading base : "Potassium & Aluminum Salicylate" stands after "Potassium Xanthogenate."

"Acid," "Alcohol," "Aldehyde," "Balsam," "Dye," "Elixir," "Emulsion," "Extract," "Juice," "Oil," "Oleate," "Oleoresin," "Paper," "Resin," "Solution," "Spirit," "Syrup," "Tincture," "Water," are used as *leading* words of chemical or pharmaceutical groups ; while "Alum," "Ether," "Gum," "Sugar," and other obsolete pharmaceutical class-designations are *not* thus employed. *Nor* are *Latin* terms used ("Aqua," "Liquor," etc.) ; *nor* such modern chemical group-names as run counter to the prevailing chemical *trade* terminology of to-day (Amines, Anhydrides, Ketones, Phenols, etc.). *Volatile Oils* do not form a *separate* group ; nor do *Fluid Extracts*.

Reagents (see explanation of "MERCK'S GUARANTEED REAGENTS" on p. VIII) are listed under their various chemical names, throughout the alphabetic series.

Proper names and *Adjectives* used as parts of list-names are put at the *ends* of such names : "Solution-Fowler's ;" "Oil, Peppermint, Japanese."

Isomers and otherwise closely related organic substances are usually grouped *together* under the substantive part of the name,—the distinguishing *prefixes* being placed after the substantive : "Naphtol, Alpha-" ; "Pelletierine, Pseudo."—(For the sake of euphony or other formal reason, however, the prefix is sometimes retained at the beginning of the name : "Paraldehyde," "Meta-cresol-bismuth.")

Certain prefixes are usually left in their natural position: "*Oxy*-sparteine;" "*Hydro*-cotarnine;" "*Meth-oxy*, caffeine."—*Others* are placed after the leading word: "Caffeine, *Ethoxy*-."

3.—**Nomenclature.**—*Salts of the same base and acid*, differing in proportions of both, (also various *Oxides*, Sulphides, etc., of same base) are in most cases distinguished by appended *adjectives* of degree: "Iron Sulphate, Ferrous."—When Pharmacopœial nomenclature, or other firmly rooted usage, preferably employs *color*-descriptions for such distinction, this method has been followed: "Mercury Iodide, Red."—*Prefixes* have been used where more customary: "Barium Dioxide."

The so-called "*Acid Salts*" (Hydrogen-double-salts), in which *numeric prefixes* are usually employed in commercial chemical nomenclature, have been listed thus: "Potassium Bicarbonate."

Indefinite prefixes, as "per-," "sub-," when meant to indicate proportions in salts, &c., have been replaced by more descriptive terms (appended adjectives or definite prefixes): "Iron Chloride, Ferric;" "Bismuth Oxy-iodide;" to accord with good contemporary professional usage.—Where *exact* expression is impossible or too cumbersome, the indefinite terms are retained: "Bismuth Subnitrate."

True Anhydrides are listed as "Anhydride," under the name of the *acid* to which they are related: "(Acid) Acetic Anhydride;" whereas *Acids* or *Salts* from which a portion or all of the crystal-water has been expelled by heat, are designated by the adjectives "anhydrous," "dry," or "dried" placed *after* the list-name: "Acid, Oxalic, C. P., anhydrous."

Acid Oxides and *Anhydride Oxides* are *not* usually listed under the names of the *elements* whose oxides they are, but under "*Acid*": "Acid Tungstic."—Where custom points largely the other way, this rule has been departed from: "Antimony Oxide, Antimonic," etc.

Basic "Hydrated Oxides," or "Hydroxides," are listed as "Hydrates" ("Sodium Hydrate"), except in a few special instances ("Iron Oxide, Brown").

"*Ethers*" (excepting "Ether.—U. S. P.") are listed as salts or oxides of their respective radicals: "Ethyl Acetate," "Amyl Oxide," etc.

Synonyms are freely recorded, leading the descriptive matter under the various list-titles, and are also largely recognized in the *cross-references* found in all parts of the list. The chemically more exact designation, among several extant, is preferred for the list-name whenever no inconvenience results from its use: "Alizarin Yellow,—see Gallacetophenone."—Some of the synonyms given will *not* be found regularly indicated by cross-references; among these are principally certain *acid*-epithets employed in the names of *salts*. For example, the list gives: "Hydrochlorate," etc.; *not* "Chlorhydrate," etc.—But: "Sulphydrate," *not* "Hydrosulphate."—"Tungstate," *not* "Wolframate."—"Thiosulphate," *not* "Hyposulphite."—"Carbolate," *not* "Phenate" or "Phenylate."—"Sulphocarbolate," *not* "Phenol-sulphonate."—"Sulphocyanate," *not* "Sulphocyanide" or "Thiocyanate" or "Rhodanide." "*Bi*-" and "*Di*-" are, to some extent, used interchangeably.

Notwithstanding the efforts made in the production of this work, the degree of perfection attained may fall short of the reader's expectation. To him we desire to say that we shall highly appreciate all communications pointing out improvements deemed necessary or desirable in future editions.

THE PUBLISHERS.

THOSE USING

Chemical Reagents will be interested in the articles listed throughout this book with the designation "**Merck's G. R.**" (signifying: "*Merck's Guaranteed Reagent*").

MERCK'S GUARANTEED REAGENTS

signalize an absolutely New Departure in Analytical Work. Each "**Merck's G. R.**" has its actual purity status Exactly Designated on the Label by the means of Certain Assay Tests, thereon described, to which the contents of the package are in every instance Guaranteed to Conform.

These Exact Descriptions of the specific character of the contents will henceforth, on Merck's Reagent goods, take the place of the traditional—but, for the Analyst's purposes, practically meaningless—epithets heretofore employed; such as: "Chem. pure," "Pure," "Purified," etc.

Thus, the Chemist using "**Merck's G. R.**" is in each instance *accurately informed* of the operations for which they can be safely used, and also as to just how far he can depend on them in any chosen direction. This knowledge relieves him of the task hitherto incumbent on him, of *assaying* every fresh lot of any reagent he may purchase, in order to ascertain its precise kind and degree of purity; or of having even to reassay it when about to put it to a particular use not contemplated in a former assay.

Hereby the labor of the Analyst is simplified and facilitated to a marvelous degree—amounting, in effect, to a virtual revolution in laboratory methods.

Absolute purity from all traces of every foreign matter is, with most substances, a condition very difficult to obtain. In the majority of cases, it is actually *not* obtained even in chemicals intended for reagent purposes: because the processes by which it might be reached are usually so intricate, and so costly of time and material, that the price of such goods must be enhanced thereby so as to be far beyond what the consumer would be willing to pay for them.

The unwillingness on the part of the analyst to pay for "fancy" degrees of purity is based on the well-known fact that, for *most* of the laboratory work, "absolute purity" in all directions is *unnecessary*.

What the operating chemist needs most urgently and most frequently, in his reagent materials, is *not*: "*absolute freedom from each and every contamination.*" What he *does* need, in almost each particular part of his work, is: a *certain, known* degree of freedom from *certain, specified* contaminations, *such* as would be hinderances to that particular demonstration which a specific reagent in a certain instance *is* calculated to produce.

These "certain, known degrees of purity," as extant in a parcel of goods in "certain specified directions," *cannot* by any possibility be described or assured, as is attempted by the *old-style* label designations, through the means of general quality adjectives. But *they are* at once clearly and unequivocally set forth, beyond any chance of doubt or misinterpretation or undue latitude, through the plan adopted in the labeling of "**MERCK'S GUARANTEED REAGENTS.**"

With the Reagent goods put up in the old way, the chemist intending to use them for any specific and delicate purpose was obliged to divide all his analytical or synthetical work into *two or even three stages.*—**FIRST.** To examine or test his reagents or materials in various directions, so as to establish their precise *working value* or purity character, as considered in its bearing on the particular function for which they were intended. **SECOND.** To put them, if needed, through special *purifying processes*, so as to adapt them to the purpose in view. **THIRD.** To apply them to the actual performance of their destined duty.

With "**MERCK'S GUARANTEED REAGENTS,**" almost always the *first*, and often also the *second*, of these three divisions of labor become superfluous: and the *actual* work of analysis or synthesis can in most cases be performed *directly and immediately* without any preliminary investigations and preparatory operations to consume the time and effort and material that ought to be, and can *now safely* be, devoted exclusively to the main or final operation intended.

Thus, chemical work, instead of being compelled, as hitherto, to pass through the intermediate stages of investigation and possibly rectification of doubtful, inexact, and ill-adapted working factors, becomes, through the use of "**Merck's Guaranteed Reagents,**" an unbroken logical *chain of certainties*—a dealing with *known* quantities and qualities.

Merck's 1896 Index

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA FOR THE PHYSICIAN AND THE PHARMACIST.

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

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Please note: (1) that the prices quoted (including containers) are those ruling in the New York Market and are subject to fluctuations.

(2) That we publish the *Actual net cost* of all the articles listed.

(3) That *Physicians* must expect to pay an advance on the prices quoted, since these represent the figures that are actually charged to the trade and *do not cover expenses of any kind*.

The Abbreviation "Merck's G. R." stands for *Merck's Guaranteed Reagent*; "c. b." and "c. v." for *Cork-stoppered Bottle or Vial*; "g. s. b." and "g. s. v." for *Glass-stoppered Bottle or Vial*; "g. p. b." for *Gutta-percha Bottle*. For *Dose*, read *Dose by Mouth*; *INJ.*, read *Hypodermic Injection*; *APPL.*, read *External Application*.—*Other Abbreviations*, see Table at end of book.—*The Descriptions* below are given on the *best authorities* accessible at the time.

Abrastol,—see **Asaprol**.

Abrin Merck 15 gr. vial 2.75
Albuminoid; act. prin. of seeds *Abrus precatorius*, L. (Jequirity).—Brownish-yellow pwd.—*Sol.* W.—Exceed. toxic.—*Uses*: Sugg. by Kobert for prod. artifl conjunctivitis.—*Caut.* Handle very carefully. Smallest particle may be fatal in slightest wound. Extremely dangerous in eye & nose.

Absinthin Merck 15 gr. vial .50
Also in $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 10 & 5 gr. vials.
(Absinthin; Absynthin [or -lin]).—Bitter prin. fr. *Artemisia Absinthium*, L. (Wormwood).— $C_{40}H_{72}O_6$ (?).—Yellowish-brown, amorph. or cryst. pwd.; very bitter.—*Sol.* A., C.; v. sl. E.; insol. W.—*Melt.* 120–125° C.—Bitter Tonic.—*Uses*: Anorexia constip., chlorosis, &c.—*Dose* $1\frac{1}{2}$ –4 grains (0.1–0.26 Gm.).

Acacia.—*U. S. P.* lb. .55
(Gum Arabic).—Fr. *Acacia Senegal*, Willd.—*Sol.* 2 W.; insol. A.—*Lenitive*.—*Uses*: *Intern.*, bronch. inflam., gastro-intest. irritation, dry fauces, &c.; genly as demulc. Also pharm. & techn.

do. — *U. S. P.*—Powder lb. .65

Acenaphthene Merck c. v.—oz. 1.75
Constit. of coal-tar.— $C_{12}H_{10}=C_{10}H_6(CH_3)_2$.—Colorl. need.—*Sol.*, hot A.—*Melt.* 95° C.—*Boil.* 277.5° C.

***Acetal Merck**.—Pure, medicinal g. s. v.—oz. 1.07
(Diethyl-acetal; Ethylidene-diethylic Ether; Diethyl-aldehyde).—Prod. by imperf. oxid'n of alcohol.— $C_6H_{14}O_2=CH_3-CH(OC_2H_5)_2$.—Colorl., volat. liq.; agre. odor; nutty after-taste.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.831 at 20° C.—*Sol.* 18 W., 25 C.; all prop., A., E.—*Boil.* 103.8–104.4° C.—*Hypn.*, Sed.—*Uses*: Hypnotic, where chloral contra-ind.—*Dose* 2–3 fl. dr. (8–12 Cc.), in emuls. w. acacia & orange-flower water.

do. — Commercial g. s. v.—oz. .67
Uses: Techn.

Acetal, Dimethyl,—see **Methylal**.

Acetaldoxim Merck c. v.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 1.50
(Aldoxim; Acetaldehyde Oxim).—React.-prod. of aldehyde w. hydroxylamine.— $C_2H_5NO=CH_3, CH:N(OH)$.—Colorl. liq.—*Sol.* W., A., E.—*Boil.* 115° C.

Acetamide Merck c. v.—oz. .54
(Acetic Acid Amide).—React.-prod. of ethyl acetate w. ammonia.— $C_2H_5NO=CH_3, CO.NH_2$.—Wh. need. or scales; deliq.; mousy odor.—*Sol.*, all prop. W.—*Melt.* 82–83° C.—*Boil.* 223° C.

Acetaminol Merck

(Para-acetamido-benzoyl-eugenol).—React.-prod. of para-nitro-benzoyl chloride w. eugenol-sodium, followed by reduct. & acetylation.— $C_{15}H_{13}NO_4=C_6H_5(OCH_3)(C_2H_5)O-CO.C_6H_5-NHCOCH_3$.—Wh. scales, or cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* A.; insol. W.—*Melt.* 160° C.—*Uses*: Phthisis. Clinical data yet wanting.

***Acetanilide Merck**.—*U. S. P.*—lb. cartons.—lb. .43

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. cartons.

(Phenylacetamide).—Acetyl deriv. of aniline.— $C_6H_5NO=C_6H_5.NH.CO.CH_3$.—Wh., shin., cryst. scales; odorl.; sl'y burn. taste.—*Sol.* 194 W., 5 A., 18 E.; very sol. C.—*Melt.* 113° C.—*Antipyr.*, Analg., Antirheum., Antisept.—*Uses*: *Intern.*, fev., rheumat., headache, alcohol., delir., neural., sleepless. in children, &c.—*Extern.*, antisept., us'y in fine pwd., inst. of iodoform.—*Dose* 3–10 grains (0.2–0.6 Gm.).—*Max. D.* 20 grains (1.3 Gm.).—*Caut.* Avoid large doses in fever!

do. Merck.—*U. S. P.*—Powder

..... lb. cartons.—lb. .43

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. cartons.

Acetanilide, Mono-bromated,—see **Brom-acetanilide, Mono**.

Acetanisidin, Para,—see **Methacetin**.

Acetethyl-anilide,—see **Ethyl-acetanilide**.

Acetmethyl-anilide,—see **Exalgine**.

Acetnaphthalide, Alpha, Merck c. v.—oz. .54
(Acet-alpha-naphtylamine).—React.-prod. of alpha-naphtyl-amine w. acetyl chloride.— $C_{12}H_{11}NO_2=C_2H_5O.NH(C_{10}H_7)$.—Need.—*Sol.* A.; sl. in boil. W.—*Melt.* 159° C.

Acetnaphthalide, Beta, Merck

$C_{12}H_{11}NO_2$.—Long need. or plates.—*Sol.*, hot W.—*Melt.* 132° C.

Acetocinnamone,—see **Benzylidene Acetone**.

Acetone Merck.—*C. P.*, medicinal

..... c. b.—lb. .94

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Dimethyl-ketone; Dimethyl-ketal; Keto-propane; Methyl-acetyl; Pyroacetic Ether).—Prod. by dry distil'n of acetates.— $C_3H_8O=CH_3.CO.CH_3$.—Clear, colorl. liq.; fragr. mintlike odor; sharp, biting taste.—*Sp. Gr.*, when nearly anhyd., 0.7966 at 15° C.—*Sol.*, all prop., W., A., E.—*Boil.* 56–58° C.—*Uses*: *Intern.*, mild alter., anthelm., nerv.—*Extern.*, top. irrit.—*Techn.*, solv., &c.—*Dose* 5–15 drops in W. or A.—*Appl.* 10 to 15% solut.—*Caut.* Inflammable!

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the *Materia Medica*. Such articles as may be had of the **MERCK** Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: **MERCK**!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS**. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

MEMORANDA.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

*Acetone Merck.—Technical.....c. b.—lb. .49

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Uses: Techn., as preceding.

do. Merck.—Fr. Acetone-sodium-bisulphite.....c. v.—oz. 1.04

Acetone, Mono-chlorated, Merck

By chlorinating acetone.— $C_2H_5ClO = CH_3.CO.CH_2Cl$.—Colorl. liquid; pungent odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.162 at 16° C.—Misc. A., E., C.; insol. W.—Boil. 119° C.

Acetone-resorcin Merck

Fr. resorcin w. acetone, by fum. hydrochl. acid added hot.— $C_{15}H_{16}O_4 + H_2O = Sm.$, anhydrous prisms.—Sol., alkal. solut.; insol. W., A., E., C.—Melt. 212–213° C.—Antiseptic.—Uses: As resorcin.

Acetone-sodium-bisulphite Merck....c. v.—oz. .79

Comp. of acetone & acid sodium sulphite.— $C_2H_6O.NaHSO_3$.—Pearly, cryst. scales.—Sol. W.; sl. A.

Aceto-nitrile,—see Methyl Cyanide.

Aceto-phenone,—see Hypnone.

Acet-ortho-toluide Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00

(Acet-ortho-amido-tolual [or -toluene]; Ortho-tolyl-acet-amide).— $C_9H_{11}NO = C_6H_4.CH_3.NHCOCH_3$.—Colorl. need.—Sol. A., E.; sl. W.—Melt. 107° C.—Boil. 296° C.—Antipyr.

Acet-para-phenetidin,—see Phenacetin.

Acet-para-toluide Merck.....c. v.—oz. .79

(Acet-para-amido-tolual [or -toluene]; Para-tolyl-acet-amide).— $C_9H_{11}NO = C_6H_4.CH_3.NHCOCH_3$.—Colorl. cryst.—Sol., sl. W.; mod. A.—Melt. 149° C.—Antipyr.

Acetyl Bromide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.00

React.-prod. of acetic acid w. phosphorus pentabromide.— $C_2H_5BrO = CH_3.CO.Br$.—Colorl., fum. liq.; turn. yellow in air.—Boil. 81° C.—Uses: Reag. in org. synth., & anal.—Caut. Fumes irritate eyes. Reacts violently w. water.

Acetyl Chloride Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .57

React.-prod. of acetic acid w. phosphorus trichloride.— $C_2H_5ClO = CH_3.CO.Cl$.—Colorl., h'ly refracting, fum. liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.1905 at 0° C.—Boil. 55° C.—Uses: Reag. in org. synth., & anal.—Caut. Fumes irritate eyes. Reacts viol. w. water.

Acetyl Iodide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.07

React.-prod. of acetic acid w. iodine & phosphorus.— $C_2H_5OI = CH_3.CO.I$.—Brown, transp., fum. liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.98 at 17° C.—Boil. 105–108° C.

Acetyl-phenyl-hydrazine Merck....c. v.—oz. 2.00

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.

(Hydracetin; Pyrodin; Acetyl-phenyl-hydrazide).—React.-prod. of phenyl-hydrazine w. acetic anhydride.— $C_9H_{10}N_2O = C_6H_5.(NH)_2.C_2H_3O$.—Hexag. prisms, or tablets; silky lustre; odorl.; tastel.—Sol. 50 W.; A., C.—Melt. 123.5° C.—Str'ly Antipyr., Analg., Antiparasitic.—Uses: Intern., reduc. fev. generally; rheumat.—Extern., psoriasis & o. skin dis.—Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ –3 grains (0.03–0.2 Gm.) per day.—Appl., 10% oint.

Acetyl-tannin.....c. v.—oz. .75

(Tannigen).—Yellowish-gray, sl. hygro. pwd.; odorl.; tastel.—Sol. A., dil. sod. phosphate, carbonate, or borate; sl. sol. hot W., E.; insol. cold W.—Melt. 190° C.; softens at 50° C to a

honey-like mass.—Astringent.—Uses: Intern., chronic diar., not in acute diar.—Extern., chronic pharyngitis.—Dose 3–7½ grains (0.2–0.5 Gm.).—Appl. 3% solut. in 5% sod. phosphate.—Max. D.: Daily 60 grains (3.9 Gm.).

Acetyl-thymol Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.75

(Thymyl Acetate).— $C_{12}H_{18}O_2 = C_{10}H_{15}O.C_2H_3O$.—Colorl. liq.; pung. taste.—Sp. Gr. 1.009 at 0° C.—Boil. 244.4° C.—Antisep.

Acetyl-tropeine Merck.....15 gr. vial 2.00

$C_{10}H_{17}NO_2 = C_8H_{14}N.CO_2C_2H_3O$.

Acetylene-urea Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00

(Acetylene-carbamide; Glycoluril).—React.-prod. of glyoxal & urea w. hydrochloric acid.— $C_4H_4N_4O_2 = CO(NH)_2.(CH_2)_2.(NH)_2CO$.—Wh. prisms, or need., or yellowish scales.—Sol., hot W.

Acid, Abietic, Merck.....15 gr. vial .65

(Abietinic Acid).—By digest. colophony w. weak alcohol.— $C_{44}H_{64}O_8$.—Irreg., transp. cryst., flakes, or scales.—Sol. A., E., C., B.—Melt. 165° C (Maly).

*Acid, Acetic, Merck.—Glacial.—U. S. P.—

99.5%.—C. P.—Dissolves Oil of Lemon in all proportions.....g. s. b.—lb. .64

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Crystallizable Acetic Acid; Methane-carboxylic Acid).— $C_2H_4O_2 = CH_3.COOH$.—Str. acid liq.; acetic odor; crystallizes a few degrees below 15° C.—Sp. Gr. 1.055 at 15° C.—Indiff. to potass. permang.—Misc., all prop., W., A.—Uses: Chiefly techn.—Extern., caustic: warts or corns; vesicat.—Antid., emetics, magnesia, chalk, soap, oil, &c.

do. Merck.—Glacial.—80%—g. s. b.—lb. .39

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Misc., all prop., W., A., oil lemon.—Sp. Gr. 1.074.—Boil., ab. 117° C.—Uses: Techn. & medic. (caustic: warts).

do. Merck.—50%.—C. P.....c. b.—lb. .31

Also in 5, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Sp. Gr. 1.060=8.5° B6.—Indiff. to potass. permang.—Misc., all prop., W., A.—Uses: Techn. & medic.

do. Merck.—60%.—Pure.....c. b.—lb. .24

Also in 5, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Uses: Techn.

do. Merck. — U. S. P. — 36%. — Pure.

.....c. b.—lb. .20

Also in 5, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

$C_2H_4O_2 + aq. = CH_3.COOH + aq.$ —Sp. Gr., ab. 1.048 at 15° C.—Uses: Techn. & medic.—Dose 15–40 Ml (0.92–2.46 Cc.), well diluted.

do. Merck. — 30%.—Redistilled...c. b.—lb. .17

Also in 5 lb. bottles.

"No. 8." Sp. Gr. 1.040.

do. Merck.—Diluted.—U.S.P.—6%—c. b.—lb. .15

Sp. Gr. 1.008.—Uses: Substit. f. vinegar.—Dose 100–200 Ml (6.16–12.32 Cc.).

Note.—Other strengths of Acetic Acid are in the market.

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Acid, Acetic, Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Glacial.....g. s. b.—lb. .74

Glacial.....g. s. b.—lb. .72

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—(Res.) evap.: none whbl.—(H.M. & E.) 10% solut., supersat. w. Amm.; also add Amm. S & Amm. Oxal.: no chg. ev. kept warm hrs.—20% solut. by H_2S +aq.: no chg.—(H_2SO_4 .) 6% solut.; boil; add $BaCl_2$: no chg. in hrs.—(HCl.) 10% solut., by HNO_3 & $AgNO_3$: no chg.—(Empyreuma.) 5 Cc. add 15 Cc. W. & 3 Cc. 1% solut. $KMnO_4$: no disc. in $\frac{1}{4}$ h.

(Acid) Acetic Anhydride Merck.—Pure.....

.....g. s. b.—lb. 4.14

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Acetic Anhydride; Acetyl Oxide; Acetic Oxide; so-called "Anhydrous Acetic Acid").—By distil. acetyl chloride w. an alkali acetate.— $C_4H_6O_5=O(CH_3.CO)_2$.—Colorl. v. mobile, str'ly refractive liq.; v. str. acetic odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.080 at 15° C.—Indiff. to potass. permang.—Boil. 136-138° C.—Uses: Techn.; also in org. anal., & synth.

(Acid) Acetic Anhydride Merck's G.R. g.s.b.—lb. 4.24

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Sp. Gr. at 0° C., 1.097.—Boil. 137.8° C., at 775 Mm.

Tests:—Verify above properties.

Acid, Acetonic,—see Acid, Oxy-butyric, Iso-

Acid, Achilleic,—see Acid, Aconitic.

Acid, Aconitic, Merck.....15 gr. vial .25Also in $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.

(Equiacetic, Citridic, or Achilleic, Acid).—Fr. leaves & tubers, Aconitum Napellus, L. (Aconite), the calcium in which is comb. w. this acid. Also fr. citric acid by heat.— $C_6H_4O_8=COOH.CH_2.C(COOH).CH.COOH$.—Sm., four-sided plates.—Sol. W., A., E.—Boil. 186-187° C.

Acid, Adipic, Merck.....15 gr. vial 3.00

(Adipinic Acid).—Fr. animal & plant fats by oxid'n w. nitric acid, & fr. other sources.— $C_8H_{10}O_4=(CH_2)_4.(COOH)_2$.—Leaflets or smooth need.—Sol. A., E.; sl. in W.—Melt. 148-149° C.

Acid, Aethyl-acetic, Aethyl-malonic, &c.,—see

Acid, Ethyl-acetic, Ethyl-malonic, &c.

Acid, Agaricic, Merck.....15 gr. vial .40

(Agaric, Laricic, or Agaricinic, Acid).—The pure acid constituent of Agaric.— $C_{16}H_{30}O_8+H_2O$.—Wh., lustr. pwd.; odorl.; alm. tast.—Sol., sl. W., E., or C.; in 180 cold & 10 boil. A.; in oil of turpentine, hot glacial acetic acid.—Melt. 138° C.—Antihidrotic.—Uses: Night-sw. of phth., & to check the sudorific effects of synthetic antipyretics.—Dose $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.01-0.032 Gm.) at night, in pills.

Acid, Allomalleic,—see Acid, Fumaric.

Acid, Aloeresinic, Mulder-Merck...15 gr. vial .35

Fr. aloe resin, by nitric acid.— $C_7H_5NO_6$ (?).—Dark brown, amorph. pwd.—Sol. W.

Acid, Aloetic, Merck.....15 gr. vial .35

(Aloetic, or Polychromic, Acid; Aloe Purple; Tetra-nitro-

anthra-quinone).—Fr. aloes, by nitric acid.— $C_{14}H_4N_4O_{10}=C_{14}H_4(NO_2)_4O_2$.—Yellow, amorph. pwd.; explodes w. heat.—Sol. A.; sl. in W.

Acid, Amido-acetic,—see Glycocoli.

Acid, Amidobenzoic, Meta-, Merck...c. v.—oz. 2.50

(Benzaminic Acid).—Fr. meta-nitro-benzoic acid by reduct.— $C_7H_7NO_2=C_6H_4.NH_2.CO_2H$. [1:3].—Reddish, cryst. lumps; sublime eas.; sweet taste; aq. solut. turn brown by air.—Sol. 2 W., 4 A.—Melt. 173-174° C.

Acid, Amidobenzoic, Ortho-, Merck...c. v.—oz. 3.00

(Anthrantic Acid).—Fr. indigo, by boil. w. potassa.— $C_7H_7NO_2=C_6H_4.NH_2.CO_2H$. [1:2].—Plates, or rhombic cryst.—Sol. W., A.—Melt. 144-145° C.

Acid, Amidobenzoic, Para-, Merck...c. v.—oz. 3.00

(Amido-dracylic Acid).—Fr. para-nitro-benzoic acid by reduct.; or fr. acetyl-para-toluidine by oxid'n in boil. water w. potass. permang.— $C_7H_7NO_2=C_6H_4.NH_2.CO_2H$ [1:4].—Long, white, reddish, or yellowish need.; perman. in moist air.—Sol., mod. in W.; eas. in A., E.—Melt. 186-187° C.

Acid, Amidobenzol-sulphonic,—see Acid, Sulpho-anilic.

Acid, Amidocaproic,—see Leucine.

Acid, Amido-ethylsulphonic,—see Taurin.

Acid, Amidosalicylic, Hydrochlorate, Merck...

.....c. v.—oz. 5.00

(Hydrochlorate of Meta-amido-salicylic Acid).—By reduct. of nitro-salicylic acid.— $C_7H_7NO_2.HCl=C_6H_3(COOH)(OH)(NH_2).[1:2:5]HCl$.—Glossy need.—Sol., cold W.; hot A.

Acid, Amidosuccinamic,—see Asparagin.

Acid, Amidosuccinic,—see Acid, Asparaginic.

Acid, Amygdalic, Merck.—Pure....c. v.—oz. .79

(Amygdalinic, or Gluco-mandelic, Acid).—By boil. amygdalin w. baryta water.— $C_{20}H_{22}O_{13}=(OH)_7.C_{12}H_{14}O_4.C_7H_5.COOH$.—Cryst., v. hygrosc.—Sol., all prop. W.; insol. A., E.

Acid, Anacardic, Merck.—C. P....15 gr. vial .55

Fr. Anacardium occidentale, L. (Cashew nut).— $C_{22}H_{32}O_9$.—Mass of radiating, wh. cryst.; soft & sticky in warm weather; arom. sl'y burn. taste.—Sol. A., E.—Melt. 26° C.—Anthelm.—Uses: Vermifuge, in form of ammonium anacardate.

Acid, Anemonic, Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00

Fr. anemonin (extr'd fr. cert. spec. of Anemone by steam), by baryta water.— $C_{15}H_{14}O_7$.—Wh. pwd.; insol. in W.

Acid, Angelic, Merck.....15 gr. vial 4.50

(Angellic Acid).—Fr. root Angelica Archangelica, L., & fr. oil of Anthemis nobilis, L.— $C_8H_8O_3=CH_2.(CH_2)_3.COOH$.—Monocl. prisms, or need.; spicy odor.—Sol. A., E., hot W.—Melt. 45° C.—Boil. 185° C.—Arom. tonic.

Acid, Aniline-sulphonic, Para,—see Acid, Sulpho-anilic.

Acid, Anilotic, Merck.....15 gr. vial .35

(Anilotic, or Meta-nitro-salicylic, Acid).—Fr. salicylic acid, or salicin, by oxid'n w. nitric acid.— $C_7H_5NO_5+H_2O=C_6H_3(COOH).OH.NO_2$ [1:2:3]+ H_2O .—Colorl. need.—Sol. A., E.; sl. W.—Melt. 125° C.

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Acid, Anisic, Merck.—Perfectly white, cryst.

c. v.—oz. 1.40

(Methyl-para-oxy-benzoic Acid).—Fr. anethol or oil of anise by oxid'n.— $C_8H_8O_3 = C_6H_4.OCH_3.COOH$.—Long, wh. prisms or need.; odorl.; tastel.—*Sol.* A., E.; v. sl. W.—*Melt.* 184° C.—*Antisep.*, *Analg.*, *Antipyr.*—*Uses:* *Intern.*, inst. of salicylic acid in ac. artic. rheumat.; fev., neuralg., diab. mell., chronic gast., & intest. catarrhs, diarr., &c.; us'y in form of sodium anisate.—*Extern.*, oint. for eczem. erupt.; tooth pwd.; & pwd. with starch, for fetor of feet.—*Dose* 5-15 grains (0.3-1 Gm.).—*Antid.*, digitalis.

Acid, Anisol-sulphonic, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.75

By treat. anisol w. sulphuric acid; both the ortho- & the para-compound being formed.— $C_7H_7SO_4 = CH_3.O.C_6H_4.SO_3H$.

(Acid) Antimony Anhydride, — see Antimony Oxide, Antimonic.**Acid, Antimonous, — see Antimony Oxide, Antimonous.****Acid, Anthranilic, — see Acid, Amido-benzoic, Ortho-.****Acid, Arabic, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00**Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. vials.

(Gummic Acid; Arabin).—Fr. various plant mucilages by act. of sulphuric acid.— $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$.—Wh., amorph. mass; or brittle, transp., colorl. scales; str. acid react. in solut.; sour taste.—*Sol.* W.

Acid, Arachic, Merck.—C. P., cryst.....

15 gr. vial 1.50

(Arachidic, or Arachinic, Acid).—Fr. oil of Arachis hypogaea, L. (Peanut).— $C_{20}H_{40}O_2 = C_{18}H_{36}.COOH$.—Sm., shin. plates; pearly lustre.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Melt.* 75.5° C.

***Acid, Arsenic, Merck.—Pure.....c. b.—lb. 1.34**Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(True, or Ortho-, Arsenic Acid).—Fr. arsenic by digest. w. nitric acid (12) & hydrochl. acid (1).— $2H_3AsO_4.H_2O$.—Wh., transl. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses:* Chiefly techn.—*In medic.*, us'y in form of sodium arsenate.—*Antid.*, same as arsenous acid.—*Caut.* Highly poisonous!

do. Merck.—C. P., dry.—Free from Sulphuric Acid.....c. b.—lb. 1.59Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.**do. Merck.—Commercial, dry..c. b.—lb. .89***Uses:* Techn.**Acid, Arsenous, Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure, powder.....c. b.—lb. .77**Also in 5, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Arsenious Acid; White Arsenic; properly: Arsenous Oxide or Anhydride; or Arsenic Trioxide).—Fr. comm'l wh. arsenic.— As_2O_3 .—Wh., amorph. pwd.; odorl.; tastel.—*Sol.*, hydrochloric acid; v. sl. W. or A.—*Subl.* 137.6° C.—*Antiper.*, *Antisep.*, *Alter.*—*Uses:* *Intern.*, malar. fev., skin dis., chorea, neural., gastralgia, uterine disord., diab., bronch.—*Extern.*, remov. warts, cancers, &c.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{60}$ – $\frac{1}{30}$ grain (0.001–0.002 Gm.) 3 or 4 t. p. d.—*Appl.*, on neoplasms large amounts should be used, to get quick results; when it is dangerous. Must be kept from healthy tissues when topically applied; or dangerous absorption will occur.—*Max. D.*, ab. $\frac{1}{12}$ grain (0.005 Gm.), single; ab. $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (0.01 Gm.), p. day.—*Antid.*, vomit.; stomach pump or siphon if seen immediately; hot milk & water w. zinc sulphate

or mustard. After vomiting, give milk or eggs, & magnesia in milk. If saccharated oxide of iron or dialyzed iron is handy, use. If tincture of iron & ammonia water are within reach, precip. former with latter, collect precip. on a strainer, & give it wet. Always give antidotes, be the case never so hopeless.—*Incomp.*, tannic acid, infusion cinchona, salts of iron, magnesium, &c.—*Caut.* Keep with every care against mistake or accident. Highly poisonous!

***Acid, Arsenous, Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure, lumps.....c. b.—lb. .20**Also in 5, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

As_2O_3 .—Heavy, amorph. masses; at first transl., glass-like appear., but slowly becom. wh. opaque.—*Sp. Gr.* 3.738–3.699.—*Sol.*, hydrochl. acid.—*Uses & Doses:* Same as preceding.

do. — Commercial, lumps...bulk.—lb. .10

By-product in working cobalt, nickel, silver, zinc, & tin, ores.— As_2O_3 .—Heavy, amorph. masses; transl., or wh. opaque.—*Uses:* Techn.—*Caut.* Highly poisonous!

do. — Commercial, powder...bulk.—lb. .10**Acid, Arsenous, Merck's G. R.**

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Lumps.....c. b.—lb. .32**Powder.....c. b.—lb. .93**Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—(*Res.*) subl.: none.—(*S.*) subl. v. sm. quant. in covered dish; no color in subl.—*N. B.*: Pot. ars. solut. (made herefrom) will be free S. so as to keep well.

Acid, Asparaginic, Merck... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 4.00

Also in 15 to 10 gr. vials.

(Asparagic, Aspartic, or Amido-succinic, Acid).—Fr. asparagin by saponif. w. hydrochl. acid.— $C_4H_7NO_4 = COOH.CH_2.CH(NH_2).COOH$.—Sm. rhombic cryst.; odorl.; sl. sour.—*Sol.*, sl. in hot W.; in alkali solut.—*Reag.*, prevents precip. of copper by potass. hydrate.

Acid, Atropic, Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00

(Alpha-phenyl-acrylic Acid).—Fr. atropine by baryta water, or by heat. w. hydrochl. acid.— $C_9H_8O_2 = CH_2.C_6H_5.COOH$.—Needl., prism. cryst., or monoc. scales; volat. w. steam.—*Sol.*, carbon disulphide, A., E.; sl. W.—*Melt.* 106–107° C.—*Boil.* 267° C, w. part. decomp.

Acid, Azelaic, Merck.....15 gr. vial .75

(Azelaic, Anchoic, or Lepargylic, Acid).—Oxid'n. prod. of oleic acid, coconut oil, Chinese wax, or castor oil.— $C_9H_{16}O_4 = C_7H_{14}(COOH)_2$.—Large, thin scales, or plates.—*Sol.* W., A., E.—*Melt.* 106–107° C.—*Boil.* 360° C.

Acid, Benzoic, from Siam Benzoin, Merck.—**U. S. P.—Sublimed.....c. b.—lb. 4.00**Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Phenylformic Acid).— $C_7H_6O_2 = C_6H_5.COOH$.—Wh., pearly plates, or need.; or faintly yellowish; agre., arom. odor & taste.—*Sol.* 2 A., 3 E., 7 C., 10 G.; carbon disulph; 500 W. Bo. ax, or sodium phosphate incr. sol. in W.—*Melt.* 120° C.—*Boil.* 250° C.—*Antisep.*, *Antipyr.*, *Expector.*—*Uses:* *Intern.*, to acidify phosphatic urine; reduce acidity of uric-acid urine; control urin. incontin.; also in chr. bronch. & jaund.—*Extern.*, wound-dress. (1:100); in urticaria, &c.—*Techn.* (very effective), preserv. fruit-juices, alkaloidal solut's, &c.—*Dose* 10–40 grains (0.65–2.6 Gm.) 6 t. p. d.—*Incomp.*, corros. subl., lead acet., &c.—*Caut.* Darkens in light. Use amber bot's.

Acid, Benzoic, from Benzoin, Merck.—U. S. P.**—C. P., cryst., wet process...c. b.—lb. 3.85**Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

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Acid, Benzoic, from Benzoin, Merck.—U.S.P.
 —Sublimed, perf. white. lb. cartons.—lb. 2.00
 Also in 50 oz. boxes, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & oz. cartons.

***Acid, Benzoic, from Toluene, Merck.—U.S.P.**
 —lb. cartons.—lb. .70
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & oz. cartons.
 By oxid'n w. nitric acid.—Gen'l propert. same as preced.—
Melt. 121.3° C.—*Boil.* 250° C.—*Uses:* Intern., same as acid fr. benzoin; though some clinicians reject it.—*Extern.*, in surg.—1000 Gm. absorb. gauze soaked in sol. of 50 Gm. toluol-benzoic acid, 20 of castor oil, & 2430 Cc. methyl alcohol, produces an approx'ly 5% surg. gauze (Bruns).

Acid, Benzoic, from Urine, Merck.—Resublimed, perf. white.—lb. cartons.—lb. 4.50
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
 Fr. ur. of herbiv. anim.—Wh., lustr. scales, or need.; characteristic urin. odor.—*Sol.* A., E., sl. W.—*Uses:* Techn.

do. Merck.—Commercial, sublimed.—lb. cartons.—lb. 2.50
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
 Cream-wh. scales.—*Uses:* Techn.

(Acid) Benzoic Anhydride Merck.—c. v.—oz. 1.00
 (Benzoyl Oxide; so-called "Anhydrous Benzoic Acid").—Fr. benzoyl chloride, by potassium oxalate.— $C_{14}H_{10}O_3 = (C_6H_5CO)_2O$.—Wh., rhom. prisms.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Melt.* 43° C.—*Boil.* 360° C.—*Incomp.*, hot water, alkalies.

Acid, Benzoyl-amido-acetic, —see Acid, Hippuric.

Acid, Benzyl-acetic, —see Acid, Hydro-cinnamic.

Acid, Beta-naphtol-sulphonic, —see Naphtol Beta-sulphonate.

Acid, Bichloracetic, —see Acid, Dichloracetic.

Acid, Bismuthic, Merck.—c. v.—oz. 1.50
 Fr. bismuthic oxide, by water.— $Bi_2O_3.H_2O$.—Red pwd.—*Sp. Gr.* 5.75 at 20° C.

Acid, Boric, Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P., cryst., perf. white.—lb. cartons.—lb. .37
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.
 (Boricac, or Ortho-boric Acid).—Fr. crude, native boric acid.— H_3BO_3 .—Transp., wh. scales; pearly lustre; sl. unct. to touch; odorl.; faint, bitterish-acid taste.—*Sol.* W., A., G.—*Melt.* 160° C; volat. at h. temp.—*Antisept.*, Preserv.—*Uses:* *Extern.*, dress. wounds & sores; eye lotion; ringworm; eczema; o. skin dis.—*Intern.*, cystitis, tuberc., diar.—*Dose* 5-15 grains (0.3-1 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.—*Incomp.*, carbonates.

do. Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P., impalp. powder.—lb. cartons.—lb. .39
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.
Uses: Insufflat.

do. Merck.—Pure, perf. white, cryst.—lb. cartons.—lb. .18
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

*** do. Merck.—Pure, perf. white, powder.**—lb. cartons.—lb. .19
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Acid, Boric, Merck.—Crude. lb. cartons.—lb. .16
 Native in water of volc. regions.—Creamy wh. to gray scales; sl. unct. to touch.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses:* Techn.

(Acid) Boric Anhydride, Merck.—Pure, fused.—c. b.—lb. 1.50
 (Oxide of Boron; so-called "Anhydrous Boric Acid").—Fr. true boric acid by str. heat.— B_2O_3 .—Semi-transp., colorl. glassy, brittle solid; odorl.; vol. at h. temp.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Melt.* 577° C.—*Uses:* Blowpipe work; metallurgy.—*Caut.* Keep dry!

do. Merck.—Pure, fused, powder. c. b.—lb. 2.00
 B_2O_3 .—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Caut.* Keep dry!

Acid, Borocitric, Merck.—c. v.—oz. .30
 Wh. pwd.—*Antisept.*, Uratolytic.—*Uses:* Urinary calculi, gout, &c. Solv. power for urates & phosphates is said to be greater than that of any o. known remedy; bi-boro-citrates are the best forms.—*Dose* 5-20 grains (0.32-1.3 Gm.).

Acid, Borohydrofluoric, Merck.—gutta-percha b.—oz. .60
 (Borohydrofluoric, or Hydrofluoboric Acid).—Fr. boron fluoride, by water.— $HF.BF_4$.—Clear, colorl. liq.; str. acid react.—*Boil.* 130° C.

Acid, Borophenylic, Merck.—c. v.—oz. .54
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. vials.
 (Phenyl-boric Acid).—By act. of phosphorus oxychloride upon mixt. of boric acid & phenol.— $C_6H_7BO_2 = C_6H_5B(OH)_2$.—Wh. needl., or wh. pwd.; mild, aromatic taste.—*Sol.* W.—*Melt.* 204° C.—*Antisept.*—*Uses:* Chiefly techn., meat-preservative (in 1:5000 solut.). Fatal to lower forms of life, the higher being scarcely affected even by large doses.

Acid, Borosalicylic, Merck.—c. v.—oz. .54
 Comb. of boric & salicylic acids in molec. prop.; prob'y cont'g boro-di-salicylic acid, $(BOH[OC_6H_4.CO_2H])_2$, a substc. not yet isol.—*Antisept.*—*Uses:* *Extern.*, inst. of salicylic acid, us'y in form of sodium salt.

Acid, Borotungstic, Merck.—g. s. v.—oz. 1.32
 (Borowolframic, or Boro-nono-tungstic Acid).— $B_2O_3.W_9.2H_2O = B_2O_3.(WO_3)_2H_2O$.—Yellowish, syr. liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 2.6.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses:* Mineralogy.—*Caut.* Keep from air & light.

Acid, Brassidinic, Merck.—c. v.—oz. 1.00
 (Brassidic Acid).—Fr. erucic acid, by dil. nitric acid.— $C_{22}H_{41}O_2$.—Thin cryst. plates.—*Sol.*, mod. A., E.—*Melt.* 60° C.

Acid, Bromic, Merck.—Sp. Gr. 1.12 = 15.5° Bé.—Absol. free fr. Sulphuric Acid.—g. s. v.—oz. 1.00
 Fr. barium bromate.— $HBrO_3$.—Colorl., acid liq.; bromine-like odor. Turns yellow rap. on expos.—Decomp. at h. temp.—*Caut.* Should not be filtered thr. paper, as it is thus decomp.

Acid, Bromacetic, Bromobenzoic, Bromosuccinic, &c., —see Acid, Monobrom-acetic, Monobromobenzoic, Monobromosuccinic, &c.

Acid, Butylacetic, —see Acid, Oxy-butyric, Iso.

Acid, Butylacetic, Iso-, Merck.—15 gr. vial .50
 (Iso-hexaic, or Iso-caproic Acid).—Fr. iso-amyl cyanide by saponif.— $C_6H_{12}O_2 = (CH_3)_2CH(CH_2)_2COOH$.—Liq.; rancid smell.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.925 at 20° C.—*Boil.* 198.6-199.8° C.

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Acid, Butyric, Merck.—C. P., 100%-----

-----g. s. b.—lb. 2.14
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Normal or Fermentation Butyric, Propyl-formic, or Ethyl-acetic, Acid).—Fr. act. of living ferment of putrid cheese on sugar solut. — $C_4H_8O_2 = CH_3(CH_2)_2COOH$.—Colorl., limpid liq.; rancid odor; v. sour; solidif. at 19° C.—Sp. Gr. 0.978 at 0° C.—*Misc.*, all prop., W., A.—*Boil.* 168° C.—*Uses*: Techn.; some of its ethers serve as bases of artif. flavor. ingred for cert. liquors, soda-water syrups, candies, &c.

do. Merck.—C. P., free from Capronic & Acetic Acids.-----g. s. v.—oz. 1.00

do. Merck.—Conc., 80%-----g. s. b.—lb. 1.34
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

* do. Merck.—Conc., 60%-----g. s. b.—lb. 1.14
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

do. Merck.—Conc., 50%-----g. s. b.—lb. 1.09
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

do. Merck.—Technical, full strength--
-----g. s. b.—lb. 1.54
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Acid) Butyric Anhydride Merck.—C. P.-----

-----g. s. v.—oz. 2.50
(Butyric Anhydride; Butyryl Oxide; so-called "Anhydrous Butyric Acid").—By act. of butyryl chloride on a dry alkali butyrate.— $C_4H_7O_2 = (C_4H_7)_2O$.—Sp. Gr. 0.978 at 12.5° C.—*Boil.* 191-198° C.

Acid, Butyric, Iso-, Merck.—C. P.-----

-----g. s. v.—oz. 1.00
(Iso-propyl-formic, or Di-methyl-acetic, Acid).— $C_4H_8O_2 = (CH_3)_2CHCOOH$.—Colorl., limpid liquid; less disagre. odor than butyric acid.—Sp. Gr. 0.965 at 0° C.—*Sol.* A., 5 W.—*Boil.* 154° C.

Acid, Cacodylic, Merck.-----15 gr. vial .75

(Dimethyl-arsenic, or Kakodylic, Acid).—Fr. cacodyl & mercurous oxide, in presence of W.— $AsO_2C_2H_5 = AsO(CH_3)_2 \cdot OH$.—Large, permanent prisms; odorl.; sl. sour.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Melt.* 200° C.

Acid, Caineic, Merck

(Cahineic Acid; Calnein, Cahinein).—Fr. root Chilococca angulifuga & C. racemosa, Jacq. (Cahnea root).— $C_{40}H_{64}O_{18}$.—Cryst. flakes; odorl.; bitter-astring.—*Sol.* A., E.; v. sl. W.—*Diur.* & *Cath.* in sm. doses, Emetic in large.—*Uses*: Chiefly in dropsy.—*Dose*, *diur.-cath.*, 2-4 grains (0.13-0.26 Gm.); emetic, 8-15 grains (0.5-1 Gm.).—*Max. D.* 15 grains (1 Gm.).

***Acid, Camphoric, Merck.—C. P., cryst.-----**

-----c. v.—oz. .49
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.

By oxid'n of camphor w. nitric acid.— $C_{10}H_{16}O_4 = C_2H_5 \cdot C_6H_9 \cdot (COOH)_2$.—Colorl. need., or scales; odorl.; fbl. acid taste.—*Sol.* A., E.; in boil. W.; v. sl. W.; 50 fats or oils.—*Melt.* 187° C (corr.).—*Antihidr.*, *Antisep.*, *Astring.*, *Anticatar.*—*Uses*: *Extern.*, 2-6 aq. solut., w. 11% A. to each 1% acid, for ac. skin dis.; gargle or spray in ac. & chr. affect. of respir. tract.—*Intern.*, phthis. night-sw., chr. bronch., pneum., gonorr., anginas, chr. cystitis, &c.—*Dose* 8-30 grains (0.5-2 Gm.), dry.—*Max. D.* 60 grains (4 Gm.).

do. Merck.—Pure-----c. v.—oz. .44

Acid, Camphoronic, Merck-----c. v.—oz. 2.00

(Iso-propyl-carballylic Acid).—Fr. camphor or campholic acid by oxid'n. Found in mother liquor fr. which camphoric acid has been obt'd.— $C_9H_{14}O_6 = C_6H_{11} \cdot (COOH)_2$.—Wh., cryst. need.; hygros.—*Sol.*, eas. W., A., ord. E.—*Melt.* 186-187° C.—*Antisep.*—*Caut.* Keep from moist air.

Acid, Capric, Merck----- $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—each 2.00

Also in 15 gr. vials.

(Capronic, Rutil, Decylic, or Decoic, Acid).—Fr. oleic acid by distil'n.— $C_{10}H_{20}O_2 = CH_3(CH_2)_8COOH$.—Fine need.; faint, rancid, goat-like odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.93 at 87° C.—*Sol.* A., E.; alm. insol. W.—*Melt.*, ab. 80° C.—*Boil.* 268-270° C.

Acid, Caproic, from Butyric Acid, Merck-----

c. v.—oz. 1.00

(Capronic, Hexylic, Hexoic, Pentyl-formic, or Beta-methyl-beta-ethyl propionic, Acid).—Fr. crude butyric acid by fract. distil'n.— $C_6H_{12}O_2 = C_6H_{11} \cdot COOH$.—Yellow, oily liquid; fbl. odor of Limburg cheese.—Sp. Gr. 0.945 at 0° C.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Boil.* 205° C.—*Uses*: Chem.

Acid, Caproic, from Capronitrile,

normal, Merck.—Pure-----c. v.—oz. 3.50

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., & 15 gr. vials.

Acid, Caproic, Iso-,—see Acid, Butyl-acetic, Iso-

Acid, Caprylic, Merck-----c. v.—oz. 3.50

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., & 15 gr. vials.

(Normal Octylic, Octoic, or Caprylic, Acid).—Fr. cocoa-nut oil by saponif. & distil'n; or fr. normal octyl alcohol.— $C_8H_{16}O_2 = C_7H_{15}COOH$.—Colorl. liq. at ord. temp.; needles below 17° C.—Sp. Gr. 0.911 at 20° C.—*Sol.*, in boil. W.—*Melt.* 17° C.—*Boil.* 235-237° C.—*Uses*: Chem.

Acid, Carbazotic,--see Acid, Picric.

Acid, Carbolic, Merck. — Absolute, C. P.,

loose crystals-----g. s. b.—lb. .65

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Phenol; Phenic, or Phenylic, Acid; Phenyl Hydrate).—Coal-tar constit., in fract. boil. bet. 170° & 230° C.— $C_6H_5O = C_6H_4OH$.—Long, colorl. need.; charact. odor; when h'ly dil., sweetish taste. Deliq. in moist air; bec. red in light.—*Sol.* A., E., C., G.; sl. W.—*Melt.* 42° C.—*Boil.* 182° C.—*Antisep.*, *Antipyr.*, *Caustic.*, *Top. Anesth.*—*Uses*: For disinf. solut's or mixt's. For solut's to abort boils or carbuncles; dress wounds; keep flies fr. horses & cattle. In ulcers, inflam., vener. veget., nævi, hæmorrhoids, toothache, whoop, cough, diphth., &c. To prev. spread of zymotic dis.—(N. B.—Dangerous to infants; poisoning occurs by absorption).—*Dose* $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 grains (0.016-0.13 Gm.), h'ly diluted with W., or in pills.—*Inj.*, in urethra or bladder 1 part in 500 to 1 in 1000.—*Appl.*, by spray, 1% aq. solut.; as wash, $\frac{1}{8}$ -1% solut.; as caust., in substance, or conc. solut.—*Antid.*, any soluble non-toxic sulphate, after provoking vomiting with zinc sulphate; uncooked white of egg in abundance; saccharate of calcium; olive & castor oils with magnesla in suspension; & injections of stimulants to avoid collapse.—*Incomp.*, chloral, ferrous sulphate.—*Caut.* Poisonous! External applications & injections have proved fatal, & therefore should be used with great caution. Keep in dark amber, well-stoppered bottles.

do. — Absolute, C. P., fused-----

-----g. s. b.—lb. .62

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Wh., cryst. mass.—*Melt.* 41-42° C.—Action, uses, doses, precautions, &c., as in preceding.

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***Acid, Carbolic, Merck.—U.S.P.—Colorless**
cryst., fused c. b.—lb. .27
 Also in 28, 10, 5, & 1 lb. tins, $\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
 bottles, & oz. vials.

Wh., cryst. mass.—*Melt.*, not below 35° C.—*Boil.*, not above 188° C.—*Uses, Doses, &c.* As in preceding.—MERCK'S brand is guaranteed not to redden, under the usual precautions of keeping.

do. Merck.—Liquid, medicinal, 95% **cryst.**
 c. s. b.—lb. .42

do. —U. S. P.—Crude.—90% gal. .75
 Fr. coal tar.—Mixture chiefly of cresol & phenol.—Dark, oily liq.; str. tar odor.—*Sol.*, partly W.—*Disinf.*—*Uses*: Gen'l disinfect., either in solut. (1 in 50 to 200), or mixed w. chloride of lime, slaked lime, &c. Not adapted for wounds.

do. — Crude.—30% gal. .45

Acid, Carbolic, Iodized, Merck.—N. F.
 g. s. v.—oz. 2.00
 (Iodized Phenol).—Solut. of iodine in carbolic acid.—(*Nat. Form.* directs: Iodine 20, Carbolic Acid 76, Glycerin 4 parts.)
 —*Antisept.*, *Eschar.*—*Uses*: Uterine dilatation.—*Appl.*, by inj., pure.

Acid, Carbolic, Synthetic.—Colorless, C. P.,
cryst. c. b.—lb. .75
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.
 Fr. aniline, by diazo-reaction.— $C_6H_5O = C_6H_5OH$.—*Melt.* 41–42° C.

do. — Fused c. b.—lb. .65
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Acid, Carbo-naphtolic,—see **Acid, Oxy-naphtolic**.

Acid, Carbonic, liquefied 12 lb. cylinders 4.00
 (Carbon Dioxide; Carbonic Anhydride).—Fr. carbonates (us'y marble dust), by acids, & subseq. compress. under cold.— CO_2 .—H'y volat., colorl. liq.—*Sol. W.*—*Uses*: Chiefly techn. Somet. extern., prod. loc. anæsth.—*Antid.*, fresh air, pure oxygen, cold douche, galvanism.

Acid, Carminic, Merck.—C. P., cryst.
 g. s. v.—oz. 2.50
 Glucosidal color. matter fr. *Coccus gacti*, L. (Cochineal). The essent. constit. of carmine.— $C_{17}H_{18}O_{10}$.—Dark, purplish-brown mass; or fine, brill., red pwd.—*Sol. W.*, A., sl. E.; carbon disulph.; str. sulphuric acid; caustic alkalies.—*Decomp.*, at 136° C.—*Uses*: Techn.; & micros. stain.

Acid, Carminic, Merck's G. R. g. s. v.—oz. 2.75
 —Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.—
Tests:—(*Sol.*) 1 Gm. compl. diss. in 2 Cc. W.—Add 20 Cc. 95% A.: no marked turbidity.

Acid, Carthamic,—see **Carthamin**.

Acid, Caryophyllic,—see **Eugenol**.

Acid, Catechinic,—see **Catechin**.

Acid, Catechu-tannic, Merck.—C. P.
 g. s. v.—oz. 2.50
 Extr'd fr. *Acacia Catechu*, Willd., by water.—Reddish-brown lumps, or scales; or reddish-brown pwd.—*Sol.* A.; acetic ether,

sl. W.—*Astring.*—*Uses*: To check diar., hemorrhage, leucor. & o. abn. disch.; also in spongy, bleed. gums; ulcer'd nipples; hoarsen.; epistaxis; bronch. secret.

Acid, Cathartic (so-called), Merck c. v.—oz. .69
 Also in $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.

(Natural Salts of Cathartic, or Catharticin, Acid).—Active principle of Senna.—Brown, deliq. scales.—*Sol. W.*, dil. A.—*Cathar.*—*Uses*: Substit. for senna.—*Dose*: Adults, 4–6 grains (0.26–0.4 Gm.); Children, 2–3 grains (0.13–0.2 Gm.).

Acid, Cerotic, Merck 15 gr. vial 1.00
 (Ceroticin Acid; Cerin).—Fr. beeswax, Carnauba & Chinese waxes; also prep. fr. ceryl alcohol.— $C_{27}H_{54}O_2 = C_{26}H_{53}COOH$.—Wh., gran., cryst. mass.—*Sol. A.*—*Melt.* 78–82° C.

Acid, Cetraric,—see **Cetrarin**.

Acid, Chenocholic, Merck 15 gr. vial 1.50
 Fr. taurochenocholic acid of goose-bile by boil. w. baryta water.— $C_{27}H_{44}O_4$.—Yellowish pwd.; or amorph. mass.—*Sol. A.*, E.

Acid, Chinic, Chinolinic, Chinovic, &c.,—see
Acid, Quinic, Quinolinic, Quinovic, &c.

Acid, Chloracetic, caustic, Merck g. s. v.—oz. .47
 Mixt. of chlorinated acetic acids.—Colorl. liq.—*Uses*: *Eschar.*

Acid, Chlorhydric,—see **Acid, Hydrochloric**.

Acid, Chloric, Merck g. s. v.—oz. .27
 Fr. barium chlorate by decomp.— $HClO_3$ +aq.—Oily, colorl. liq.; v. acid.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.12.—*Sol.*, all prop. W.

Acid, Chloric, Merck's G. R.
 —Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.—
Sp. Gr. 1.20.—(*N. B.*: Conc. Chloric Ac. soon turns yellow, due to free Cl.)

Tests:—(*As.*) heat dil. acid on W.-b. w. exc. dil. HCl till odor free Cl disap.; test in Marsh app.—(*Ba.*) 5 Gm. dil. w. 50 Cc. W.; add dil. H_2SO_4 ; sl. turb. only, in 5 m.—(*Met.*) 3 Cc. dil. w. 10 Cc. W.; add exc. HCl; boil till odor free Cl disap.; add H_2S aq., Amm., & Amm. S: no chg.—(*N. B.* Green color w. Amm. & Amm. S [trace Fe] no objection).

Acid, Chloro-chromic,—see **Chromium, Oxychloride**.

Acid, Chlorocrotonic, Alpha-, Merck 15 gr. v. .50
 Fr. tri-chloro-butyric aldehyde.— $C_4H_5ClO_2 = CH_3.CH.CCl.COOH$.—Sm., flat need.; volat. w. steam.—*Sol.*, sl. in cold, more read. in hot, W.—*Melt.* 97.5° C.—*Boil.* 206–212° C.

Acid, Chlorocrotonic, Iso-, Alpha-, Merck
 15 gr. vial .50
 (Chloro-quartenylic Acid).—By act. of phosphorus pentachloride upon aceto-acetic ether, & subseq. reduct.— $C_4H_5ClO_2 = CH_3.CCl.CH.COOH$.—Need.; volat. w. steam.—*Sol.*, sl. W.—*Melt.* 59° C.

Acid, Chloroplatinic,—see **Platinum & Hydrogen Chloride, Platinic**.

(*Acid*) **Chloro-sulphonic Anhydride**,—see **Pyro-sulphuryl Chloride**.

Acid, Cholalic, Merck.—Amorphous
 15 gr. vial .60
 So-called "Cholic Acid" of Demarçay & others. (Compare Glycocholic Acid, below).—Prod. of hydrolysis of glyco- & tauro-cholic acids w. alkalies.— $C_{24}H_{40}O_5$.—Wh., bitter pwd.—*Sol.* A., E.; diffic. W.

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Acid, Cholic, Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial .75
 $C_{24}H_{40}O_5 + 24H_2O$.—Large, rhomb. tetrah. or octah. cryst.—
 Sol. 700 W.; E.; v. A.

Acid, Choleic or Choliaic,—see **Acid, Taurocholic**.

Acid, Cholic,—see **Acid, Glycocholic**.

Acid, Choloidic, Merck 15 gr. vial .60
 (Choloidinic Acid).—Decomp. prod. of cholic acid.—(Acc. to Hoppe—a mixt. of cholic acid & dyslysin).—Resin. amorph. mass.—Sol. A.—Melts in boil. W.

(Acid) Chromic Anhydride Merck.—U. S. P.

—C. P., cryst.—Free from Sulphuric

Acid. g. s. v.—oz. .32

Also in 5, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Chromium Trioxide; so-called "Chromic Acid").—Fr. potass. dichromate. — CrO_3 . — Long, red, non-deliq. need.; absol. free fr. sulphuric acid.—Sol. W. Decomp. org. solvents violently.—Melt. 192-193° C. — Caustic, Astring.—
Uses: Extern., syph. sores, hyperpl., or ulc.; condyl. & veget.; hypertr. coryza; exub. granul.; hemorrhage, sweat, feet; leucor., &c. — *Appl.*, Caust., 20% solut. upw.; astring. (sweat, feet), 5% solut.—*Antid.*, milk; white of egg; calc. saccharate; pwd. iron w. syrup; magnesia in abundance. — *Incomp.*, alcohol, ether, glycerin, spir. of nitrous ether, arsenous acid, & n'ly every org. subst.—*Caut.* Poisonous! Dangerous accidents may occur by contact w. organic substances. Avoid even cork stoppers. Keep dry.

do. Merck.—C. P., fused, in pencils

..... c. v.—oz. 1.00

Dark red sticks.—Sol. W.—*Caut.* Keep dry & from organic matter. Poisonous!

* do. Merck.—90% pure, cryst.—g. s. v.—oz. .14

Also in 5, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Red cryst., deliq.—Eschar.

do. — Commercial. g. s. b.—lb. .70

Red, cryst. pwd.—*Uses*: Electric batteries; oxidiz. agent.

(Acid) Chromic Anhydride Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Cryst.—Free fr. H_2SO_4 —g. s. v.—oz. .36

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Tests:—(H_2SO_4 :) 2 Gm. forms clear solut. w. 20 Cc. W.; add HCl & $BaCl_2$: no chg. in 10 m.

Acid, Chrysamic, Merck 15 gr. vial .50

(Chrysamic Acid; Tetra-nitro-chryszazin; Tetra-nitro-dioxy-anthraquinone).—By nitric acid on aloes.— $C_{14}H_4(NO_2)_4O_4$.—Golden-yellow, shining laminae; bitter.—Sol. A., E.—*Caut.* Salts explode when ignited.

Acid, Chrysophanic, medicinal, so-called,—see **Chrysarobin**.

Acid, Chrysophanic, true,—see **Rhein**.

* **Acid, Cinnamic, natural, Merck.**—C. P.

..... g. s. v.—oz. 1.00

(Phenyl-acrylic, or Cinnamyllic, Acid).—Fr. storax, balsam tolu, oil of cinnamon, &c.— $C_9H_8O_2 = C_6H_5.CH:CH.CO_2H$.—Wh., cryst. scales; odorl.; volat. in steam.—Sp. Gr. 1.248 at 4° C.—Sol. A., E.; v. sl. W.—Melt. 133° C.—Boil. 300-304° C.—Antituberc., Antisept.—*Uses*: Treatm. of tuberculosis & lupus, parenchymatously & intravenously. — *Appl.*, in 5% emuls. or alcohol. solut. — *Inj.* (intraven.) $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ grain (0.016-0.05 Gm.), in 5% oily emuls., with 0.7% solut. sod. chloride, twice a week

Acid, Cinnamic, synthetic, Merck—g. s. v.—oz. .75

Fr. benzoic aldehyde.—Yellow pwd.; volat. in steam.—Sol. A., E.; v. sl. W.—Melt. 130° C.—Boil. 300° C.

Acid, Citraconic, Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial .50

Fr. dry distil'n citric acid.— $C_8H_6O_4 = CH_3.C(COOH):CH(COOH)$.—Wh., monocl., deliq., prisms.—Sp. Gr. 1.6.—Sol. A., E.; $\frac{1}{2}$ W.—Melt. 91° C.

Acid, Citrazinic, Merck 15 gr. vial 1.00

(Dioxy-pyridine-carbonic Acid).—Fr. amide deriv. of citric acid.— $C_8H_6NO_4 = C(CH_3.CO_2H).N.CO_2H$. — Microsc. laminae. —Sol., in alkalies; n'ly insol. in hot W. — Carbonizes above 300° C without melt.

Acid, Citric, Merck.—C. P., colorless, cryst.

..... c. b.—lb. 1.09

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Fr. fruit of genus Citrus (limes & lemons).— $C_6H_8O_7 + H_2O = COOH.CH_2.C(OH)(COOH)CH_2.COOH + H_2O$.—Colorl., rhombic cryst.; odorl.; v. acid; perman. in dry air at ord. temp.; efflor. in warm air, deliq. in moist.—Sol. W., A.—Melt. 135-153° C.—Antisept., Antiscorb., & Refrigerant.—*Uses: Extern.*, post-partum hemorrhage; pruritus; aggr. appl. in diphth. angina or gangr. sore mouth.—*Intern.*, cool. bev. to assuage fev. & cure scurvy. — *Dose* 10-30 grains (0.65-2 Gm.). For paint, throat, 5-10% solut. glycerin; gargle, 1-2%; cool. drink, 80 grains (ab. 5 Gms.) to 1 quart (ab. 1 litre).

do. Merck.—C. P., colorless, powder

..... c. b.—lb. 1.19

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

do. — U. S. P.—Pure, colorless, cryst.

..... c. b.—lb. .55

do. — U. S. P.—Pure, colorless, powder

..... c. b.—lb. .63

do. — Granular

..... c. b.—lb. .58

Acid, Citric, Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Colorless, cryst. c. b.—lb. 1.59

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—See "Acid, Tartaric, Merck's G. R."

Acid, Copaivic, Merck.—Cryst. c. v.—oz. .40

(Meta-copaivic Acid).—Fr. Copaiba. — $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$. — Alm. colorl., coarsely cryst. pwd.—Sol. A., E., B.

do. Merck.—Amorph. c. v.—oz. .75

Variable comp.—Yellow., amorph. pwd.—Sol. A., E., B.—*Uses*: Abn. disch. of muc. membr., espec. of urethra.

Acid, Cresotic, Merck.—Crude c. b.—lb. 1.50

Mixt. of ortho-, meta-, & para-, acids.

Acid, Cresotic, Meta-, Merck.—Pure .. c. v.—oz. .65

(Meta-homosalicilic, or Meta-oxy-para-tolulic, Acid).—Fr. meta-cresol.— $C_8H_8O_3 = C_6H_5.COOH.OH.CH_3[1:2:4]$. — Long, wh., prism. need.—Sol. A., E., C.—Melt. 177° C.

Acid, Cresotic, Ortho-, Merck.—Pure

..... c. v.—oz. .75

(Ortho-homosalicilic, or Ortho-oxy-meta-tolulic, Acid).—Fr. ortho-cresol by react. w. sod. & carbon dioxide.— $C_8H_8O_3 = C_6H_5.COOH.OH.CH_3[1:2:3]$. — Long, wh. need.—Sol. A., E., C.—Melt. 163-164° C.

do. Merck.—Technical .. c. v.—oz. .44

Uses: Disinfect.

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Acid, Cresotic, Para-, Merck.—Pure. c. v.—oz. .75
(Para-homosalicilic, or Ortho-oxy-meta-toluic, Acid [asymmetric]).—Fr. para-cresol. — $C_6H_8O_3 = C_6H_3.COOH.OH.CH_3$ [1:2:5].—Long, wh., prism. need.—*Sol.* A., E., C.—*Melt.* 151° C.—Child's Antipyr., Intest. Antisep. — *Uses*: Febrile affections, gastro-intest. catarrh. Sodium salt gen'ly used.—*Dose*, Antipyr., 2-20 grains (0.13-1.3 Gm.) acc. to age; intest. antisep. (child dis.), $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 grain (0.016-0.06 Gm.), in mixt. — *Max.* D. 60 grains (4 Gms.).

Acid, Cresylic,—see **Cresol.**

Acid, Crotonic, Merck 15 gr. vial .75
Fr. crude wood-vinegar, or synthetically. — $CH_3.CH:CH.CO_2H$. — Trimetric plates, or monoc. cryst. — *Sol.* W., ligroin. — *Melt.* 72° C.—*Boil.* 185° C.

Acid, Crotonolic,—see **Acid, Tiglic.**

Acid, Cubebic, Merck 15 gr. vial 1.00
Fr. fruit Piper Cubeba, L. fl. (Cubeb berries). — $C_{13}H_{14}O_7(?)$. — Wh., wax-like mass; changes by expos. to brown resin-like. — *Sol.* A., E., & alk. solut's.—*Diur.*, Antiblemnor. — *Uses*: Dis. of muc. membr., espec. of bladder & urethra. — *Dose* 5-10 grains (0.30-0.6 Gm.) in pills, several t. p. d.

Acid, Cuminic, Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial .40
By oxid'g cuminol w. potass. permang. in pres. of alkali. — $C_{10}H_{12}O_2 = (CH_3)_2.CH.C_6H_4.COOH$. — Wh., prism., cryst. plates; volat. w. steam. — *Sol.* A., E.—*Melt.* 115-116° C.

Acid, Cyanacetic, Merck c. v.—oz. 2.00
Fr. ethyl chloracetate, by potass. cyanide with W. & heat. — $C_2H_3NO_2$. — Crystals; decomp. by heat into carbon dioxide & acetonitrile. — *Melt.* 55° C.

Acid, Cyanhydric,—see **Acid, Hydrocyanic.**

Acid, Cyanuric, Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial .50
(Tricarbinide; Iso-cyanuric, or Tricyanic, Acid).—Fr. urea by heat. — $C_3H_3N_3O_3 + 2H_2O = (CO)_3NH_3 + 2H_2O$. — Wh. cryst.; efflor. rap. in air.—*Sp. Gr.* 2.5 at 19° C.—*Sol.* W., A.; hot mineral acids.—Decomp. by heat.

Acid, Decoic, or Decylic,—see **Acid, Capric.**

Acid, Dehydracetic, Merck c. v.—oz. 2.00
Fr. aceto-acetic ether, by heat. — $C_8H_8O_4 = C_6H_7O_2.CO.OH$. — Colorl. need., or trimet. plates.—*Sol.* A., E.; 1 W. at 0° C.—*Melt.* 109° C.—*Boil.* 270° C.

Acid, Dextro-tartaric,—see **Acid, Tartaric.**

Acid, Diazo-benzene-sulphonic, Para-, Merck 15 gr. vial .50
(Para-diazo benzol-sulphonic Acid). — Fr. para-amido-benzene-sulphonic acid. — $C_6H_4N_2SO_3$. — Sm., wh. need.—*Sol.* W. at 60° C. Insol. in A. & cold W.—*Caut.* May explode when heated.

Acid, Diazo-oxy-benzoic,—see **Acid, Diazo-salicylic.**

Acid, Diazo-salicylic, Merck 15 gr. vial 1.00
(Diazo-oxybenzoic Acid).—Fr. amido-salicylic hydrochlorate by react. w. nitrogen trioxide. — $C_7H_4N_2O_3 = OH.C_6H_3(N.CO_2).N$. — Slender, wh. need.—*Sol.* A.; decomp. by long boil. in A.

Acid, Dibromo-gallic,—see **Gallochromol.**

Acid, Dibromo-succinic, Merck 15 gr. vial .50
Fr. succinic acid & bromine. — $C_4H_4Br_2O_4 = COOH(CHBr)_2.COOH$. — Opaque prisms.—*Sol.* A., E.; sl. in cold W.

Acid, Dichlor-acetic, Merck.—Pure. 1 oz. sealed tube.—oz. 1.54
(Bichlor-acetic Acid).—Fr. chloral hydrate, by potass. cyanide. — $C_2H_2.Cl_2O_2 = CHCl_2COOH$. — Colorl. liq. at ord. temp.; cryst. at low temp.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.522 at 15° C.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Boil.* 189-191° C.—Caustic. — *Uses*: Eschar. in vener. & skin dis. Similar to trichloroacetic acid.

Acid, Digallic,—see **Acid, Tannic.**

Acid, Di-iodo-salicylic, Merck c. v.—oz. 1.75
 $C_7H_4I_2O_2 = C_6H_2I_2(OH)COOH$. — Wh., micro-cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* A., E.; sl. W.—*Melt.* 220-230° C.—Antipyr., Analg., Antisep.—*Uses*: Rheumat., gout, &c.—*Dose* 8-20 grains (0.52-1.3 Gm.), 3 or 4 t. p. d. in wafers.—*Max.* D. 30 grains (2 Gm.).

Acid, Dimethyl-acetic,—see **Acid, Butyric, Iso.**

Acid, Dimethyl-arsenic,—see **Acid, Cacodylic.**

Acid, Dimethyl-oxalic,—see **Acid, Oxy-butyric, Iso.**

Acid, Dimethyl-protocatechuic,—see **Acid, Vera-**
tritic.

Acid, Dioxybenzoic,—see **Acid, Protocatechuic.**

Acid, Dioxypropionic,—see **Acid, Glyceric.**

Acid, Dioxystearic, Merck c. v.—oz. 2.25
(Dioxystearic Acid). — Fr. dibromide of iso-oleic acid & silver oxide. — $C_{18}H_{33}O_4 = C_{17}H_{33}(OH)_2COOH$. — Sm., cryst. scales.—*Sol.*, sl. A., E.; eas. in hot A.; insol. W.—*Melt.* 136.5° C.

Acid, Dioxyundecylic, Merck c. v.—oz. 5.00
(Dioxyhendecolic Acid). — By oxid'n hendecolic acid from castor oil. — $C_{11}H_{20}(OH)_2O_2$. — Needles.—*Sol.*, hot W.—*Melt.* 85° C.

Acid, Dithio-salicylic, Beta-, Merck .c. v.—oz. 1.75
(So-called "No. II."; Beta-di-thio-oxybenzoic Acid).—Fr. salicylic acid & sulphur chloride heated to 150° C.— $C_{14}H_{10}S_2O_3 = S_2(C_6H_3.OH.COOH)_2$. — Exists in 2 modif., differing by the sol. of their salts.—Yellowish-gray pwd.—*Sol.* W. (partly). —Antipyr., Analg., Antisep.—Lith. & sod. salts only used in med.

Acid, Dodecoic,—see **Acid, Lauric.**

Acid, Elaidic, Merck 15 gr. vial .75
(Elaidic Acid).—Fr. olive oil by nitrous acid. — $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$. — Large pearly plates, resembl. benzoic acid; easily sublim'd.—*Sol.* A., B., C.—*Melt.* 44-45° C.

Acid, Embelic, Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.75
Fr. fruit Embelia Ribes, Burm. — $C_9H_{14}O_2$. — Orange, cryst. scales; odorl.; tastel.—*Sol.* A., E., C.—*Melt.* 140° C.—Anthem. — *Uses*: Expel tape-worms, after neutraliz. w. ammonia & mix. w. honey or syrup. Castor oil given before & after.—*Dose* 3-6 grains (0.2-0.4 Gm.).

Acid, Equisetic,—see **Acid, Aconitic.**

Acid, Ergotic, Kobert,—see **Acid, Sclerotic, Dragendorff.**

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Acid, Ergotic Zweifel-Merck 15 gr. vial 2.50

(Ergotinic Acid).—Main act. prin. of sclerotic acid of Dragen-dorff & Podwysotszki, obt. fr. ergot of rye.—Yellowish-brown, hygrosc., amorph. pwd.; leaves an ash on combust.—*Sol.* W.; dil. A.—Oxytotic.—*Caut.* Dangerous intern.; may produce paral. of extremities.

Acid, Erucic, Merck c. v.—oz. .75

Fr. rape-seed oil after saponif.— $C_{22}H_{42}O_2$.—Long transp. need.—*Melt.* 34° C.

Acid, Erythric, Merck c. v.—oz. 2.50

(Erythrin).—Fr. lichen Rocella fuciformis, Ach., by macerat. w. milk of lime.— $C_{20}H_{32}O_{16}$ — $C_4H_8O_4(C_2H_2O_2)_2$.—Colorl., cryst. pwd.; becom. bright red by ammonia & air.—*Sol.* A., E., caustic alkalies; sl. in boil. W.—*Melt.* 137° C.—*Uses:* Indicator; dye.

Acid, Ethyl-acetic,—see *Acid, Butyric*.

Acid, Ethyl-carbonic,—see *Acid, Propionic*.

Acid, Ethyl-diacetic,—see *Ethyl Aceto-acetate*.

Acid, Ethyl-malonic, Merck 15 gr. vial .50

Fr. alpha-bromobutyric acid heated w. potass. mercuric cyanide, & decomp'g result, liquid w. caustic potash.— $C_5H_8O_4$ — $CH_3.CH_2.CH(COOH)_2$.—Prism., feathery or rhombic cryst.—*Sol.* W., A., E.—*Melt.* 111.5° C.

Acid, Ethyl-sulphuric, Merck g. s. v.—oz. .40

(Sulphethylic, or Sulphovinic, Acid; Mono-ethyl Sulphate).—By sulphuric acid on alcohol.— $C_2H_5SO_4$ — $C_2H_5HSO_4$.—Colorl., oily liq.; v. acid.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.1=13° Bé.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses:* Medic. as salt (sodium, zinc, &c.).

Acid, Ethyl-sulphurous, Merck g. s. v.—oz. .30

(Sulphovinous Acid).—By act. of thionyl chloride on ethyl alc.— C_2H_5O — $C_2H_5HSO_3$.—Cryst., unstable mass.—*Sol.* E.

Acid, Ethylene-dicarboxylic,—see *Acid, Succinic*.

Acid, Euchroic, Merck 15 gr. vial 1.50

(Euchronic Acid).—Fr. euchrone by oxid'g its solut. in air.— $C_{12}H_8N_2O_8+2H_2O$ — $C_6(C_2O_2NH_2)(COOH)_2+2H_2O$.—Sm., four-sided prisms; taste like cream of tartar.—*Sol.* A., dil. hydrochloric acid; v. sl. W.—*Melt.*, above 280° C, w. decomp.

Acid, Eugenic,—see *Eugenol*.

Acid, Euxanthic, Merck—C. P. 15 gr. vial .75

(Purreic, or Euxanthinic, Acid; Euxanthin).—Fr. purree or so-called "Indian yellow."— $C_{10}H_{16}O_{10}+3H_2O$.—Straw-yellow needl.; sweet, w. bitter after-taste.—*Sol.* E., boil. A.; sl. W.—Decomp. on heat.

Acid, Ferri, or Ferro-, cyanhydric,—see *Acid, Ferrihydro- or Ferrohydro-cyanic*.

Acid, Ferrihydrocyanic, Merck c. v.—oz. .65

(Ferri-cyanic, or Hydroferri-cyanic, Acid; Hydrogen Ferri-cyanide).—Fr. lead ferri-cyanide, by decomp. w. dil. sulphuric acid.— H_3FeCy_6 .—Wh., cryst. pwd.; blue in moist air; gives off hydrocyanic acid & str. acid react.—*Sol.* W.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Acid, Ferrohydrocyanic, Merck c. v.—oz. .70

(Ferrocyanic, or Hydroferrocyanic, Acid; Hydrogen Ferro-cyanide).—Fr. potass. ferrocyanide by dil. hydrochloric acid.— H_4FeCy_6 .—Wh., cryst. pwd.; blue in moist air; gives off hydrocyanic acid & str. acid react.—*Sol.* W.—*Caut.* Keep fr. light & well stoppered.

Acid, Fillicic, Merck—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.00

(Fillicinic Acid; Iso-butyryl-oxy-naphtho-quinone).—Fr. rhizome of Dryopteris Filix-mas, Schott (Male fern).— $C_{14}H_{16}O_6$.—Yellowish-wh., minute, cryst. plates.—*Sol.* A., E., carbon disulph., turpentine, oils, & alkaline solut.—*Melt.* 185° C.—*Caut.* Dark amber bot.

do. Merck—Amorph. 15 gr. vial .95

Fr. rhizome of Dryopteris Filix-mas, Schott.— $C_{25}H_{45}O_{13}$.—Yellow-wh., amorph., sticky pwd.; odorl.; tastel.—*Melt.* 150-160° C.—Anthem.—*Dose* $7\frac{1}{2}$ -15 grains (0.5-1 Gm.).—*Caut.* Dark amber bot.

Acid, Filimellissic, Merck 15 gr. vial 1.00

Fr. fillic acid, by potassa (Luck).—Amorphous.

Acid, Fluorhydric,—see *Acid, Hydrofluoric*.

Acid, Formic, Merck—Sp. Gr. 1.22=26° Bé

(100%).—Pure, crystallizable

..... g. s. b.—lb. 4.64

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Hydrogen Carboxylic Acid).—Fr. oxalic acid w. glycerin, by heat; & o. proc.— CH_2O_2 — $HCOOH$.—Colorl. liq. above 8.3° C, but clear solid below; pungent odor; dangerously caustic.—*Sol.*, all prop. W., A., E., G.—*Boil.* 99-100° C.—Caustic, Antisept.—*Incomp.*, ferric salts.—*Caut.* Handle w. care. Great pain & ulceration by contact w. skin.

do. Merck—Sp. Gr. 1.2=24° Bé.—Pure

..... g. s. b.—lb. 2.89

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Boil. 107° C.—Caustic, Antisept.—*Dose* 5 ll (0.3 Cc.) in W.

do. Merck—Sp. Gr. 1.18=22° Bé.—Pure

..... g. s. b.—lb. 2.39

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

do. Merck—Sp. Gr. 1.15=19° Bé.—Pure

..... g. s. b.—lb. 1.89

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

do. Merck—Sp. Gr. 1.12=15.5° Bé.—Pure

..... g. s. b.—lb. 1.14

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

*** do. Merck**—Sp. Gr. 1.06=8.5° Bé.—Pure

..... g. s. b.—lb. .94

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Acid, Frangulinic, Merck 15 gr. vial .50

(Frangulic Acid).—Fr. frangulin.— $C_{14}H_8O_4+1\frac{1}{2}H_2O$ — $C_6H_5(OH).C_2O_2.C_6H_5(OH)+1\frac{1}{2}H_2O$.—Yellowish-brown needl., or tablets.—*Sol.* A.—*Melt.* 253-254° C.—Cathartic, Aper. like cathartic acid.

Acid, Fumaric, Merck 15 gr. vial .35

(Allomaleic Acid).—Fr. Fumaria officinalis, L., & o. plants, or by str'ly heat. malic acid.— $C_4H_4O_4$ — $(CH)_2(COOH)_2$.—Sm. prisms, needl., or scales.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Subl.* 200° C.—*Uses:* Fbl. tonic, like fumitory.

Acid, Gallic, Merck—U. S. P.—Pure,

white cryst. lb. cartons.—lb. .72

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Tri-hydroxy-benzoic Acid).—Us'ly fr. tannic acid.— $C_7H_6O_5+H_2O$ — $C_6H_3(OH)_3COOH+H_2O$.—Sm., wh., silky, inter-

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laced need.; odorl.; astring., sl. acidul. taste; perm't in air.—*Sol.* A., E., C., less in W.—*Melt.* 222-240° C w. decomp.—*Anti-*sudor., *Hæmost.*, & *Antisep.*—*Uses:* *Extern.*, gonorr., epist., alopecia, purpura, menor., & hæmorrhoids.—*Intern.*, hæmatem., hæmaturia, night-sw., pyrosis, & intest. hæmorrhage. Pref. to tannin in action; no constip.—*Dose* 5-20 grains (0.3-1.3 Gm.) several t. p. d.—*Incomp.*, aq. solut. decomp. in air; ferric salts bluish-black precip.—*Caut.* Keep dark & removed from vapors of ammonia.

Acid, Gentianic,—see *Gentisin*.

Acid, Gluco-mandelic,—see *Acid, Amygdalic*.

Acid, Glutaric, Merck 15 gr. vial .95
(Normal Pyrotartaric Acid).—Fr. oxyglutaric acid by heat. w. hydro-iodic acid; & o. ways.— $C_5H_8O_4 = COOH.(CH_2)_3.CO.OH$.—Large transp. prisma.—*Sol.* W., A., E.—*Melt.* 97.5° C.—*Boil.*, ab. 290° C w. decomp.

Acid, Glyceric, Merck 15 gr. vial .50
(Alpha-beta-dioxy-propionic, or Glycerinic, Acid).—Fr. glycerin, by nitric acid.— $C_3H_5O_4 = COOH.CH(OH).CH_2.OH$.—Thick, oily liq.—*Misc.* W., A.; insol. E.

Acid, Glycerino-carbolic, Merck c. v.—oz. .35
Fr. carbolic acid w. glycerin.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Antisep.*, *Disinf.*

Acid, Glycerino-phosphoric, Merck c. v.—oz. .90
Fr. glycerin w. phosph. acid.— $C_3H_5PO_4 + aq. = H_2PO_4.C_2H_5(OH)_2 + aq.$ —Pale yellow, oily liq.; odorl.; distinctly sour taste.—*Sol.* W., A.—Directly absorbable Nerve Nutritive.—*Uses:* Treatm. of neurasthenia, phosphaturia, tabes dorsalis, &c.; used only in the form of its salts (amm., calc., iron, potass., sod., &c.).

Acid, Glycocholic, Merck 15 gr. vial .75
("Cholic Acid" of Streecker & Gmelin; diff. fr. Cholalic Acid).—Chief constituent of ox-gall.— $C_{26}H_{48}O_8$.—Wh., amorph., somet. microcryst., pwd.; solut. bitter-sweet.—*Sol.* A. & alkalis; v. sl. W., E.; readily in taurocholic-acid solut.—*Melt.* 138° C. Decomp. at 140° C.—*Antisep.*—*Uses:* *Physiol. chem.*

Acid, Glycolic, Merck 15 gr. vial .50
(Glycolic, or Hydroxy-acetic, Acid).—Fr. monochloroacetic acid by boil. w. water; & o. ways.— $C_2H_4O_3 = CH_2OH.COOH$.—Cryst. perm't if pure; if not, deliq.—*Sol.* W., A., E.—*Melt.* 79-80° C.

Acid, Gummie,—see *Acid, Arabic*.

Acid, Gymnemic, Merck 15 gr. vial .75
Fr. leaves *Gymnema sylvestris*, R. Br.— $C_{22}H_{32}O_{12}$.—Greenish-wh., amorph. pwd.; charact., harsh acidul. taste.—*Sol.* A., C.; sl. W. or E.—Obtunds taste.—*Uses:* Checks taste f. bitter or sweet, but not f. sour, astring., or pung.—*Appl.*, in 1-5% hydro-alcoh. solut., as mouth-wash, or on tea-leaves saturated with a 2% solut.

Acid, Gynocardic, Merck c. v.—oz. 1.25
Also in $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. & 15 gr. vials.
Fr. oil of seed of *Gynocardia odorata*, R. Br.— $C_{14}H_{24}O_2$.—Gray to yellowish-wh., fatty masses; peculiar odor; acid taste.—*Sol.* A., oils.—*Melt.* 30° C.—*Dermic*, *Alter.*, & *Antituberc.*—*Uses:* In leprosy, tuberculosis, syph., & rheumat.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{4}$ -3 grains (0.03-0.2 Gm.), in caps.—*Appl.*, 5-10 oily linim.—*Max. D.*, 15 grains (1 Gm.).

Acid, Hendecatoic,—see *Acid, Undecylic*.

Acid, Heptadecoic,—see *Acid, Margaric*.

Acid, Heptioic, Normal,—see *Acid, Oenanthic*.

Acid, Heptylic,—see *Acid, Oenanthic*.

Acid, Hexoic or Hexylic,—see *Acid, Caproic*.

Acid, Hippuric, Merck—Cryst.—g. s. v.—oz. 1.25
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.

(Benzoyl-amido-acetic, or Benzamido-acetic, Acid; Benzoyl-glycin; Benzoyl-glycocol).—Fr. urine of herbivora.— $C_9H_9NO_3 = HN:C_7H_5O.CH_2.COOH$.—Long, wh., lustr. need.; horse urine odor; sl'y bitter taste, str'l'y reddens litmus.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.308.—*Sol.* W. cont. sod. phosphate; boil. W., hot A.; sl. in cold W.—*Melt.* 187.5° C. Decomp. at h. temp.—*Antirheum.*, *Antipodagric*, *Alter.*, &c.—*Uses:* Various therap. & chem. salts; not used uncombined.

Acid, Homosalicylic,—see *Acid, Cresotic*.

Acid, Homotoluylic,—see *Acid, Hydrocinnamic*.

Acid, Humic, Merck 15 gr. vial .50
(Humic Acid).—By decomp. of org. substcs., partic. dead plants. Us'y fr. turf.— $C_{10}H_{20}O_{15}(?)$.—Dark brown or blackish, amorph. mass; acidul. taste; hygrosc. Insol W. in pres. of acids.

Acid, Hydrobromic, Merck — *Sp. Gr.* 1.78
= 64° Bé.—C. P. g. s. b.—lb. 3.64
(Bromhydric Acid; Hydrogen Bromide).—Satur. solution (82%).—HBr+aq.—Colorl., clear, fum. liq.; str'l'y acid; perm't in air.—*Misc.*, all prop., W., A.—*Antid.*, magnes. carbonate or hydrate, & alkali carbonates & bicarb.—*Caut.* Poison!

do. Merck. — *Sp. Gr.* 1.49=48.5° Bé.—
C. P. g. s. b.—lb. 2.39
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Strongest form of hydrobromic acid procurable by distill. (48%).—HBr+aq.—Colorl., str'l'y acid., clear, fum. liq.—*Caut.* Poison!

do. Merck. — *Sp. Gr.* 1.38=40° Bé.—
C. P. g. s. b.—lb. 1.89
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

40%.—HBr+aq.—Caustic.—*Uses:* *Extern.*, dil. w. 5 parts W., in diphth.

* do. Merck.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.31=34° Bé (so-called "Conc.")—C. P. g. s. b.—lb. .84
34%.
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

do. Merck. — Fothergill. — *Sp. Gr.* 1.1=13° Bé. g. s. b.—lb. .74
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

18%.—HBr+aq.—*Dose* 20-60 M (1.3-3.7 Cc.) in sweet W.

do. Merck. — Diluted.—U. S. P.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.077=10° Bé. c. b.—lb. .37
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

10%.—HBr+aq.—Clear, colorl., liq.; odorl.; str'l'y acid; compl. volat. w. heat.—*Misc.*, all prop., W., A.—*Nerv.*—*Uses:* *Nerv. affect.*, whoop, cough, vomit, bronch. & laryng. catarrh, cereb. hyperæmia, epilepsy, musc. spasm, hemiplegic chorea, neural., tinnitus & headache after quinine, &c.—*Dose* 30-90 M (1.8-5.5 Cc.) in sweet W.

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IMPERIAL GRANUM is a good and well made powder of pleasant flavour. * * CONTAINS NO TRACE OF ANY IMPURITY.—*The Lancet*, London, Eng.

Of the preparations so varied and so highly commended by those who put them on the market, the IMPERIAL GRANUM SEEMS TO HOLD THE FIRST PLACE IN THE ESTIMATION OF MEDICAL OBSERVERS.—“The Feeding of Infants,” in *New York Medical Record*.

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Acid, Hydrobromic, Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Sp. Gr. 1.38.-----g. s. b.—lb. 2.39
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Sp. Gr. 1.38.—Ab. 40%.

Tests:—(Res.) 10 Gm. evap.: none.—(H_2SO_4) 5 Gm. dil. w. 50 Cc. W.; add $BaCl_2$; no chg. in 12 hrs.—(As, H. M., & E.): see "Acid, Hydrochloric, Merck's G. R."—(HCl:) 2 drops acid dil. w. 4 Cc. W.; precip. w. sol. $AgNO_3$; shake; then add 6 Cc. solut. Amm. Carb.; digest hot; filter; add exc. HNO_3 ; only sl. turb. (no ppt.).—(HI & I:) 5 drops acid dil. w. 5 Cc. W.; add 5 Cc. Amm. (Sp. Gr.: 0.960) & 1 drop solut. $AgNO_3$; shake: no chg., or v. sl. turb.

Acid, Hydrochloric. — U. S. P. — Sp. Gr.

1.163=20° Bé.—Pure.-----g. s. b.—lb. .30
Also in 6 lb. bottles.

(Chlorhydric, or Muriatic, Acid; Hydrogen Chloride).—81.9%.—HCl+aq.—Clear, colorl., pung., fum. liq.; str'ly acid.—Misc., all prop., W., A.—Boil. 76.75° C.—Antisep., Antipyr., Caustic.—Uses: Intern., fevers, dyspep., syph., eczema, psori., &c.—Dose 5-10 M (0.3-0.6 Cc.) in much W.—Antid., magnesia, alkali. carbonates, albumen, &c.—Incomp., alkalies, silver salts, &c.—Caut. Poison!

do. — Sp. Gr. 1.163=20° Bé.—Crude.

Free fr. Arsenic.-----g. s. b.—lb. .18

32%.—Freed fr. arsenic by fract. distil. w. ferrous chloride.—Pale yellow, transp., fum. liq.; str'ly acid.—Uses: In anal. & chem. manf.

do. — Sp. Gr. 1.163=20° Bé.—Crude..

-----g. s. b.—lb. .17

32%.—Pale yellow, transp., fum. liq.; str'ly acid.—Uses: Techn.

do. — Diluted.—U. S. P.—Sp. Gr. 1.050

=7° Bé.—Pure.-----g. s. b.—lb. .17

10%.—Uses: In dyspep., fevers, some skin dis., &c.—Dose 10-30 M (0.62-1.85 Cc.) in sweet W.

Acid, Hydrochloric, Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Sp. Gr. 1.19.—Pure.-----g. s. b.—lb. .54

Sp. Gr. 1.124.—Pure.-----g. s. b.—lb. .52

Tests:—(Res.) 10 Gm. evap.: barely wghbl.—(H_2SO_4) 5 Gm. dil. w. 50 Cc. W.; add $BaCl_2$; no chg. in 12 hrs.—Evap. 500 Gm. on W.-b. to 1 Cc.: lim. 1:100,000.—(As, H.M., Fe, & E.): (a.) 10 Gm. dil. w. 10 Cc. W.; superimpose 5 Cc. fresh H_2S aq.: no col. zone; no yellow ring (As).—(b.) 20 Gm. dil. with W.; supersat. w. Amm.; add Amm. S & Amm. Oxal.: no chg. for hrs. (H.M., & E.).—(c.) 5 Gm. dil. to 25 Cc.; add sulphocyan. Pot.: no red color (Fe).—(d.) 20 Gm. dil. w. 200 Cc. W.; heat; pass H_2S for 5 min.: no chg.—(SO_2) Fbl. blue solut. Iod. starch; add the acid, dil'd: no disc.—(Cl:) Mix 5 Cc., dil. fresh starch solut., solut. 5 drops solut. KI, & 5 drops dil. H_2SO_4 ; add 1 Cc. of the dil. acid: no blue color.

Acid, Hydrocinnamic, Merck..... 15 gr. vial .50

(Hydro cinnamyllic, Benzyl acetic, Beta-phenyl-propionic, or Homotolyllic Acid).—Deriv. of cinnamic acid.— $C_9H_9O_2 = C_6H_5.(CH_2)_2.COOH$.—Reddish-wh., acic. cryst.; peculiar goat like odor.—Sol. 6 A.: E.; sl. W.—Melt. 48-49° C.—Boil. 280° C.—Antituberc.—Uses: Pulmonary tuberculosis.—Dose 10-20 M (0.62-1.23 Cc.) of satur. alcoh. solut. (1:6) 3 t. p. d. in W.

Acid, Hydrocyanic.—10%-----g. s. v.—oz. .40

(Cyanhydric, or Prussic, Acid; Hydrogen Cyanide; Formonitrile).—Fr. potass. ferroc., by sulphuric acid.—HCN+aq.—Colorl. liq.; odor & taste of bitter almonds. Vapor is fatal, if breathed.—Sol. W., A., E.—Uses: Chem.—Antid.: Kobert recommends $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain (0.001 Gm.), atropine hypoderm., peroxide of hydrogen intern., & artificial respiration; breathing ammonia or chlorine from chlorinated lime.—Incomp., alkalies, silver nitrate, metallic oxides, or carbonates, neutral solut. of morphine salts.—Caut. Extremely poisonous! Unstable & volatile. Keep cool, in the dark, & well stoppered.

do. — 5%-----g. s. v.—oz. .25

Uses: Chem.

* do. — Diluted.—U. S. P.—2%-----

-----g. s. v.—oz. .14

Colorl. liq.; odor & taste of bitter almonds.—Sol. W., A., E.—Uses: Intern., allay pain & spasms, relieve nerv. cough, palpit. & painful affect. of stomach; vomiting, whoop. cough.—Extern., control itching of skin.—Dose 2-5 M (0.13-0.3 Cc.) 3 or 4 t. p. d. in water after meals.—Appl., ab. 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.) in ab. 1 fl. oz. of rose W. as lotion, where skin is intact.—Max. D. 10 M (0.6 Cc.).—Caut. Poisonous! Keep cool, in the dark, & well stoppered.

N. B.—Dil. Hydrocyanic Acid is very liable to decomposition, by which it becomes more or less brown in color, & it is entirely unfit for use when thus discolored. No way of preventing this decomposition, without the addition of foreign substances (which is not recognized by the U. S. P.), has yet been discovered.

Acid, Hydroferriicyanic, or Hydroferrocyanic,—
see Acid, Ferrihydrocyanic, &c.

Acid, Hydrofluoric, fuming, Merck. — 40%. —

C. P.-----gutta-percha b.—lb. 3.50

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Fluorhydric Acid; Hydrogen Fluoride).—Fr. calcium fluoride, by sulphuric acid.—HF.—Clear, colorl., or sl'y colored, mobile, fum., corros. liq.—Misc., all prop., W., A.—Antituberc., Antisep.—Uses: Intern., inhal. in phth., dil. w. double its vol. W.—Extern., highly dil., or better, neutral., forms good antisept. dress. for surg. use.—Caut. Handle with care. Makes serious ulcers on skin. Attacks glass, stoneware, &c. Keep in rubber, gutta-percha, leaden, or paraffin-paper, bottles.

do. Merck. — 40%, medicinal. — Free fr.

Arsenic -----gutta-percha b.—lb. 2.00

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Antituberc., Antisep.—Uses: Pulmonary tuberculosis, diphth., &c.—Appl., by inhal.

do. Merck.—40%.—Free fr. Arsenic.....

-----gutta-percha b.—lb. 1.55

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

do. Merck.—40%.---gutta-percha b.—lb. 1.50

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Uses: Arrest undesirable ferment. (Effront's method) & techn.

* do. Merck.—Concentr.—55%-----

-----gutta-percha b.—lb. 1.50

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Sl'y colored, fum. liq.; very corros.—Misc., all prop. W.—Uses: Anal. of silicates & for etching.

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by THE-PRESS. Pure and
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Reliable.

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where either little one or adult
needs delicate, nourishing diet!!
INVALIDS and Convalescents ^{PRAISE} ITS
Virtues.

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Sick-Room Diet ^{would often} ^{be the despair} of
Physicians, Mothers and Trained-
Nurses, ^{but for this} ^{most valuable} Food. It is
Unsweetened, PURE, and easily
digested.

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Has saved the lives of Thousands
of CHILDREN ^{and} of INVALID ^{and} AGED
persons ^{need-} ^{ing} delicate, nourishing
FOOD. It is Pure ^{and} unsweetened
and ^{CAN} ^{BE} retained by the weakest
stomach.

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wherever its Merits become known.
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come and gone ^{and} ^{have} been missed
by few or none ^{but} ^{the} popularity ^{of} this
reliable FOOD steadily increases!

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John Carle & Sons, New York City, N. Y.

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birth ^{and} ^{while} ^{nourishing} their offspring.
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Children ^{are} ^{known} ^{as} "Granum-Babies,"
Living Testimonials to its Value.

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Acid, Hydrofluoric, Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

40%.—Fuming....gutta-percha b.—lb. 3.75
Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

(N. B.—Somet. not quite colorl., if long in rubber bot.)

Tests:—(Res.) 10 Gm. evap. & ignited in Pt crucible: not wghbl.—(H_2SO_4) 2 Gm. dil. w. 50 Cc. W.; add HCl & BaCl₂; no chg. in 5 m.—(H.M. & E., &c.) 10 Gm. dil. to 40 Cc.; heat; pass H₂S: no yellow (As) or dark ppt. (H.M.)—5 Gm. dil. w. 50 Cc. W.; supersat. w. Amm.; add Amm. S & Amm. Oxal.; no chg.—(H_2SiF_6) see Q. D.—**Q. D.:**—If pure, with n. KOH.—In pres. H₂SO₄: total acidity with n. KOH: H₂SO₄ as BaSO₄; HF = differ.—H₂SiF₆ by ppt. w. KCl & A. (K_2SiF_6) v. sl. sol. in cold W.).

Acid, Hydro-iodic, Merck. — Sp. Gr. 1.96 =

83.5° Bé.....sealed tubes.—oz. .64

(Hydriodic Acid; Hydrogen Iodide).—H₂I conc. solut. of hydro-iodic acid gas, w. some free I.—HI+aq.—Deep brown, str'ly acid, fum. liq.—Misc., all prop. W., A.—Decomp. in light & air.—Caut. Poison! Cork well. Keep dark.

do. Merck.—Sp. Gr. 1.70=60° Bé.....sealed tubes.—oz. .59

57% solut., w. some free I.—HI+aq.—Deep brown, str'ly acid, fum. liq.

* do. Merck.—Sp. Gr. 1.5 = 49° Bé.....sealed tubes.—oz. .49

47% solut., w. some free I.—HI+aq.—Deep brown, str'ly acid, fum. liq.—Antirheum., &c.—Uses: Rheumat., bronch. (ac. or chr.), asth., syph., obes., psori., &c. Elim. merc. or ars. fr. system; hasten. convalesc. fr. measles & pneum.—Dose 5-10 ʒ (0.3-0.6 Cc.) in much sweet W.

Acid, Hydro-iodic, Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Sp. Gr. 1.5.....sealed tubes.—oz. .54

Tests:—(Res.) 5 Gm. evap.: trace.—(M. & E.) 10 Gm. dil. w. 100 Cc. W.; pass exc. H₂S: no chg.; also add Amm., Amm. S, & Amm. Oxal.: no chg.—(HCl & HBr.) neutralize w. KOH; evap.; digest w. 12 pts. 92% A.: compl. diss.—(H_2SO_4) see "Acid, Hydrobromic, Merck's G. R."

Acid, Hydro-mellonic,—see Acid, Mellonic.

Acid, Hydrosilicofluoric, Merck. — Sp. Gr.

1.3=33° Bé.....g. p. b.—lb. 2.00

Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

(Hydrofluosilicic, or Silicofluoric, Acid).—Fr. silicon tetrafluoride by W. — H_2SiF_6 +aq.=SiF₄(HF)₂+aq.—Transp., colorl., fum. liq.; volat. at 49° C, without residue; str'ly acid.—Uses: Anal.

do. Merck.—Sp. Gr. 1.157=19.5° Bé....gutta-percha b.—lb. 1.65

Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

18%.—Uses: Anal.

* do. Merck.—Sp. Gr. 1.06=8.5° Bé....gutta-percha b.—lb. 1.50

Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

7.5%.—Uses: Techn.

Acid, Hydrosilicofluoric, Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Sp. Gr. 1.06.....gutta-percha b.—lb. 2.75

Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—(Res.) 5 Gm. heat in Pt. cup: none.—(Met. &c.) (a.) 5 Gm. dil. w. 10 Cc. W.; add HCl; then H₂S aq.: no ppt.—(b.) 5 Gm. dil. w. 10 Cc. W.; add solut. Sr(NO₃)₂, no turb. in 5 m.

Acid, Hydrosulphuric.....g. s. b.—lb. .64

(Hydrogen Sulphide; Sulphuretted Hydrogen; Sulphydric, or Hydrothionic, Acid; Hydrogen Monosulphide).—Aq. solut. of hydrosulphuric acid gas fr. iron sulphide. — H₂S + aq.—Transp., colorl. liq.; very offens. smell.—Misc., all prop., W., A.—Antituberc.—Uses: Chiefly as reagent.—Antid., fresh air & cold effusions, w. hot brandy & water, & breathing chlorine from chlorinated lime.—Caut. Poisonous! Keep fr. light.

Acid, Hydroxy-acetic,—see Acid, Glycolic.

Acid, Hydroxy-propionic, Alpha,— see Acid, Lactic.

Acid, Hyocholic, Merck.....15 gr. vial .75

Deriv. of hyoglycocholic acid.—C₂₅H₄₀O₄.—Yellow pwd.—Sol. A., E.; v. sl. in W.

Acid, Hyoglycocholic, Merck15 gr. vial .50

Fr. pig bile.—C₂₇H₄₃NO₅.—Wh., resin. masses; acid when wet.—Sol. W., A., in solut. of alkalies or alk. carbonates.—Melt. 100° C.

Acid, Hypochlorous

HClO+aq.—Colorl., transp., acid liq.; peculiar, sweet. odor.—Misc., all prop. W.—Uses: Powerful bleacher & oxidizer.—Caut. Keep in the dark, in contact w. drop of mercury.

Acid, Hypophosphorous, Merck. — Sp. Gr.

1.274=31° Bé.....g. s. v.—oz. .75

H₃PO₂+aq.=HPO₂H₂+aq.—50%.—Clear, colorl. liq.; odorl.; sour.—Misc., all prop. W.—Decomp. at h. temp.—Stim., Tonic.—Uses: Wasting & nerv. dis.—Dose 2-10 ʒ (0.13-0.6 Cc.) well diluted.—Caut. Keep dark & well stoppered.

* do. Merck.—Sp. Gr. 1.15=19 Bé.—30%.....g. s. v.—oz. .24

Also in bulk, 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

do. Merck.—Diluted.—Sp. Gr. 1.046=6.5° Bé.....g. s. v.—oz. .13

10%.—Stim., Tonic.—Uses: Wasting & nerv. dis.—Dose 10-60 ʒ (0.6-3.7 Cc.).

Acid, Ichthyol-sulphonic, Merckc. v.—oz. .55

Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Fr. Tyrolean bituminous mineral, by sulphuric acid.—C₂₈H₃₈S₃O₆=H₂C₂₈H₃₈S₃O₆.—Str'ly acid; cont'g ab. 16.4% of sulphur.—Sol. A., E., B.—Antiphlog., Alter., Astring. Tonic, Anod.—Uses: Cutan. dis., catarrhs, rheum., nephritis, &c., in the form of its salts, chiefly "Ichthyol," the ammonium salt.

Acid, Indigo-sulphuric, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.50

(Indigotin-disulphonic, Sulpho-indigotic, or Sulpho-indylic, Acid; Soluble Indigo Blue).—Fr. indigo & fum. sulphuric acid.—C₁₆H₁₀S₂N₂O₈=C₁₆H₈(HSO₃)₂N₂O₂.—Amorph., blue solid, or paste.—Sol. W., A.—Uses: Techn., reagent, &c.

Acid, Indoxyl-sulphonic.—From urine

(So-called "Indican") = Urine Indican).—Constit. of urine. Related to, but not identical w. indican fr. indigo.—C₈H₇NSO₄=C₈H₇NH.(CO.SO₂H).CH.

Acid, Inosic, Merck.....15 gr. vial .60

Fr. flesh of birds.—C₆H₁₄N₄O₁₁.—Amorph. pwd.—Sol. W.

Acid, Iodic, Merck.—Pure, cryst. g. s. v.—oz. .87

Fr. iodine by oxid'n.—HIO₃.—Colorl., lustr., rhombic cryst.—Sp. Gr. 4.629.—Sol. W., alm. insol. A., E., G.—Caustic,

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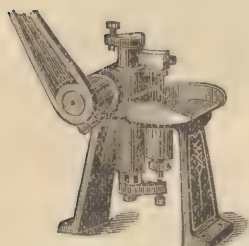
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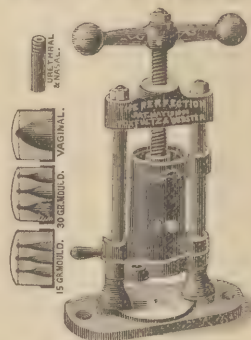
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Perfection Suppository Machine.

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Dr. Edward C. Mann's . . .

Glycero Acid Phosphates.

A BRAIN and NERVE TISSUE FOOD.

. . . Nutrient and Reconstituent.

Now in successful use in many large Hospitals.

DOSE:—One teaspoonful, in wineglassful of water, three times a day, with or after meals.

See article on this New Pharmaceutical product in Journal of the American Medical Association of July 28, 1894.

Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

Also Compound

Glyceride of the Hypophosphites.

With Iron, Quina,
and Strychnia.

A New Stimulant. Tonic; and Reconstructive.

Does not Precipitate or Decompose.

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Astring., Antisep., Hemost., Anti-em.—Uses: Oxidizer; reagent f. morphine.—Appl., in 0.1; in gonorr. 10% solut. or oint.—Dose 2-3 grains (0.13-0.2 Gm.) well dil., 8 t. p. d.

Acid, Iodic, Merck's G. R......g. s. v.—oz. 1.07
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Tests:—Diss. compl. in W.—(Res.) 2 Gm. heat: only a trace.

(Acid) Iodic Anhydride Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .95
(Iodine Pentoxide; so-called "Anhydrous Iodic Acid").—Fr. iodic acid by heat.— I_2O_5 .—Wh. pwd.—Sol. W.—Decomp., without melt., at 300° C.—Uses: Intern., gastric hemorrhage, vomiting.—Extern., surgery, naso-laryngeal affect., gonorr., &c.—Techn., powerful oxidizer.

(Acid) Iodic Anhydride Merck's G. R......
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.32
Tests:—Substantially as "Acid, Iodic, Merck's G. R."

Acid, Iodo-ortho-oxybenzoic,—see **Acid, Mono-iodo-salicylic**.

Acid, Iodo-propionic, Merck.—Pure, cryst.
.....15 gr. vial .50
(Beta-iodo-propionic Acid).—Deriv. of glyceric acid.— $C_3H_5IO_2=CH_2I.CH_2.COOH$.—Cryst. laminæ.—Sol. A., E., C.; sl. in cold W.—Melt. 82° C.

Acid, Iodo-salicylic,—see **Acid, Mono-iodo-salicylic**.

Acid, Iodo-tannic,—see **Solution, Acid, Iodo-tannic**.

(Acid) Isatic Anhydride,—see **Isatin**.

Acid, Isethionic, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.50
(Ethene-hydrin-sulphonic, Hydroxy-ethylene-sulphonic, or Oxy-ethane-sulphonic, Acid).—Fr. abs. alc., by sulphuric anhydride.—50% solut.— $C_2H_5SO_4=C_2H_4OH.SO_2OH$.—Syrupy liq., or deliq. cryst.; str'ly acid.—Misc., all prop. W.—Blackens when heated above 150° C.

Acid, Iso-atropic, Alpha-, Merck..15 gr. vial 1.50
Fr. atropic acid, by heat.— $C_{18}H_{15}O_4$.—Wh. gran.; odorl.—Sol. A., glacial acetic acid; sl. W.—Melt. 232-238° C.

Acid, Iso-atropic, Beta-, Merck....15 gr. vial 1.50
Fr. atropic acid, by heat.— $C_{18}H_{15}O_4$.—Thin tablets.—Sol. A., glacial acetic acid; boil. W.—Melt. 206° C.

Acid, Iso-atropic, Gamma-,—see **Acid, Truxillic**.

Acid, Iso-butyric,—see **Acid, Butyric, Iso-**.

Acid, Iso-cyanuric,—see **Acid, Cyanuric**.

Acid, Iso-di-oxy-behenic, Merck....c. v.—oz. 2.75
Fr. brassic acid & alkali. solut. potass. permang.— $C_{22}H_{40}O_4=C_{22}H_{39}(OH)_2O_2$.—Minute cryst. plates.—Sol., hot A.—Melt. 96° C.

Acid, Iso-Naphtioic,—see **Acid, Naphtioic**.

Acid, Iso-tri-oxy-stearic, Merck....c. v.—oz. 1.50
Formed w. ricinolic acid by oxid'g castor oil w. alkali. solut. potass. permang.— $C_{18}H_{30}O_6=C_{18}H_{29}(OH)_3O_2$.—Minute need.—Sol. A., E.; insol. W.—Melt. 111° C.

Acid, Iso-valeric,—see **Acid, Valerianic, Iso-**.

Acid, Itaconic, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.75
Fr. citric acid, dry distil.— $C_5H_4O_4=C_3H_4(COOH)_2$.—Trimet., octah. cryst.; str'ly acid.—Sol. W., A., E.—Melt. 161° C.

Acid, Kakodylic,—see **Acid, Cacodylic**.

Acid, Kinic,—see **Acid, Quinic**.

Acid, Kresotic,—see **Acid, Cresotic**.

Acid, Kresylic,—see **Cresol**.

***Acid, Lactic, Merck**.—U. S. P. — 'Sp. Gr. 1.213 = 25° Bé. — C. P., colorless & odorless.....c. b.—lb. 1.14

Also in 10, 5, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Alpha-hydroxy-propionic, or Ethylidene-lactic, Acid).—Fr. milk-, or grape-sugar by lactic ferment.— $C_3H_5O_3=CH_3.CH(OH).COOH$.—Colorl., thick liquid; odorl.; acid; absorbs moisture from damp air; 75%. — Sol. E.; all prop., W., A.—Caustic, Astring., Digestive, Antidiab.—Uses: Dyspep., diar., croup, cholera, carcin.; solv. of false membr. — Dose 15-30 M (1-2 Cc.) several t. p. d., well dil.

do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Sp. Gr. 1.16=20° Bé.—C. P., colorless, & odorless.c. b.—lb. 1.04
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

do. Merck.—Diluted.....c. b.—lb. .44
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Acid, Laricic,—see **Acid, Agaricic**.

Acid, Lauric, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.50
(Laurinic, or Dodecoic, Acid). — Fr. bayberry & o. oils by saponif.— $C_{12}H_{24}O_2$.—Tufts of silky cryst. need., or scaly masses.—Sol. A., E.—Melt. 43.6° C.—Boil. 225° C at 100 Mm.

Acid, Leucic, Merck.....15 gr. vial 2.00
(Leucinic, Alpha-oxy-hexoic, or optically active Oxycaproic, Acid). — Fr. leucine, by nitrous acid.— $C_6H_{12}O_3$. — Transp., cryst. need. — Sol. W., A., E.—Melt. 73° C. — Subl., at 100° C.

Acid, Levulinic, Merck.—C. P., colorless, cryst.
.....c. v.—oz. 2.00
(Lævulinic, or Beta-acetyl-propionic, Acid).—Fr. cane sugar, starch, etc., by boil. w. v. dil. sulphuric acid.— $C_6H_8O_3=CH_3.CO.(CH_2)_2.COOH$.—Deliq., cryst. plates.—Sol. W., A., E.—Melt. 33.5° C.—Boil. 239° C.—Caut. Keep well corked dry.

do. Merck.—Commercial.....c. v.—oz. .75

Acid, Lithic,—see **Acid, Uric**.

Acid, Maleic, Merck.....15 gr. vial .50
(Maleinic Acid).—Fr. malic acid by distil.— $C_4H_4O_4=COOH.(CH)_2.COOH$.—Monocl. prisms.—Sol. W., A., E.—Melt. 180° C.—Boil. 160° C.

Acid, Malic, Merck.—Pure, cryst....c. v.—oz. .89
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Oxysuccinic, or Apple, Acid).—Fr. unripe fruits; us'y of Pyrus aucuparia, Gaertner (Mountain ash).— $C_4H_6O_5=COOH.CH_2CH(OH)COOH$.—Colorl., shin., cryst. need., or prisms; odorl.; optically active; deliq. in air; agre. sour taste.—Sol., all prop. W.—Melt. 100° C.—Antiscor., Antipyr.

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Acid, Malonic, Merck..... c. v.—oz. 1.50
(Methane-dicarbonic Acid).—Fr. monochloroacetic acid, by potass. cyanide.— $C_3H_4O_4=CH_2(COOH)_2$.—Wh., cryst. plates or prisms.—*Sol.* W., A., E.—*Melt.* 132-134° C.

Acid, Mandelic, Merck..... 15 gr. vial .50
(Phenyl-hydroxy-acetic, Phenyl-glycolic, Benzo-glycolic, or Para-mandelic, Acid).—Deriv. of benzaldehyde.— $C_6H_5O_3=C_6H_5.CH(OH).COOH$.—Large, rhombic cryst.—*Sol.*, ab. 6 W.; v. in A., E.—*Melt.* 118° C.

Acid, Margaric, Merck..... c. v.—oz. 3.00
Also in 15 gr. vials.

(Margarinic, or Heptadecolic, Acid).—By boil. cetyl cyanide & alcohol. potash.— $C_{17}H_{34}O_4=C_{17}H_{33}COOH$.—Wh., transp. cryst., or wh., amorph. pwd.—*Melt.* 59-60° C.—*Boil.* 277° C at 100 Mm.

Acid, Meconic, Merck.—Cryst. c. v.—oz. 2.00
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.

Fr. opium.— $C_7H_4O_7+3H_2O=OH.C_6HO_3(COOH)_2+3H_2O$.—Wh., cryst., micaceous scales; acid; non-poisonous.—*Sol.*, sl. W.; v. sl. A.—*Uses*: Making soluble alkaloid salts.

Acid, Mellitic, Merck..... 15 gr. vial .75
(Mellic, Benzene-hexa-carboxylic, Acid).—Fr. mellite or honey stone.— $C_{12}H_6O_{12}=C_6(COOH)_6$.—Fine need.; silky lustre; acid taste.—*Sol.* W., A.

Acid, Mellonic, Merck..... c. v.—oz. 3.00
(Mellone-hydride; Hydromellonic Acid; Cyamellone).—Fr. barium mellonate, by sulphuric acid.— $C_6H_3N_3+aq.=(NH_4)_3(CN)_3N+aq.$ —Str'ly acid liq.

Acid, Menaphtoxylic,—see **Acid, Naphtioic, Alpha**.

Acid, Mesaconic, Merck..... c. v.—oz. 3.00
Fr. citraconic anhydride, oxid'n w. nitric acid.— $C_8H_6O_4=CH_3.C(COOH):CH.COOH$.—Colorl. need., or prisms.—*Sol.* A., E.; sl. in W.—*Melt.* 200-202° C.

Acid, Metacetic,—see **Acid, Propionic**.

Acid, Meta-copaivic,—see **Acid, Copaivic**.

Acid, Meta-phosphoric,—see **Acid, Phosphoric, Glacial**.

Acid, Metarabic,—see **Cerasin from Gum**.

Acid, Meta-tartaric, Merck..... 15 gr. vial 1.25
(Iso-tartaric Acid).—Fr. natural or dextrotartaric acid by fusion at 185° C.— $C_4H_4O_6=C_2H_4O_2(COOH)_2$.—Amorph., deliq. mass; sour taste.—*Sol.* W.

Acid, Methyl-acetic,—see **Acid, Propionic**.

Acid, Methyl-crotonic,—see **Acid, Tiglic**.

(Acid) **Molybdic Anhydride Merck**.—100%,
C. P., free fr. Ammonia..... c. b.—lb. 3.09
Also in 5, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Molybdenum Trioxide; so-called "Molybdic Acid").— MoO_3 .—Gray or bluish-wh., heavy pwd.; separates into thin scales in water.—*Sol.*, acids, alkalies & cream of tartar solut.; sl. in W.—*Uses*: Reagent.

* do. Merck.—Pure..... c. b.—lb. 2.09
Also in 5, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

do. Merck.—Fused..... c. v.—oz. .75
Wh. pwd.

(Acid) **Molybdic Anhydride Merck**—Sublimed
..... c. v.—oz. 2.50

(Acid) **Molybdic Anhydride 85% Merck's G. R.**
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —
..... c. b.—lb. 2.34

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Ab. 85% acid & 15% Amm. Nitrate & moist.—Wh. pwd.

Tests:—(*Sol.*) in 5 dil. Amm. clear.—(*H.M.*) same sol., add Amm. S: no chg.—(H_3PO_4): 10 Gm. diss. in 25 Cc. W. & 15 Cc. Amm. (Sp. Gr. 0.910); add 150 Cc. HNO_3 (Sp. Gr. 1.20); keep warm: no yellow ppt. in 2 hrs.

Q. D.:—Amm. salts by caut. slow heat, till Amm. smell disap.; res.: MoO_3 .—Diss. res. in Amm.; add exc. conc. HCl; reduce w. Zn; add. H_2SO_4 , W., & $MnSO_4$; titrate w. n. $KMnO_4$.

(Acid) **Molybdic Anhydride 100% Merck's G. R.**—Free fr. Ammonia
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

..... c. b.—lb. 3.34

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Ab. 100%.—Wh. pwd. w. fbl. bluish tint.

Tests:—(*Sol.*) 2 Gm. in 10 Cc. W. & 5 Cc. Amm. (Sp. Gr. 0.910); keep warm: compl.—(*H.M.*) Hereto add Amm. S: no chg.—(H_3PO_4): see "Molybdic Anhydride, pure, Merck's G. R."—(*Amm. Salts*): 1 Gm. boil. w. $NaOH$: no Amm. odor.

Acid, Mono-brom-acetic, Merck... g. s. v.—oz. 1.00
(Bromo-acetic Acid).—By heat. acetic acid w. bromine.— $C_2H_3BrO_2=CH_3Br.COOH$.—Wh., glist. tablets; deliq. rapidly str'ly corros. on skin.—*Sol.* W.—*Melt.* 51° C.—*Boil.* 208° C.—Eschar.; Antisept.—*Caut.* Keep fr. air & moisture.

Acid, Mono-bromo-benzoic, Para, Merck.....

..... c. v.—oz. 2.00

(Mono-para-bromo-benzoic Acid).—Fr. para-bromo-toluene by oxid'n.— $C_7H_5BrO_2=C_6H_4Br.COOH$.—Sm., cryst. plates, or need.—*Sol.* A., E.; v. sl. in W.—*Melt.* 251° C.

Acid, Mono-bromo-butyric, Alpha, Merck.....

..... c. v.—oz. 1.50

(Alpha-mono-bromo-butyric Acid).—Fr. butyric acid & bromine by heat. at 140° C.— $C_4H_7BrO_2=CH_3.CH_2.CHBr.COOH$.—Light colored oil.—Sp. Gr. 1.54 at 15° C.—*Misc.* A., E.; mod. W.—*Boil.* 214-217° C, w. decomp.

Acid, Mono-bromo-propionic, Merck... c. v.—oz. 1.75

(Alpha-mono-bromo-propionic Acid).—By heat. propionic acid w. bromine.— $C_3H_5BrO_2=CH_3.CHBr.COOH$.—*Melt.* 25° C.—*Boil.* 206° C.

Acid, Mono-bromo-succinic, Merck... c. v.—oz. 2.50

(Bromo-succinic Acid).—By heat. succinic w. bromine.— $C_4H_5BrO_4=COOH.CH_2.CHBr.COOH$.—Sm., prism, or octah. cryst., or crusts.—*Sol.* 5 W. at 15° C.—*Melt.* 159-160° C.

Acid, Mono-chlor-acetic, Merck... g. s. v.—oz. .47

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

By pass. chlorine into boiling acetic acid cont'g sulphur or iodine.— $C_2H_3ClO_2=CH_2Cl.COOH$.—Very deliq. cryst.—Sp. Gr. 1.366 at 73° C.—*Sol.* W.—*Melt.* 63° C.—*Boil.* 186° C.—Caustic, Vesic.—*Uses*: Warts, corns, &c.—*Appl.*, in conc. solut.—*Caut.* Handle carefully!

* **Acid, Mono-chloro-crotonic**,—see **Acid, chloro-crotonic, Alpha**.

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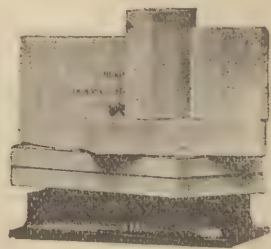
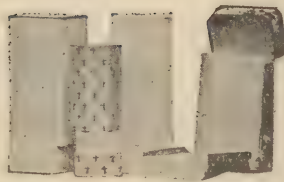
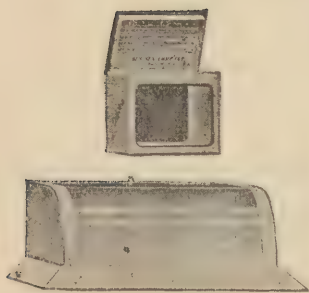
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Acid, Mono-iodo-salicylic, Merck....c. v.—oz. 1.75
(Mono-iodo-ortho-oxy-benzoic Acid).—Fr. salicylic acid & iodine, by boil. w. alc.— $C_7H_5IO_3 = C_6H_5CO_2H.OH.I[1:2:3]$.
—Long, transp. need., or wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* A., E.; v. sl. W.
—*Melt.* 198° C.—*Antirheum.*—*Uses*: Ac. rheumat. of joints.
—*Dose* 15–45 grains (1–3 Gm.) per day.

Acid, Moritannic,—see **Maclurin**.

Acid, Mucic, Merck....Pure.....c. v.—oz. .75
(Saccharo-lactic Acid).—By oxid'g lactose w. nitric acid.— $C_6H_{10}O_8 = CHO.(CH.OH)_4.CH_2(OH)$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.*, in hot W.—*Melt.* 213° C.

Acid, Muriatic,—see **Acid, Hydrochloric**.

Acid, Myristic, Merck.....15 gr. vial .50
Fr. nutmegs.— $C_{14}H_{28}O_2 = C_{13}H_{27}.COOH$.—Shining, cryst. plates.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Melt.* 54° C.—*Boil.* 248° C at 100 Mm.

Acid, Naphtalic,—see **Acid, Phtalic**.

Acid, Naphtionic,—see **Acid, Naphtylamine-sulphonic, Alpha**.

Acid, Naphtoic, Alpha, Merck....15 gr. vial .50
(Naphtalene-alpha-carboxylic, or Menaphtoxylic, Acid).—By saponif. alpha-naphtonitrile.— $C_{11}H_8O_2 = C_{10}H_7.COOH$.—Transp. need.—*Sol.* A., E.; v. sl. W.—*Melt.* 160–162° C.—*Boil.* 300° C.

Acid, Naphtoic, Beta, Merck....15 gr. vial .50
(Iso-naphtoic Acid).—By saponif. beta-naphtonitrile.— $C_{11}H_8O_2 = C_{10}H_7.COOH$.—Long, wh. need.—*Sol.* A., E.; sl. hot W.—*Melt.* 185° C.—*Boil.*, above 300° C.

Acid, Naphtol-carboxylic,—see **Acid, Oxynaphtoic**.

Acid, Naphtylamine-sulphonic, Alpha, Merck.
—Pure.....c. v.—oz. .50
(Naphtionic, or Alpha-naphtylamine-alpha-sulphonic, or sulpho-naphtylaminic, Acid).—Fr. alpha-naphtylamine sulphate by heat.— $C_{10}H_7NSO_3 = C_{10}H_6(NH_2)(SO_3H)$.—Sm., cryst. need.; solutions fluoresce deep reddish-blue.—*Sol.*, v. sl. A.; sl. hot W.

Acid, Nicotinic, Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.50
(Meta-pyridine-carbonic Acid).—Fr. quolinic & hydrochloric acid.— $C_6H_5NO_2 = C_5H_4N.COOH$.—Fine need.—*Sol.*, hot W., hot A.; v. sl. cold W. or E.—*Melt.* 228–229° C.

Acid, Niobic, Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.50
(Niobium Hydroxide).—Fr. niobium pentoxide decomp. with W.— $HNbO_3 + aq.$ —Wh. pwd.—*Sol.*, sl. in hot hydrochl. acid.

Acid, Nitric.—U. S. P.—Sp. Gr. 1.414=42° Bé.—C. P......g. s. b.—lb. .34
(Hydrogen Nitrate; Aqua Fortis).—68% abs. acid.— $HNO_3 + aq.$ —Transp., colorl., fum., suffoc., caustic, corros. liq.; str'ly acid; volat. with heat.—*Misc.*, all prop. W.—Decomp. A. w. violence.—*Boil.* 120.5° C.—*Uses*: In pharm. & chem.—*Extern.*, as an eschar.—*Antid.*, chalk or magnes. & water, sodium, or potassium carbonate, wall plaster, &c.—*Caut.* Keep in dark amber, gl.-stp. bot.

do.—**Sp. Gr. 1.32=36.5° Bé.—Crude, clear**.....g. s. b.—lb. .21
Uses: Techn.

do.—**Diluted.—U. S. P.—Sp. Gr. 1.057=7.50 Bé.—C. P.**.....g. s. b.—lb. .21
10% abs. acid.—Transp., colorl. liq.; str'ly acid.—*Misc.*, all prop. W.—*Antiper.*, *Antipyr.*, *Alter.*—*Uses*: Interm. fever,

dyssent., bronch., syph., diab., whoop. cough, & febrile dis.—*Dose* 5–30 M (0.3–1.85 Cc.) dil. with W.

Note.—Other strengths are likewise in the market.

Acid, Nitric, Merck's G. R.

—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Sp. Gr. 1.30.....g. s. b.—lb. .54

Sp. Gr. 1.20.....g. s. b.—lb. .52

Tests:—(*Res.*) 10 Gm. evap.: not wghbl.—(H_2SO_4) 10 Gm. evap. to 1 Cc.; dil. w. 30 Cc. W.; heat; add $BaCl_2$: no chg. in hrs.—(*Cl.*) 5–10 Cc.; add to 50 Cc. W. cont. $AgNO_3$: no chg.—(*H. M. & E.*) 20 Gm. dil. with W.; supersat. w. Amm., Amm. S, & Amm. Oxal.: no chg.—(*I.*) dil. w. 2 W.; shake w. Chlorof.: no violet color even w. add. Zn.

Acid, Nitric, fuming.—Sp. Gr. 1.52.—C. P.

.....g. s. b.—lb. .60

(Nitroso-nitric Acid).—Yellow to reddish-yellow, str'ly fum. & corros. liq.—*Sol.* W.—Eschar.—*Uses*: Chiefly techn.—*Antid.*, carbonates in water in cases when not hopeless; apply oil to burns caused by this acid.—*Caut.* Handle with care.

Acid, Nitric, fuming, Merck's G. R.

—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Sp. Gr. 1.48.....g. s. b.—lb. .74

Clear, reddish-yellow to reddish-brown liq.— NO_2 in HNO_3 .

Tests:—see "Acid, Nitric, Pure, Merck's G. R."

Acid, Nitro-benzoic, Meta, Merck....c. v.—oz. 1.00

Nitro-deriv., benzoic acid.— $C_7H_5NO_4 = C_6H_4(NO_2)COOH$. [3:1].—Colorl. plates; eas'y subl.—*Sol.* A., E.; v. sl. W.—*Melt.*, when dry 141° C; in W. 100° C.

Acid, Nitro-benzoic, Ortho, Merck....c. v.—oz. 1.50

Nitro-deriv., benzoic acid.— $C_7H_5NO_4 = C_6H_4(NO_2)COOH$. [2:1].—Sm., transp., light yellow need.; sweet taste.—*Sol.* A., E.; v. sl. W.—*Melt.* 147.7° C.

Acid, Nitro-benzoic, Para, Merck....c. v.—oz. 1.25

(Nitro-dracylic Acid).—Nitro-deriv., benzoic acid.— $C_7H_5NO_4 = C_6H_4(NO_2)COOH$ [4:1].—Yellowish-wh. plates or need.—*Sol.* A., E.; v. sl. W.—*Melt.* 238° C.

Acid, Nitro-cinnamic, Merck.—Technical....

.....c. v.—oz. 1.00

Acid, Nitro-cinnamic, Ortho, Merck.—C. P.

.....c. v.—oz. 2.50

Nitro-deriv., cinnamic acid.— $C_9H_7NO_4 = C_6H_4(NO_2)(CH_2)COOH$.—Transp. need.—*Sol.*, sl. in A.—*Melt.* 232–240° C.

Acid, Nitro-dracylic,—see **Acid, Nitro-benzoic, Para**.

Acid, Nitro-hydrochloric.—U. S. P.—Pure....

.....g. s. b.—lb. .44

(Aqua Regia; Nitro-muriatic, Chloro-nitrous, or Chlor-azotic, Acid).—Prep. fr. 18 pts. pure nitric & 82 pts. pure hydrochloric acids.—Fum., yellow, corros., suffoc., volat. liq.; str'ly acid; diss. gold leaf.—*Misc.*, all prop. W.—*Uses*: See Acid, Nitro-hydrochl., dil.—*Antid.*, same as other mineral acids.—*Caut.* Keep cool in dark amber bot.

do.—**Diluted.—U. S. P.**....g. s. b.—lb. .34

Ab. $\frac{1}{2}$ the strength of the preceding.—Colorl., or pale straw-colored liq.; faint chlorine odor; str'ly acid.—*Misc.*, all prop. W.—*Antipyr.*, *Alter.*, *Digest.*—*Uses*: Jaund., dyssep., biliary calculi, chronic rheumat., & fevers.—*Dose* 5–20 M (0.3–1.3 Cc.), dil. w. water.—*Appl.*, dil. to sourness of vinegar, as sponge, foot, or general bath, daily or 2–3 t. p. week.—*Antid.*, same as other mineral acids.—*Caut.* Keep in dark amber bot.

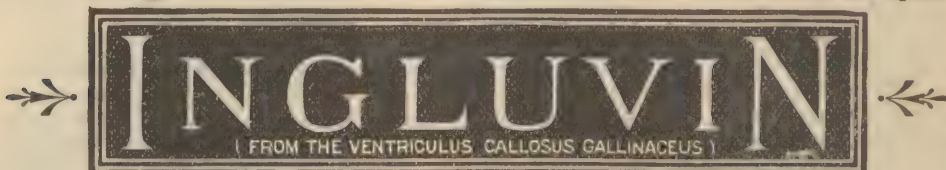
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SUPERIOR to Pepsin in all Cases.

A Powder:—Prescribed in the same manner, doses, and combinations as Pepsin.



A Specific for VOMITING IN GESTATION.

The dose in such cases is 10 to 20 grs. mixed with milk, water, or sherry wine, in preference to placing the dry powder on the tongue.

Prescribed by the most Eminent Physicians.

From Prof. Bartholow's Work on Therapeutics,

Edition 1879: INGLUVIN—This is a preparation from the gizzard of the domestic chicken—*Ventriculus callosus gallinaceus*. Dose, gr. ʒ.—ʒj.

Ingluvin has the remarkable property of arresting certain kinds of vomiting— notably the vomiting of pregnancy. It is a stomachic tonic, and relieves indigestion, flatulence, and dyspepsia.

The author's experience is confirmatory of the statements which have been put forth regarding the exceptional power of this agent to arrest the vomiting of pregnancy. It can be administered in inflammatory conditions of the mucous membrane, as it has no irritant effect. Under ordinary circumstances, and when the object of its administration is to promote the digestive functions, it should be administered after meals. When the object is to arrest the vomiting of pregnancy, it should be given before meals.

Edition 1889: INGLUVIN is a * * * preparation said to be made of the gizzard of the domestic chicken (*Ventriculus callosus gallinaceus*). Dose, gr. v. ʒj. Ingluvin has the remarkable property of arresting certain kinds of vomiting— notably the vomiting of pregnancy. It is a stomachic tonic, and relieves indigestion, flatulence, and dyspepsia.

Recent investigations have shown that Ingluvin owes its curative effects, not to any ferment corresponding to pepsin, but to a peculiar bitter principle. This result is the more satisfactory, since such an organ as the gizzard could hardly furnish the necessary quantity of a digestive ferment to effect the results now known to be produced by Ingluvin.

Under ordinary circumstances, and when the object of its administration is to promote the digestive function, it should be taken after meals. When the object is to arrest the vomiting of pregnancy, it should be given before meals.

But only the successful use of this agent and the apparent sincerity of the composition as given to the public would seem to justify its mention here.

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The only Battery which Generates the Proper Current for Medical Treatment.

• CLEAN! DURABLE! HIGHLY EFFICIENT! •

Whatever make of Instruments you use, insist upon the Axo Cells being furnished with them.

The current given off by this Cell is of remarkable value in electro-medical treatment. As a therapeutic agent, it possesses an efficiency altogether unique and peculiar to itself and which is not attainable from any other known electrical source. As a Stationary Battery for office practice it has no equal in the world. Always ready for work without trouble or preparation.

What one of the highest authorities in the United States—Professor H. S. Carhart, of the University of Michigan—thinks of the Axo Cell:

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Since your two cells were put into service I have employed a systematic plan of testing, and I can testify to the excellent qualities of the Axo Battery from the tests made.

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H. S. CARHART.

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Acid, Nitro-muriatic, — see Acid, Nitro-hydrochloric.

Acid, Nitro-opianic, Merck.....15 gr. vial .50
Nitro-deriv fr. opianic acid.— $C_{10}H_9NO_7 = C_6H(NO_2)(CH_3O)_2(CHO)COOH$.—Yellow, prism. cryst.—Melt. 166° C.

Acid, Nitro-phenyl-propionic, Ortho-, Merckg. s. v.—oz. .75
Fr. dibrom-nitro-phenyl-propionic acid.— $C_9H_5NO_4 = C_6H_4(NO_2)C:C(COOH)$.—25% solut.—Sol. W., A., E.

Acid, Nitro-salicylic, Meta-, Asymmetric, Merck.....15 gr. vial .50
(Asymmetric Meta-nitro-oxy-benzoic Acid).—Nitro-deriv., salicylic acid.— $C_7H_5NO_3 = C_6H_3(NO_2)(OH)COOH$; $(CO_2H:OH: NO_2=1:2:5)$.—Long, colorl., need.—Sol. A., hot W.—Melt. 228° C.

Acid, Nonoic or Nonylic,—see Acid, Pelargonic.

Acid, Octoic, or Octylic,—see Acid, Caprylic.

Acid, Oenanthic, Merck.....15 gr. vial .30
Also in 1, & 1/8 oz. vials.

(Normal Heptonic, Heptylic, or Oenanthylic, Acid).—Fr. oenanthol by oxid'n w. warm solut. potass. dichromate & sulphuric acid.— $C_7H_{14}O_2 = C_6H_{13}COOH$.—Clear, oily liq.; unpleas. odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.931 at 0° C.—Sol. A., E.; insol. W.—Melt. 10.5° C.—Boil. 223° C.

Acid, Oleic, Merck.—C. P.—Free fr. Linolic Acid.....c. v.—oz. .75
(Oleic Acid).—Fr. pure barium oleate.— $C_{18}H_{34}O_2 = C_{17}H_{33}COOH$.—Above 14° C: clear, colorl., oily liq.; odorl.; tastel. When cool: wh., hard, gran. mass.—Sol. A.

do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure.....c. v.—oz. .65
Fr. commercial oleic acid by cooling to ab. 5° C.— $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$.—Yellowish, oily liq.—Sp. Gr. ab. 0.900 at 15° C.—Sol. A., E., C., B., oils, carbon disulph., &c.—Uses: Chiefly for prep. oleates.—Incomp., nitrous or nitric acids.—Caut. Darkens & decomp. on expos. to air. Keep cool, well corked.

* do. Merck. — Commercial, light-colored.....c. b.—lb. .44
Also in 5, 1/2, & 1/4 lbs.

do. — Commercial, dark.....c. b.—lb. .39
By-prod. fr. stearin candles; fr. various oils by saponif.—Dark yellow or brown oily liq.

Acid, Oleo-sulphonic,—see Acid, Sulpholeic.

Acid, Opianic, from Hydrastine, Merck. — Cryst.....15 gr. vial .50
Fr. hydrastine by oxid'n.—Identical with succeeding.

Acid, Opianic, from Narcotine, Merck.—C. P., cryst.....15 gr. vial 1.00
(Noropian-dimethyl-ether Acid).—Fr. narcotine by oxid'n.— $C_{16}H_{16}O_3 = C_6H_4(CH_3O)_2(CHO)COOH$.—Transp. need. or prisms.—Sol. A., E., hot W.—Melt. 145° C.

Acid, Ortho-oxy-benzoic,—see Acid, Salicylic.

Acid, Ortho-oxy-phenol-sulphonic,—see Aseptol.

Acid, Ortho-oxy-meta-toluic,—see Acid, Cresotic.

Acid, Osmic,—see (Acid) Perosmic Anhydride.

Acid, Oxalic, Merck.—C. P., anhydrous.....c. v.—oz. .44
Fr. cryst. oxalic acid.— $H_2C_2O_4 = (COOH)_2$.—Subl., at 150-160° C.

Acid, Oxalic, Merck.—C. P., cryst.—c. b.—lb. .65
Also in 1/2, & 1/4 lbs.

Fr. cellulose (saw-dust).— $H_2C_2O_4 + 2H_2O = (COOH)_2 + 2H_2O$.—Transp., monoc. cryst.; v. acid taste.—Sol. W., A.; sl. in E.—Melt. 187° C.—Emmen., Sed.—Uses: Intern., funct. amenor., ac. cystitis.—Chem., anal.—Dose 1/8-1 grain (0.03-0.06 Gm.) every 4 hrs., in sweet W.—Antid., calcium saccharate, chalk, lime-water, magnesia.—Incomp., iron, & salts; calcium salts, alkalies.—Caut. Poisonous!

do. Merck.—C. P., sublimed.....c. v.—oz. .84

* do. Merck.—Pure, cryst.—lb. cartons.—lb. .47

do. — Commercial.....bulk lb. .10
Uses: Techn.

Acid, Oxalic, Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Cryst.c. b.—lb. .75

Sublimed.....c. v.—oz. .94

Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—(Res.) 10 Gm. ignite in Pt. cruc.: not wghbl. —(H_2SO_4) 5 Gm. diss. in 100 Cc. W.; add HCl & $BaCl_2$: no chg., w. heat for hrs.—(Amm.) (a) 2 Gm. heat w. exc. solut. NaOH: no odor of Amm. Does not brown Turmeric paper. —(b) 2.5 Gm. diss. in 30 Cc. W.; supersat. w. solut. KOH (Alc. purif'd); add 15 drops Nessler Reag.: no decided yellow or red-brown color.

Acid, Oxal-molybdic, Merck.—Pure, cryst.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Oxal-molybdenic Acid).— $2(C_2O_4HMoO_3) \cdot 2H_2O$.—Colorl. cryst.—Sol. W.—Uses: For sympathetic ink.

Acid, Oxamic, Merck.—Pure.....c. v.—oz. 2.00
(Oxaminic Acid).—Fr. acid ammonium oxalate, by heat.— $C_2H_5NO_3 = CO(NH_2)COOH$.—Cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Melt. 179° C.

Acid, Oxy-benzoic, Meta-, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.50
Fr. meta-amido-benzoic acid, by nitrous acid.— $C_7H_5O_3 = C_6H_4(OH)COOH$.—Sm. need.; sw. taste.—Sol. A.; v. sl. W.—Melt. 200° C.

Acid, Oxy-benzoic, Ortho,—see Acid, Salicylic.

Acid, Oxy-benzoic, Para-, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .64
Fr. para-amido-benzoic acid, by nitrous acid.— $C_7H_5O_3 + H_2O = C_6H_4(OH)COOH + H_2O$.—Sm. prisms.—Sol. A., E.; v. sl. cold W.; eas. hot W.; sl. in C.—Melt. 210° C.

Acid, Oxy-butyric, Beta-, Merck.....15 gr. vial .75
Fr. diabetic urine & blood. Us'y fr. aceto-acetic acid by reduct. w. sod. amalgam.— $C_4H_5O_3 = CH_3CH(OH)CH_2COOH$.—Thick syr.; volat. w. steam.—Sol. W.

Acid, Oxy-butyric, Iso-, Merck.....15 gr. vial .50
(Alpha-oxy-iso-butyric, Acetonic, Dimethyl-oxalic, Dimethyl-oxyacetic, Butyl-acetic, or Butyl-lactic, Acid).—Fr. acetone, by hydrocyanic w. dil. hydrochloric acid.— $C_4H_5O_3 = (CH_3)_2C(OH)COOH$.—Hygros., cryst. need., or large, wh. prisms.—Sol. W., A., E.—Subl., at 50° C; volat. w. steam.—Melt. 79° C.—Boil. 212° C.

Acid, Oxy-capronic, or -hexoic,—see Acid, Leucic.

Acid, Oxy-ethane-sulphonic,—see Acid, Isethionic.

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WORK, WILL FIND THAT A BOTTLE OF BRAUNSCHWEIGER MUMME TAKEN WITH EACH MEAL, WILL STIMULATE DIGESTION, WHILE A BOTTLE TAKEN BEFORE RETIRING WILL INDUCE QUIET, RESTFUL SLEEP. IT PRESERVES AND STRENGTHENS THE WELL AND RESTORES THE SICK.

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Acid, Oxy-naphtic, Alpha-, Merck.—Pure..... c. v.—oz. .64

(Alpha-naphtol-carboxylic, or Alpha-carbonaphtolic, Acid). — Fr. sodium-alpha-naphtol, by carbon dioxide w. heat. — $C_{11}H_8O_3 = C_{10}H_7.OH.CO.OH$. — Wh. or yellowish, micro-cryst. pwd.; odorl.; sternutatory. — *Sol.* A., C., B., oils, aqu. solut's of alk. & alk. carbonates; sl. W. — *Melt.* 186° C. — Antiparasitic, Antizym. — *Uses:* Intern., disinf. intest. tract (reported 5 times as efficient as salicylic acid). — *Extern.*, in parositic skin dis. (in 10% oint.), coryza, &c. — *Dose* 1½-3 grains (0.1-0.2 Gm.).

*** do. Merck.—Commercial..... c. b.—lb. 1.60**
Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

Acid, Oxy-naphtic, Beta-, Merck..... c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Beta-naphtol-carboxylic, or Beta-carbonaphtolic, Acid). — Fr. sod. beta-naphtol, by carbon dioxide w. heat. — $C_{11}H_8O_3 = OH.C_{10}H_6.CO.OH$. — Antisept. — *Uses:* Surg. antisept.

Acid, Oxy-phenic,—see *Pyrocatechin*.

Acid, Oxy-succinic,—see *Acid, Malic*.

Acid, Palmitic, Merck.—Pure..... c. v.—oz. .64
Also in ½ oz. vials.

Fr. palmitin, mellissin, or spermaceti, by saponif. — $C_{15}H_{32}O_2 = C_{14}H_{27}.CO.OH$. — Sm., hard cryst. — *Sol.* A., E. — *Melt.* 60° C. — *Boil.* 268° at 100 Mm.

do. Merck.—Crude..... c. b.—lb. .74
Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

Yellow, amorph., wax-like mass.

Acid, Parabanic, Merck.—Cryst..... c. v.—oz. 2.50
Also in 15 gr. vials.

(Oxalyl-urea; Ethane-dioxylureid). — Fr. uric acid, by mod. strong nitric acid. — $C_3H_3N_3O_3 = CO(NH.CO.CO.NH)$. — Colorl. cryst. — *Sol.* W.

Acid, Paralactic,—see *Acid, Sarcolactic*.

Acid, Paraphthalic,—see *Acid, Terephthalic*.

Acid, Parasorbic, Merck..... c. v.—oz. 5.00
(Mountain Ash Oil). — Fr. berries of *Pyrus Aucuparia*, Gaertner (Mountain Ash). — $C_8H_{10}O_3$. — Colorl. or faintly yellow liq.; fbl. arom. odor. — *Sp. Gr.* 1.0628 at 21° C. — *Sol.* A., E.

Acid, Paratartaric,—see *Acid, Racemic*.

Acid, Parillinic,—see *Smilacin*.

Acid, Pectic, Merck.—Pure..... c. v.—oz. 2.00
Also in 15 gr. vials.

By boil. carrots w. v. dil. hydrochl. acid, then boil. filtr. w. soda. — $C_{20}H_{20}O_{20}$. — Grayish, or brown, amorph. pwd. or mass; acid taste; free fr. ash. — *Sol.*, sl. in hot W.

Acid, Pelargonic, Merck..... c. v.—oz. 4.00
(Normal Ennoic, Nonylic, or Normal Nonioic, Acid). — Fr. oil of *Ruta graveolens*, L. (Rue). Pref. prep'd synth. — $C_{19}H_{38}O_2$. — Oily liq. at normal temp. — *Sp. Gr.* 0.9103 at 15° C. — *Sol.* A., E., C. — *Melt.* 12.5° C. — *Boil.* 254° C.

Acid, Perchloric, Merck.—Pure..... g. s. v.—oz. .47
Fr. potass. perchlorate, by sulphuric acid. — $HClO_4 + aq.$ — Colorl., aqu., solut. of abs. perchloric acid. — *Sp. Gr.* 1.12=16° Bé. — *Misc.* W. — *Boil.* 140-200° C.; non-distillable. — *Causitic.* — *Uses:* Powerful oxidizer; reag. for potass., the potass. salt being insol. in water. With hydrochl. acid, in toxicol. anal., to destroy tissues. — *Caut.* Poisonous! Deflagrates w. readily oxidizable substances.

Acid, Periodic, Merck..... 15 gr. vial 1.50
Fr. iodine, by concentrated perchloric acid. — $HIO_4 + 2H_2O$. — Wh. or transp., deliq. cryst., turn. yellowish in air. — *Sol.* W., A.; sl. in E. — *Melt.* 130-133° C. — *Uses:* Powerful oxidizer.

(Acid) Perosmic Anhydride Merck..... 1 gramme tubes 1.75
Also in ½ gramme tubes.

(Osmium Tetroxide; so-called "Osmic" or "Perosmic" Acid). — Fr. finely pwd. osmium by heat. in oxygen. — OsO_4 . — Long, yellowish or nearly colorl. need.; v. pung.; disagr. odor. — *Sol.* W., A., E. — *Melt.* 40° C. — *Boil.*, ab. 100° C. — Antineur., Discut., Anti-epilep. — *Uses:* Intern., musc. rheumat., neural. — *Extern.*, remove tumors. — *Micros.*, stain. — *Dose* 1/64 grain (0.001 Gm.), several t. p. d. — *Inj.* 1/20-1/8 grain (0.003-0.01 Gm.) 1½ solut. in W. 60, G. 40. — *Antid.*, sulphuretted hydrogen. — *Incomp.*, organic substances, phosphorus, ferrous sulphate, &c. — *Caut.* Vapor exceed. irrit. to the air-passages. Handle carefully.

Acid, Phenic, or Phenylic,—see *Acid, Carbollic*.

Acid, Phenol-di-sulphonic, Merck..... g. s. v.—oz. .42
Fr. phenol, by sulphuric acid w. sulphurous anhydride. — $C_6H_6S_2O_7 = C_6H_5OH.(SO_3H)_2$. — Deliq., colorl. need. — *Sol.* W., A.

Acid, Phenol-sulphonic,—see *Acid, Sulpho-carbollic*.

Acid, Phenyl-acetic, Merck..... g. s. v.—oz. 1.50
Also in ½, ¼ oz. vials.

(Alpha-toluylic, or Alpha-tolnic, Acid). — Fr. benzyl cyanide w. alkali. — $C_8H_8O_2 = C_6H_5.CH_2.CO.OH$. — Shin., wh. plates. — *Sol.* A., E., hot W. — *Melt.* 76.5° C. — *Boil.* 262-265° C. — Antisept., Antituberc. — *Uses:* Intern., in typh. fever & pulmon. phth. — *Dose* 10-20 drops 1:6 alcoh. solut. in W., 3 t. p. d.

Acid, Phenyl-glycolic,—see *Acid, Mandelic*.

Acid, Phenyl-hydrazine-levulinic,—see *Antithermin*.

Acid, Phenyl-ortho-oxy-benzoic,—see *Acid, Phenyl-salicylic*.

Acid, Phenyl-propionic Beta,—see *Acid, Hydrocin-namic*.

Acid, Phenyl-salicylic, Merck..... 15 gr. vial 1.00
(Phenyl-ortho-oxy-benzoic, or Ortho-oxy-diphenyl-carbonic, Acid). — $C_{13}H_{10}O_3 = C_6H_5.C_6H_4.OH.CO.OH$. — Wh. pwd. — *Sol.* A., E., G.; v. sl. W. — Antisept. — *Uses:* *Extern.*, wounds, inst. of iodof.

Acid, Phloretic,—see *Phloretin*.

Acid, Phocenic,—see *Acid, Propylacetic, Iso*.

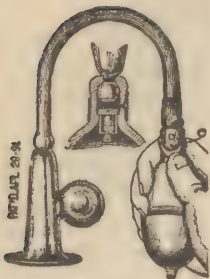
Acid, Phospho-antimonic, Merck..... c. v.—oz. .54
Fr. antim. pentachloride, by conc. aqu. solut. sod. phosphate (Schulze). — Yellowish; v. acid. — *Uses:* Alkaloid reag.

Acid, Phosphomolybdic, Merck.—Cryst..... g. s. v.—oz. 1.25
 $H_2PO_4.11MoO_3 + aq.$ — Yellowish cryst. — *Sol.* W. — *Uses:* Alkaloidal reag.

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Strength of Suction Easily Controlled.

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Has a hollow rim that renders it soft and light.
Has a circumferential groove to assist in holding it in position
Has a centre tube to hold the uterus in proper position.

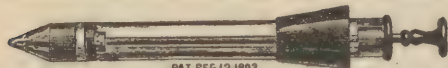
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It is an all rubber Syringe that will fit any prescription bottle as a Stopper, the small plug C can be placed in the nozzle D and carried in the pocket without any bottle ready for use at any time. The point is cone shaped and of soft rubber.

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THE BIG 4 SYRINGE.

is glass with a soft rubber point, a soft rubber packing on the piston; a sliding rubber stopper to fit any prescription vial and a jet rod. It will take the last drachm from the bottle, and can be carried in the bottle. Send for descriptive circular to **WALTER F. WARE, 512 ARCH ST, PHILA., PA.**

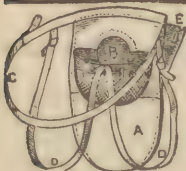


"Mizpah Valve Nipples."

will not collapse. Admit air into the bottle as the milk is drawn out and prevents a vacuum being formed, so that nursing is perfectly easy until the bottle is empty. Hard sucking causes the child to swallow air with the milk and cause colic, which is hereby prevented.

— Send for descriptive circular to —

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"D. A. B. D." APRONS FOR GONORRHOEA.

Keep the clothing and bedding from becoming soiled with the discharge, and support the testicles. No tight wrapping. Are cool and ventilating, and are like a portion of the clothing. No rubber in its construction. Send for descriptive circular to

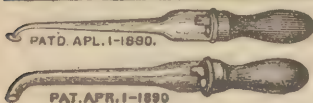
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"MIZPAH CUPPING SET"

makes a continuous suction as mild or strong as may be desired by operating the valves, takes the place of leeches, and is more cleanly and may be detached instantly. Send for descriptive circular to

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"MIZPAH" VALVE DROPPERS

Have a valved Stopper that keeps the liquid used from getting into the rubber bulb, and preserve it clean. All rubber bulbs have a powder inside of them that would injure the eye.

Send for Descriptive Circulars to **WALTER F. WARE, 512 Arch St., Philad'a, Pa.**

When writing, please mention MERCK'S INDEX.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Acid, Phosphomolybdic, Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Cryst.

Solution 10%.....g. s. b.—lb. 2.34

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—(Sol.) 2 Gm. of the cryst. compl. diss. in 10 Cc. W.—(H.M. & E.) add Amm. to abv. (or to the 10% solut.); str. ppt.; rediss. by exc.; add Amm. S & Amm. Oxal.: no chg.

(Acid) Phosphoric Anhydride Merck.—Perf.

white.....g. s. b.—lb. 1.70

Also in 3, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Phosphorus Pentoxide; so-called "Anhydrous Phosphoric Acid"; Phosphoric Oxide).—Fr. phosphorus by compl. combust.— P_2O_5 .—Bulky, light, wh., deliq. pwd.—With W. forms ortho-phosph. acid & evolves heat.—Sol., all prop. W.—Uses: Chem.; drying agent.—Caut. Stopper well.

(Acid) Phosphoric Anhydride Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

.....g. s. b.—lb. 2.00

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—(P.) Snow-wh. (pres. red P tinges yellow).—(Moist.) Flocc. mass, perf. sublimable (pres. moist chgs. to unsalifiable HPO_3).—(As $_2$ O $_3$) diss. in W., heat., & pass H_2S : no chg.

Acid, Phosphoric, glacial, Merck.—Lumps...

.....c. b.—lb. .77

Also in 10, 5, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Meta-phosphoric Acid).—Fr. ortho-phosphoric acid by heat.— HPO_3 .—Transp., h'ly deliq., glassy mass; str'ly acid react.—Sol. W., A.—Caut. Stopper well.

do. Merck.—Sticks.....c. b.—lb. .77

Also in 10, 5, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.**Acid, Phosphoric, Meta- (glacial), Merck's G. R.**

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

.....c. b.—lb. .94

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—(NaPO $_3$) diss. compl. in fum. HCl, when quite pure.—(O. tests) see "Acid, Phosphoric, Ortho-, Merck's G. R."

Acid, Phosphoric, Ortho-, Merck. — C. P.,

cryst.....c. b.—lb. 1.09

Fr. phosphorus by oxid'n.— H_3PO_4 .—Transp., deliq. prisms; odorl.; v. acid taste.—Sol., all prop. W.—Uses: Chem., pharm.—Caut. Stopper well.

* do. Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P., syrupy..

.....g. s. b.—lb. .57

Also in carboys, 10, & 5 lb. bottles.

H_3PO_4 +aq.—Colorl., syrupy liq.; odorl.; intens. acid taste; not below 85% abs. ortho-phosph. acid.—Sp. Gr. 1.725=60.5° Bé.—Sol., all prop. W., A.—Above 200° C. changes to pyrophosph. acid.—Astring., Stim., Antipy.—Uses: Chem. & pharm.—Antid., alkalies & alkaline earths & their carbonates & bicarbonates.—Incomp., lead acetate, ferric chloride, &c.

do. Merck.—Diluted.—U. S. P.—c. b.—lb. .21

Also in 5 lb. bottles.

10%.—Sp. Gr. 1.057=7.5° Bé.—Tonic, Refrig.—Uses: Dyspep., scrof. caries, catar. affect., dis. of bones, phth. night sw., &c.—Dose 20–60 M (1.3–3.7 Cc.).

Acid, Phosphoric, Ortho-, Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Sp. Gr. 1.70.—Syrupy.....g. s. b.—lb. .72

Sp. Gr. 1.12.....g. s. b.—lb. .54

Tests:—Det. Sp. Gr.—(HNO $_3$) Indigo w. H_2SO_4 : no disc.—(H $_2$ SO $_4$) add BaCl $_2$: no chg.—(H. M. & E.) super-sat. w. Amm., add Amm. S & Amm. Oxal.: no chg.—(As) Marsh test.

Acid, Phosphorous, Merck.—Cryst...g. s. v.—oz. 1.00

Fr. phosphorus trichloride by W.— H_3PO_3 .—Cryst. mass, readily absorb. oxygen & form. phosphoric acid.—Sol. W.—Melt. 70° C.—Uses: Reduc. agent.—Caut. Stopper tight.

Acid, Phospho-tungstic (-wolframic), Merck.

—C. P., cryst.....g. s. v.—oz. .40

(Phospho-wolframic Acid).— $H_3PO_4 \cdot 12WO_3$ +aq.—Heavy, green, cryst.—Sol. W.—Uses: Reag. for alkaloids.

Acid, Phospho-tungstic, Merck's G. R.—Abs. free fr. Ammonia & Nitric Acid.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Cryst.....g. s. v.—oz. .50

Solution 10%.....g. s. b.—lb. 1.64

Tests:—Must show absence NH $_3$ & HNO $_3$.***Acid, Phtalic, Merck.—Pure, cryst.—c. v.—oz. .34**

(Ortho-phtalic, or Naphtalic, Acid).—Fr. naphtalin tetrachloride by oxid'n.— $C_8H_4O_4$ = $C_6H_4(COOH)_2$ [1:2].—Wh. prisms, or scales.—Sol., hot W., A., E.—Melt. 213° C.—Uses: Chem.

(Acid) Phtalio Anhydride Merck.—Sublimed

.....c. v.—oz. .24

(So-called "Anhydrous Phtalic Acid").—Fr. ortho-phtalic acid, by distil.— $C_8H_4O_3$ = $C_6H_4(CO)_2O$.—Wh., cryst. need.—Sol., hot W., A., E., alkalies.—Melt. 128° C.—Boil. 284.5 C.

Acid, Phtalic, Iso-, Merck.....15 gr. vial .50

(Meta-phtalic Acid).—Fr. iso-xylene & meta-xylene, by oxid'n.— $C_8H_6O_4$ = $C_6H_4(COOH)_2$ [1:3].—Fine, colorl. need.—Sol. A.; v. sl. W.—Melt., above 300° C.

Acid, Picolinic, Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.50

(Alpha-pyridine-carbonic Acid).—Deriv. of alpha-picoline.— $C_8H_7NO_2$ = $C_5H_4N.CO_2H$ [1:2].—Wh. cryst.—Subl., without melt.—Sol., hot W.; v. sl. cold W. or A.

Acid, Picramic, Merck.—Cryst....c. v.—oz. 1.25

(Meta-dinitro-ortho-amido-phenol, Picraminic Acid).— $C_6H_5N_3O_5$ = $C_6H_3(OH.NH_2.NO_2)_2$ [1:2:4:6].—Dark red need. or prisms.—Sol. A., conc. HCl; v. sl. W. or E.—Melt. 168–169° C.

Acid, Picric, Merck.—C. P., cryst. .c. v.—oz. .24Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

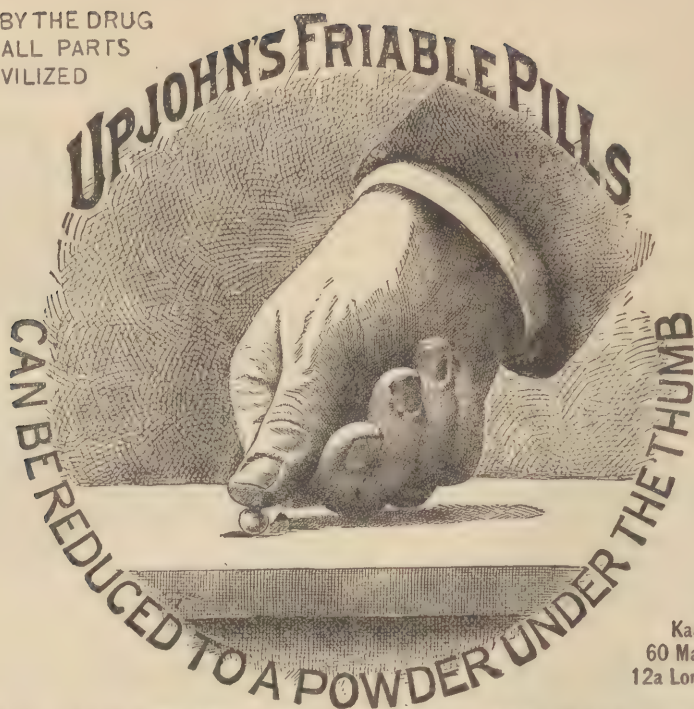
(Trinitrophenol; Picronitric, Picric, Carbazotic, Nitroxanthic, or Nitro-phenic Acid).—Fr. phenol by nitration.— $C_6H_3N_3O_7$ = $C_6H_2(OH.NO_2)_3$ [1:2:4:6].—Yellowish, lustr., flat cryst.; odorl.; intens. bitter.—Sol. A., E., C., B.; sl. W.—Melt. 122.5 C.—Antisept., Oxidiz.—Uses: Intern., in malaria, trichiniasis, &c.—Extern., 2 to 8% hydro-alcoh. solut.: erysip., lymphang., ecz. & eryth.; $\frac{1}{10}$ % solut. in fissured nipples, &c.—Techn., pigment.—Chem., reag. for albumin & peptone.—Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 grains (0.08–0.13 Gm.), in alcohol, solut.—Max. D. 5 grains (0.3 Gm.).—Antid., albumen.—Incomp., all oxidizable substances.—Caut. Dangerously explosive with sulphur, phosphorus, &c. Poisonous!

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the **MERCK** Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: **MERCK**!

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SUPPLIED BY THE DRUG
TRADE IN ALL PARTS
OF THE CIVILIZED
WORLD.

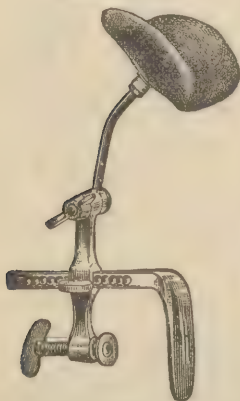


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THE UPJOHN PILL AND GRANULE CO.

Physicians' Adjustable Head-Rest

For examination of the Eyes, Nose,
Mouth, and Throat.



This Head-rest can be attached to any ordinary office chair and is adjustable to any height or angle desired, thus securing ease and comfort to the patient. The metal parts are nickel-plated, and cushion covered with maroon plush. It occupies a small space, is light, durable, and an ornament to the office.

Price, net, \$2.50.

The Physician's Office Measure

This measure is designed for the use
of examining-physicians in obtaining

THE EXACT HEIGHT

of persons applying for Life Insurance, Pensions, Etc. The sliding arm upon the metal rod indicates the registered height, and remains in position wherever placed. The instrument may be fastened upon a door or window casing, and occupies a small space. All the metal parts are nickel plated and handsomely finished.

PRICE, NET, - \$2.00

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J. Frank Gear,

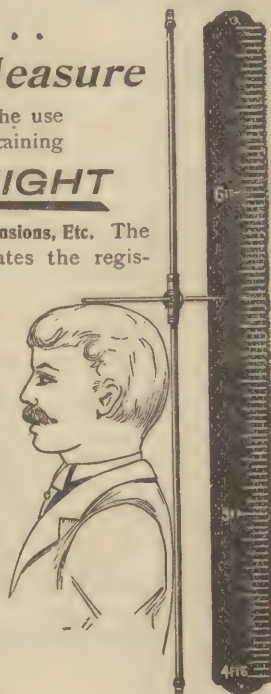
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***Acid, Picric, Merck.**—Pure, cryst..c.b.—lb. .59
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Acid, Picric, Merck's G. R.

—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Cryst.c. v.—oz. .30

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Tests:—Must subl. compl., & diss. compl. in absolute A.

Acid, Piperic, Merckc. v.—oz. 2.50

By decomp. piperin w. boil. alcoh. potash.— $C_{12}H_{10}O_4 = CH_2:O_2:C_6H_5.CH_2.CH:C.CO.OH$.—Long, yellow need.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Melt.* 216–217° C.

Acid, Piperonylic, Merck15 gr. vial .50

(Methene-protocatechuic Acid).—Fr. piperonal by oxid'n.— $C_8H_4O_4=C_6H_3(O_2CH_2)COOH$.—Sm. need., or glitt. prisms.—*Sol.*, hot A.; sl. in hot W.—*Melt.* 228° C.

Acid, Plumbic, Anhydrous,—see Lead Peroxide.

Acid, Polygalic,—see Senegin.

Acid, Propionic, Merck.—Pure...g. s. v.—oz. .82

(Methylacetic, Metacetic, or Ethylcarbonic, Acid).—Fr. propylic alc. by oxid'n.— $C_3H_5O_2=C_2H_3COOH$.—Clear, colorl. liq.; odor like acetic & butyric acids.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.018 at 0° C.—*Misc.*, all prop. W.—*Boil.* 141° C.

Acid, Propionic, from Ethyl Cyanide, Merck ..

.....g. s. v.—oz. 3.50

Acid, Propylacetic, Iso-, Merck...g. s. v.—oz. .82

(Isovaleric, Phocenic, Inactive Valeric, or Isopentonic, Acid).—By distill. root Valeriana officinalis, L., &c.— $C_5H_{10}O_2 = CH(CH_3)_2CH_2COOH$.—Colorl., oily liq.; odor like valerian & old cheese; str'ly acid taste.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.931 at 20° C.—*Sol.* 80 W.—*Boil.* 173.7–175° C.—*Uses*: Hyst., mania, nervous. &c.—*Dose* 3–4 $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.2–0.25 Cc.) several t. p. d., in sweet W.

Acid, Protocatechuic, Merck15 gr. vial .75

(Asymmetric Ortho-dioxy-benzoic Acid).—By fusing East-Indian kino w. caustic soda.— $C_7H_4O_4=C_6H_3(OH)_2COOH$ [3:4:1].—Monocl. need.—*Sol.* A., E., boil. W.—*Melt.* 190–200° C.—Astringent.

Acid, Prussic,—see Acid, Hydrocyanic.

Acid, Purreic,—see Acid, Euxanthic.

Acid, Pyridine-tricarboxylic

(Pyridine-tricarboxic, or Carbo-cinchomeronic, Acid).—Fr. the cinchona alkaloids by oxid'n.— $C_8H_5NO_6=C_6H_2N(COOH)_3$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Melt.* 250° C.—Antipyr., Antipyr., Antisept.—*Uses*: Intern., intermit. & remit. fevers, whoop. cough, diphth., typh. fever.—*Extern.*, inj. in ureth. inflam.—*Dose* 10 grains (0.6 Gm.) 5 t. p. d.

Acid, Pyrocatechuic,—see Pyrocatechin.

Acid, Pyrogallie, Merck (Pyrogallol, U. S. P.)

—Resublimedoz. tins.—oz. .30

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tins.

Fr. gallic acid by heat.— $C_6H_3O_3=C_6H_2(OH)_3$ [1:2:3].—Wh., lustr. scales or need.; bitter.—*Sol.* W., A., E.—*Melt.* 131° C.—*Boil.* 210° C.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, in psori. & skin dis.; oint. (1 in 10). Also, techn. (photography, chiefly).—*Caut.* Poisonous! Keep strictly fr. light.

N. B.—Pyrogallie Acid is described by the U. S. P. as yielding neutral solutions, which is, naturally, erroneous.

Acid, Pyrogallie, Merck's G. R.

—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Resublimedoz. tins.—oz. .35

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tins.

Tests:—(*Sol.*:) clear, colorl., & neutral, in 2 pts. W.—(*Res.*:) 1 Gm. caref. subl.: no res.

Acid, Pyroligneous, Merck.—Purified c. b.—lb. .39

(Wood, or Pyroligneous, Vinegar).—Acetic acid & homologues.—Fr. wood by destruct. distill.—Reddish-brown, liquid; str. odor of furfural; v. acid.—7% of acetic acid.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.018–1.030.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses*: Techn.

Acid, Pyromucic, Merck15 gr. vial .75

Fr. mucic acid at 180° C, or by oxid'g furfural.— $C_6H_4O_3=C_4H_3O.CO.OH$.—Colorl., long, flat cryst. When subl., wh. need.—*Sol.* 4 W. at 100° C; 28 W. at 15° C.—*Subl.* 100° C.—*Melt.* 134° C.

Acid, Pyrophosphoric, Merckc. v.—oz. .50

Fr. phosphoric acid, at 215° C.— $H_4P_2O_7$.—Wh. cryst. masses.—*Sol.* W.

Acid, Pyrroacemic,—see Acid, Pyro-uvic.

Acid, Pyrotartaric, Merck.—Cryst.

.....15 gr. vial .35

(Methyl-succinic Acid).—By dry distill. tartaric acid or isomers.— $C_5H_8O_4=COOH.CH(CH_3).CH_2.CO.OH$.—Sm., tricl. prisms.—*Sol.* A., E.; $\frac{1}{2}$ W. at 20° C.—*Melt.* 112° C.

Acid, Pyrotartaric, Normal,—see Acid, Glutaric.

Acid, Pyro-uvic, Merckc. v.—oz. 3.00

(Pyrroacemic Acid).—Fr. tartaric or uvic acid by distill.— $C_5H_4O_3=CH_3.CO.CO.OH$.—Colorl. liq.; odor like acetic acid & meat extr.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.288 at 18° C.—*Boil.* 165° C.

Acid, Quercitannic, Merck15 gr. vial .75

(Quercitannin).—Fr. oak bark, mainly fr. Quercus Robur, L.— $C_{17}H_{16}O_9(?)$ —Reddish-wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses*: Tanning.

Acid, Quillaic, Merck15 gr. vial 2.00

Fr. inner bark of Quillaja Saponaria, Molina (Soap bark).— $C_{18}H_{30}O_{10}$.—Wh. flakes.—*Sol.* A., E.—Expector.—*Uses*: Violent protoplasmic poison, sugg. for pulmonary dis. Reag. f. urine albumen.

Acid, Quinic, Merck.—Cryst.c. v.—oz. 2.00

(Chinic, or Knic, Acid).—Fr. cinchona bark.— $C_7H_{12}O_6=C_6H_7(OH)_4COOH$.—Wh., hard, transp., monocl. prisms; v. acid taste.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Melt.* 160° C.

Acid, Quinolinic, Merckc. v.—oz. 4.75

(Chinolic Acid).—Fr. quinoline by oxid'n.— $C_7H_5NO_4=C_6H_5-N(COOH)_2$ [1:2:3].—Shin. prisms.—*Sol.*, sl. W.; sl. A.; v. sl. E.—*Melt.* 281° C.

Acid, Quinoline-sulphonic, Meta-, Merck

.....c. v.—oz. 4.25

Fr. quinoline w. fum. sulphuric acid, at 125–130° C.— $C_6H_7NSO_3$.—Monocl. need.—*Sol.* W.; sl. A.

Acid, Quinoline-sulphonic, Ortho-, Merck

.....c. v.—oz. 1.25

Fr. quinoline by heat. w. fum. sulphuric acid, at 170° C.— $C_6H_7NSO_3$.—Monocl. prisms.—*Sol.*, sl. W.

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3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

BROMOFORM

(See page 54)

General Anesthetic, Antispasmodic, etc.

Is a general anesthetic, antispasmodic, etc., and it has recently been specially lauded in whooping-cough. Doses (three to four times daily): Under one year, 1 to 3 drops; one to four years, 4 to 5 drops; five to seven years, 6 to 7 drops. The following formulas for its administration have been suggested :

Bromoform Merck,	- - - - -	16 min. (1 Cc.)
Alcohol,	- - - - -	2 fl. dr. (7.5 Cc.)
Glycerin,	- - - - -	12 fl. dr. (45 Cc.)
Comp. Tinct. Cardamom,	- - - - -	2 fl. dr. (2 Cc.)

Mix in the order mentioned.—Teaspoonful or more, as directed by the physician.

Bromoform Merck,	- - - - -	16 min. (1 Cc.)
Mucilage Acacia,	- - - - -	1½ fl. oz. (45 Cc.)
Syrup Tolu,	- - - - -	½ fl. oz. (15 Cc.)

Teaspoonful, as the physician may direct. Shake well before using!

Bromoform Merck,	- - - - -	12 min. (0.75 Cc.)
Powdered Tragacanth,	- - - - -	6 drs. (24 Gm.)
Syrup,	- - - - -	6 fl. dr. (22.5 Cc.)
Distilled water,	- - - - -	6 fl. oz. (178 Cc.)

Under one year of age, a dessertspoonful; for children one to three years, a tablespoonful; and for children three to six years old, two tablespoonfuls—three times daily. If necessary, these doses may safely be gradually increased till they are doubled.

To be had of all Druggists.

H-24-113

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

ADONIS AESTIVALIS TINCTURE.

(See page 241)

Harmless Antifat.

R. Kessler, druggist to the Jewish Hospital at Cincinnati, Ohio, states that, as an efficient means for removing the fatty tissue from the heart and improving the dyspnea, from which fat people ordinarily suffer, he would recommend to the medical profession Tincture of *Adonis aestivalis*, a plant growing in certain parts of Europe. He used said tincture on himself. Before the treatment was commenced, the patient weighed 342 pounds, and suffered from dyspnea. After taking 10 min. (0.6 Cc.) of Tincture Adonis Aestivalis Merck, three times daily, in lithia water, for a month, there was a loss in weight of 25 pounds; besides, respiration had become easier, and there was general euphoria.

Mr. Kessler also adduces the experience of the President of the Tennessee Board of Pharmacy, Mr. R. H. Gordon, of Nashville, which is in accordance with his own; there has been a decided decrease in weight, without any uncomfortable symptom.

To be had of all Druggists.

H-25-113

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

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Acid, Quinoline-sulphonic, Para-, Merck.....

c. v.—oz. 2.00

Fr. quinoline w. fum. sulphuric acid, above 240°C.— $C_9H_7NSO_3 \cdot 2H_2O$ (others $1\frac{1}{2}H_2O$).—Monocl. need.—Sol., sl. A., E.

Acid, Quino-picric, Merck.....

c. v.—oz. 2.50

(Chino-picric Acid).—Mist. of quinine & cinchonine picrates (Horn).—Yellowish-brown pwd.

Acid, Quinovic, Merck.....

c. v.—oz. 2.00

Deriv. of quinovin (chinovin).— $C_{24}H_{38}O_4$ (Hlasiwetz & Gilin).—Wh., cryst. pwd.; tastel.—Dextrorotatory.—Sol. E., C.; sl. A.; insol. W.

Acid, Racemic, Merck.....

c. v.—oz. 1.00

(Paratartaric, Inactive Tartaric, or Uvic, Acid).—By-prod. of tartaric acid manf.—Compound of dextro- & laevo-acid: $C_4H_4O_6 + C_4H_4O_6 + 2H_2O$; or $C_4H_4O_6 + H_2O = C_2H_4O_2(COOH)_2 + H_2O$.—Transp., colorl., tricl. cryst.—Sp. Gr. at 7° C. = 1.7782.—Sol. W., A.—Melt. 205-206° C.

Acid, Rapic, Merck.....

c. v.—oz. 1.25

(Rapinic Acid).—Fr. rape-seed oil.— $C_{18}H_{34}O_8$.—Oily liq.

Acid, Resorcin-di-sulphonic, Merck.....

c. v.—oz. 1.00

Fr. resorcin, by sulphuric acid.— $C_6H_3S_2O_8 + 2H_2O = C_6H_2(OH)_2(SO_3H)_2 + 2H_2O$.—Deliq. need.—Sol. W., A.

Acid, Rheic,—see Rhein.

Acid, Rosolic, Commercial,—see Dye, Red, Aurin.

*Acid, Rosolic, Merck.....

c. v.—oz. .34

(Rosaurine; Trioxydiphenyl-carbinol-anhydride).—Fr. rosaniline, by nitrous acid.— $C_{20}H_{16}O_3 = OH.C_6H_3(CH_3).(O.C_6H_4).C_6H_4.OH$.—Ruby-red cryst. or green. scales w. metal. lustre.—Sol. A., E., acetic acid, alkalies; sl. W.

do. Merck.—Pure.....

c. v.—oz. 2.50

Acid, Rufigallic, Merck.....

c. v.—oz. 2.00

(Rufgallol; Hexa-oxy-anthraquinone).—Fr. gallic, or tannic acids, by str. sulphuric acid.— $C_{14}H_8O_8 + 2H_2O = (OH)_6C_6H(CO)_2.C_6H(OH)_3$.—Sm., red or reddish-brown cryst.—Sol. E., sl. A.; insol. W.

Acid, Rutic,—see Acid, Capric.

Acid, Saccharolactic,—see Acid, Mucic.

Acid, Salicyl-acetic, Merck

(Salicyl-oxy-acetic Acid).—React.-prod. sodium salicylate in soda solut. w. sodium monochloracetate. — $C_9H_8O_5 = CH_2.O.C_6H_4.(COOH)_2$.—Lustr. leaflets.—Sol., boil. W., A.; sl. in cold W., E., C., benzene.—Melt. 188° C.—Antiseptic, like salicylic acid.

Acid, Salicylic, Merck. — U. S. P. — C. P.,
cryst.....

lb. papers .76

Also in 10, 5, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. papers,
& 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., & oz. cartons.

(Ortho-oxy-benzoic Acid).—Fr. carbolic acid, by caustic soda w. carbon dioxide.— $C_7H_6O_3 = C_6H_4(OH)COOH$ [1:2].—Light, fine, wh., cryst. pwd., or sm. need.; odorl.; sweet taste & acid after-taste.—Sp. Gr. 1.443-1.457.—Sol. 2 E., 2.4 A., 60 G., 80 C., 450 W.—Melt. 156-157° C. Volat. at h. temp.—Antisept., Antipruritic, Antirheum., Antipyr., Antihid.—Uses: Extern., wounds, skin dis., & infl. surfaces; corns.—Intern., rheum., migraine, neural., influenza, pericard., scar. fev., pleurisy, &c.—Techn., preserv. meat, fruits, wines, beer, &c.—Dose 10-20 grains (0.6-1.3 Gm.), in wafers, or pwd.

*Acid, Salicylic, Merck.—Pure, amorph.....

lb. papers .66

Also in 10, 5, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. papers, & 1,
 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., & oz. cartons.

Acid, Salicylic, natural, Merck. — Fr. Oil of

Wintergreen.....

c. v.—oz. .59

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Fr. essential oil of wintergreen, Gaultheria procumbens, L.; or oil of sweet birch, Betula lenta, L.—Colorl. cryst.; mostly w. character. odor.—Melt. 150-157° C.

Acid, Salicylous, Merck.....

c. v.—oz. 1.04

(Salicylic Aldehyde; Ortho-oxybenzaldehyde).—Fr. phenol, by potassa w. chloroform.— $C_7H_5O_2 = C_6H_4.OH.CO.H$.—Yellow oil, forming large cryst. at 20° C.; aromat. odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.173 at 13.5° C.—Sol. W.; all prop., A., E.—Boil. 196° C.

Acid, Salicylous, natural, Merck. — From

Spiraea.....

c. v.—oz. 3.00

Fr. fl. of Spiraea Ulmaria, L. (Queen of the Meadow).

Acid, Salicyl-oxy-acetic,—see Acid, Salicyl-acetic.

Acid, Salicyl-sulphuric,—see Acid, Sulpho-salicylic.

Acid, Santalic,—see Santalin.

Acid, Santonic, Merck.....

c. v.—oz. 3.50

By boil. santonin w. baryta water. Isomeric, not identical, w. santoninic acid.— $C_{15}H_{20}O_4$.—Yellow, granular or rhombic. cryst.—Sol. A., E., C.—Melt. 161-163° C.

Acid, Santoninic, Merck.—Cryst.....

.15 gr. vial .75

(Miscalled "Santonic Acid").—Heat. santonin w. solut. soda or potassa.— $C_{15}H_{10}O_4 = C_{14}H_9O_2COOH$.—Colorl., granular cryst.—Sol., eas. A., C.; sl. W., E.—Decomp. at 120° C into santonin & W.—Anthelm.—Uses: Intest. worms, us'y as sodium santoninate.—Dose 1-5 grains (0.06-0.3 Gm.).

(Acid) Santoninic Anhydride,—see Santonin.

Acid, Sativic,—see Acid, Tetra-oxy-stearic.

Acid, Sarcocactic, Merck.....

15 gr. vial 1.00

(Paralactic, or Dextrolactic, Acid).—Fr. meat extract.— $C_5H_7O_3 = CH_3CH(OH)COOH$.—Clear, colorl., or sl. yellow., syrupy liq.—Decomp. by heat.—Sol. W., A.

Acid, Sclerotic, Dragendorff-Merck.....

$\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 4.50

Also in 1 oz. & 15 grain vials.

(Impure "Ergotic Acid") of Kobert. Held identical with Zweifel's "Ergotic Acid".—Fr. sclerotium of Claviceps purpurea, Tulasne (Ergot of rye).— $C_{12}H_{19}NO_6$.—Cinnamon-brown, hygros. pwd.; odorl.; tastel.; cont'g 15-20% ash.—Sol. W., dil. A.; sl. A.—Hæmost., Anti-epil.—Dose, per os, or inj., in 1:1000 aq. solut. thymol.—Max. D., daily, 5 grains (0.3 Gm.).—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Acid, Sclerotic, Podwyssotzki-Merck.....

$\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 7.00

Fr. sclerotium of Claviceps purpurea, Tulasne (Ergot of rye).— $C_{12}H_{19}NO_6$ (?).—Light brown, hygrose. pwd.; odorl.; tastel.—Sol. W.; sl. A.—Oxytocic, Hæmost., Anti-epil.—Uses: Epilepsy, & intern. hemorrhage.—Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.03 Gm.).—Inj., $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.04 0.05 Gm.).—Max. D., daily, 5 grains (0.3 Gm.) p. d.—Caut. Keep dry.

Acid, Scoparic,—see Scoparin.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!

2.—The quality marked thus; * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

PYRIDINE.

(See page 200)

Respiratory Sedative and
Antiseptic.

Germain-Sée investigated the palliative effect of Pyridine inhalations in asthma. He traced the well-known antiasthmatic effect of tobacco-smoke, and more especially, yet, of the smoke of the so-called "Antiasthma Cigarettes," to the Pyridine bases contained therein. The signal relief thus often obtained is, however, properly confined to cases of nervous asthma. (In the asthmas of debility and heart-disease the use of Pyridine should be avoided!) It appears that, taken by inhalation, Pyridine acts as a respiratory sedative, reducing both the direct and the reflex excitability of the respiration center. The medicament, taken by the lungs, is very rapidly absorbed into the system. After a few minutes' lapse, the presence of Pyridine in the urine can be shown. The relief afforded by these inhalations is decided and prompt; but it is, of course, only of temporary duration, so that the application has to be repeated when the trouble returns.

The mode of exhibition is as follows: 3 to 5 Gm. (45 to 75 min.) of Pyridine Merck are left to evaporate spontaneously from a plate placed in the patient's room. At an atmospheric temperature of 20–25° C (68–77° F), the quantity stated will be evaporated in about an hour.

E. Rosenthal made a series of experiments with Pyridine Merck, as a topical antiseptic in diphtheria. He found the best form of exhibition to be an aqueous 10% solution, applied by cotton-wool tampon held in angular nippers. Three to four applications per day, during 2 to 16 days, were used. The percentage of cures was 73.

De Renzi found Pyridine Merck an excellent heart simulant. He exhibits it internally—6–10 drops, in water, per day; rising to 25 drops.

Pyridine, in the latter use, is as well borne as digitalis, and acts more efficaciously in asystolic conditions, it is stated.

Rademaker, of Louisville, Ky., considers Pyridine Merck an excellent anti-gonorrhœic. He claims to have obtained cures within 3 to 4 days by simple injections of Pyridine 0.1 Gm. (1½ min.) to water 30 Gm. (1 fl. oz.). Here, he says, the Pyridine acts antiseptically on the local parasitic developments which characterize and create the gonorrhœa.

To be had of all Druggists.

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

H-27-13

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Acid, Sebacic, Merck.—Cryst......c. v.—oz. .84
(Sebacinic, or Sebacylic, Acid).—Fr. fats cont'g olein by heat. w. alkalis.— $C_{10}H_{18}O_4 = C_8H_{16}(COOH)_2$.—Shin. laminae, or lustrous, light gray cryst.—*Sol.* A., E., C.; sl. in W.—*Melt.* 127–128° C.

Acid, Selenic, Merck.—Sp. Gr. 1.40=42° Bé.
—**Pure**..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 4.00
(Selenic Hydroxide).—Fr. selenous hydroxide & chlorine or bromine water.— H_2SeO_4 .—Colorl., corros. liq.; str'ly acid.—*Misc.*, all prop. W.—Decomp. 280° C.

Acid, Selenous, Merck.—Sublimed.....
..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 5.00
(Selenous, or Selenious, Hydroxide; Selenious Acid).—Fr. selenium, by hot nitric acid.— H_2SeO_3 .—Transp., colorl., long prisms.—*Sol.* W. with heat.

Acid, Silicic, Merck.—Pure, wet process.....
.....c. v.—oz. .24

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Precipitated Silica).—Fr. sol. silicates, by mineral acid.— SiO_2 .—Snow-wh., bulky pwd.—*Sol.*, hot alkal. solut.

* **do. Merck.—Pure, natural**.....c. b.—lb. 1.09
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Quartz; Flint; Sand; Chalcedony; Opal; Agate; Infusorial Earth, &c.).— SiO_2 .—Transp., colorl., micros., prismatic cryst.; odorl.; tastel.; harder than glass or steel.—*Sol.*, hydrofluoric acid.

Acid, Silico-fluorhydric, — see **Acid, Hydrosilico-fluoric**.

Acid, Sorbic, Merck.—Cryst......15 gr. vial .50
(Sorbic).—Fr. berries *Pyrus aucuparia*, Gaertner (Mountain Ash).— $C_8H_8O_2$.—Colorl. cryst.—*Sol.* A.—*Melt.* 134.5° C.

Acid, Sozolic,—see **Aseptol**.

Acid, Stannic,—see **Tin Oxide, Stannic**.

Acid, Stearic, Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P......
.....c. v.—oz. .74

(Stearic Acid).—Fr. solid animal fats, by saponif.— $C_{18}H_{36}O_2 = C_{17}H_{35}COOH$.—Solid, wh., hard, glossy mass; odorl.; tastel.—Cryst. fr. alc. in brill. leaflets. — *Sol.*, benzol; 45 A., E.—*Melt.* 68–69.5° C.—*Boil.* 287° C at 100 Mm.

(**Acid**) **Stibic Anhydride**, — see **Antimony Oxide, Antimonic**.

Acid, Stibious,—see **Antimony Oxide, Antimonous**.

Acid, Suberic, Merck.....15 gr. vial .50
Fr. cork, castor oil, &c., by nitric acid.— $C_8H_{14}O_4 = C_6H_{12}(COOH)_2$.—Long, cryst. need. or plates.—*Subl.*, at h. temp.—*Sol.* A., E.; v. sl. W.—*Melt.* 140° C.

***Acid, Succinic Merck.**—Pure, perf. white, cryst.....c. v.—oz. .19

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Ethylene Dicarboxylic Acid).—Fr. amber by distill'n, or fr. calcium malate w. casein by ferment.— $C_4H_4O_4 = C_2H_4(COOH)_2$.—Colorl., transp., monoc. prisms or plates; odorl.; acid taste.—*Sol.* 5 W., A.; sl. E.—*Melt.* 182° C.—Antispasm., Diur.—*Uses*: Us'y as solut. of amm. succinate for cramps, hyst., delir. trem.; & in anal.—*Dose* 5–15 grains (0.3–1 Gm.) several t. p. d.

do. Merck.—Purified.....c. b.—lb. 1.59

Acid, Succinic, Merck.—Crude, sublimed.....c. b.—lb. 1.00
Brownish-yellow cryst. cont'g succinic anhydride.—*Sol.* A.; partly in W.

(**Acid**) **Succinic Anhydride Merck**.....c. v.—oz. .75
(Succinic Anhydride; Succinyl Oxide; so-called "Anhydrous Succinic Acid").—Fr. hydrated succinic acid & succinyl chloride by distill'n.— $C_4H_4O_3 = (CH_2CO)_2O$.—Long, cryst. need.—*Sol.* A.—*Melt.* 119.6° C.

Acid, Sulpho-anilic, Merck.—Cryst., white.....
.....c. v.—oz. .44

(Sulphanilic, Para-amido-benzol-sulphonic, or Para-aniline-sulphonic, Acid).—By heat. aniline w. fum. sulphuric acid.— $C_6H_{11}NO_3 = NH_2.C_6H_4.SO_3H + H_2O$.—Wh., efflor. needles.—*Sol.*, sl. A.; 112 W. at 15° C.—Anticatarrah. Anal.—*Uses*: Intern., coryza, catarrh. laryng., &c.—*Chem.*, reag. for nitrous acid, & "Ehrlich's test" for typh. fever.—*Dose* 10–20 grains (0.6–1.3 Gm.) 1 or 2 t. p. d. in aqu. solut. w. sod. bicarb.

Acid, Sulpho-anilic, Merck's G. R......c. v.—oz. .50
—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Sol. 1:166 W. at 10° C.; cryst. lose W. quickly. Decomp. abv. 220° C.

Tests:—(Res.) incin.: none.

Acid, Sulpho-carbolic, Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .27
(Phenol-sulphonic, or Ortho-phenol-sulphonic, Acid). — Fr. sulphuric acid & phenol. in cold.— $C_6H_6SO_4 = C_6H_4.OH.SO_3H$.—Colorl. cryst.—*Sol.* E.—*Melt.* 50° C.—Antisep., Germic.

Acid, Sulpho-ethylic,—see **Acid, Ethyl-sulphuric**.

Acid, Sulpho-ichthyolic, — see **Acid, Ichthyol-sulphonic**.

Acid, Sulpho-indigotic, or indylic, — see **Acid, Indigo-sulphuric**.

Acid, Sulph-oleic, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.25
(Sulpholeinic, or Oleosulphonic, Acid).—Fr. fixed oils, by sulphuric acid.— $C_{18}H_{36}O_8S = C_{18}H_{32}(COOH)_2.SO_3H$. — *Sol.*, oils.

Acid, Sulpho-naphtylaminic,—see **Acid, Naphtyl-amine-sulphonic, Alpha**.

Acid, Sulpho-phenic,—see **Acid, Sulpho-carbolic**.

Acid, Sulpho-phenylic, Ortho,—see **Aseptol**.

Acid, Sulpho-ricinic, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .65
(Sulpho-ricinoleic Acid).—Fr. castor oil, by sulphuric acid.—Oily liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.015–1.02 at 17° C.—*Sol.* W., A.—Antisep., Irrit., Deodor.—*Uses*: Extern., ozæna, ulcerat. & skin dis., diphth., tuberc. troubles of muc. membr. Chem. solv. for sulphur, phenol, iodine, &c.

Acid, Sulpho-salicylic, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .75
(Salicyl-sulphuric Acid).—Fr. salicylic acid, by sulphuric anhydride.— $C_7H_6SO_4 = C_6H_5.SO_3H.(OH).COOH$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Melt.* 120° C.—*Uses*: Delicate & precise urine-albumin test.

Acid, Sulpho-vinic,—see **Acid, Ethyl-sulphuric**.

Acid, Sulpho-vinous,—see **Acid, Ethyl-sulphurous**.

***Acid, Sulphuric.—U. S. P.—Sp. Gr.** 1.840=66° Bé.—C. P.g. s. b.—lb. .29
(Oil of Vitriol; Dihydrogen Sulphate).—Fr. sulphur dioxide by oxid'n.— $H_2SO_4 + aq.$ —Str'ly corros., dense, oily liq.—*Misc.*, all prop., W., A., w. evolution of heat.—*Boil.* 338° C.—*Uses*: Chem., pharm.

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JOHNSON & JOHNSON.

PREPARATIONS OF KOLA.

▲ VINO-KOLAFRA. ▲

Prepared from pure Malaga wine and absolutely fresh West Indian Kola. An elegant and palatable product that has gained favor as a substitute for the many tonic wines heretofore employed in medicine.

A WASTE-RESTRAINING TONIC OF THE HIGHEST ORDER OF MERIT.



VINO-KOLAFRA contains powerful diffusible tonic and stimulating principles, which are gradually released and absorbed by the circulation. Its action is immediate and continuous, affecting every organ of the body. It is a waste-restrainer, a moderator of denutrition. Its tonic effect not being followed by any reaction or depression, its use may be continued as long as desired without constitutional danger or after-effects. It produces no disturbance or disorder of the digestive functions as do other stimulant tonics. On the contrary, it greatly aids digestion by augmenting the secretion of gastric juice.

The use of **Vino-Kolafra** as a tonic is indicated in **ANÆMIAS**, in **CHRONIC AFFECTIONS** of a debilitating character, and in **CONVALESCENCE** from severe ailments, also

IN ALCOHOLISM.

It not only counteracts the effects of alcohol, opium, and other stimulants, relieving melancholia, nervous depression, etc., but satisfies the patient's inordinate craving for such stimulants.

EXTRACT OF KOLAFRA

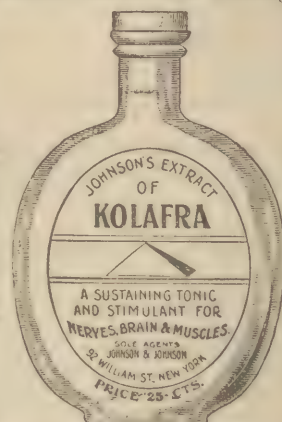
For Bicyclers, Athletes, Tourists, &c.

The published reports of Army Experts, Physicians, Bicyclists, Athletic Trainers, and others, showing the remarkable sustaining power of Kola and its value as an aid in the accomplishment of prolonged, hard, and painful tasks, have resulted in our receiving many requests to furnish the article in a convenient and portable form, for which reason we are putting up "EXTRACT OF KOLAFRA" in 3-oz pocket flasks, Retailing for 25 Cents.

The action of the Extract of Kolafra in muscular effort seems to be to stimulate exertion, to facilitate respiration, and thus to accelerate speed and action. The effort to move is made easy; the strength sustained; exertion and fatigue prevented; perspiratory secretion, faintness, hunger, and thirst are lessened.

KOLAFRA TABLETS

In vest-pocket bottles represent another portable form of the article.



JOHNSON & JOHNSON, Manufacturing Chemists, No. 92 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

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Acid, Sulphuric.—Sp. Gr. 1.840=66° Bé.—
C. P., absolute.....g. s. b.—lb. .34
do. — Sp. Gr. 1.848=66° Bé.—Crude..
.....carboys.—lb. .013 $\frac{3}{4}$

Acid, Sulphuric, Merck's G. R.—g. s. b.—lb. .50
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Sp. Gr. 1.84.—Ab. 97%.

Tests:—(Res.) 10 Gm. evap. & ignite in Pt. cruc.: none.
—(HNO₃) 100 Gm. add 1 drop Indigo solut. (1:10); add 100 Cc. W.; no disc.—(N. B.—Brucine, or Diphenylamine, may react. fr. o. causes).—(Se.) 2 Cc. w. 2 Cc. HCl, w. trace Na₂SO₃; warm: no red. zone, nor ppt.—(Reduc. substcs.) 15 Cc. dil. w. 40 Cc. W., add 1 drop $\frac{1}{10}$ norm. KMnO₄ (1 Cc.=0.0056 Fe): red col. rem. some m.—(Pb.) dil. w. 5 str. Alc.: no turb.—(O. Metals.) 10 Cc. dil. with W.; supersat. w. Amm.; add Amm. S & Amm. Oxal.: no green color or turb.—(As.) dil. w. 8 W.; Marsh test: no As react. in $\frac{1}{2}$ h.—(Amm.) 2 Gm. dil. w. 80 Cc. W.; supersat. w. solut. 3-4 Gm. KOH (C. P.); add Nessler reagent: no dist. yellow nor reddish-brown.—(Halogens.) 2 Gm. dil. w. 30 Cc. W.; add solut. AgNO₃: no chg.

(Acid) Sulphuric Anhydride Merck.—Pure, cryst.....100 grammes 1.00

In glass bulbs of ab. 200 grammes.

(Sulphur Trioxide; so-called "Anhydrous Sulphuric Acid").—Fr. fum. oil of vitriol by distill'n.—SO₃.—Solid, transp., prisms, evolv. heat by contact with W.—Melt. 16° C.—Boil. 46° C.—Uses: Absorbent of water.

Acid, Sulphuric, Aromatic.—U. S. P.—g. s. b.—lb. .64
(Elixir of Vitriol).—Sulphuric acid w. alc., tinct. of ginger & oil of cinnamon.—Straw-colored liq.; pecul. arom. odor; when dil. pleas. acid taste.—Tonic, Astring.—Uses: Phth. night sw.; relaxed condit. of muc. memb. of intest.—Dose 10-20 \mathfrak{m} (0.6-1.3 Cc.) 3 t. p. d., with W.

Acid, Sulphuric, Fuming, Merck's G. R......
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

.....g. s. b.—lb. .75
H₂SO₄.SO₃.—Oily liq., somet. sl. col., or not quite clear; fum in the air.—Sp. Gr.: 1.85-1.95.

Tests:—(HNO₃) 20 Gm. add 5 drops dil. Indigo solut. (1:10); add 20 Cc. W. caref.: no disc. for some m.—(O. Tests.) see "Acid Sulphuric, C. P., Merck's G. R."

Acid, Sulphurous.—U. S. P.—g. s. b.—lb. .26
(Sulphur Dioxide).—Fr. sulphuric acid by reduct.—Ab. 6.4% SO₂.—Colorl., acid liq.; suffoc. sulphur odor.—Misc., all prop. W.—Antisept.—Uses: Intern., flatulent dysp., typhoid fev., &c.—Extern., dipth., sloughing wounds, chilbl., skin dis., &c. Inhal. in bronch. aff., whoop. cough, &c.—Techn., preservative; sweetens stale meat.—Appl. 10-25% solut.—Dose 15-60 \mathfrak{m} (1-4 Cc.).

Acid, Sulphurous, Merck's G. R.—g. s. b.—lb. .40
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Tests:—See "Sodium Bisulphite, Merck's G. R."

Acid, Sulphydric.—see **Acid, Hydrosulphuric.**

Acid, Sylvic, Merck.—C. P.—c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Silvic, or Sylvic, Acid).—Fr. colophony.—C₂₀H₃₀O₉.—Cryst. crusts or masses.—Melt., ab. 183° C.

Acid, Tannic, Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P., light, perf. soluble.....oz. cartons.—oz. .18

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. cartons.

(Gallotannic, or Digallic, Acid; Tannin).—Organic acid fr. nutgalls.—C₁₄H₁₀O₉.—Lustr., faintly yellowish, amorph.,

bulky pwd., or spongy masses; odorl.; astring. taste.—Sol. 0.6 A., 1 W., 1 G.—Astring., Internal Hemostatic, Antisept.—Uses: Intern., hemorrhages, diar., dysent., dis. of serous membr., such as pleurisy, peritonitis, enteritis, &c., diab., Bright's dis. & night sw. of phth.—Extern., as styptic for bleeding; in 1 to 2% solut., as gargle, inj., or spray; & in weaker solut. as a collyrium. An ethereal tincture containing 2 or 3% is brushed over burns 2 or 3 times a day.—Dose 1-20 grains (0.065-1.3 Gm.).—Incomp., ferrous & ferric salts, antimony & potass. tartrate, lime water, alkaloids, albumen, gelatin, starch.—Caut. Keep dark & well stoppered.

do. Merck.—Pure, very light.....lb. 1.60

do. Merck.—Odorless; soluble.....lb. 1.75

Sol. W., A.—Uses: For improving wine.

Acid, Tannic, Merck's G. R.—oz. cartons—oz. .25
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. cartons.

(Gallotannic Acid).

Tests:—(Ash.) 1 Gm. incin.: trace res.—(Sol.) 2 Gm. diss. in 10 Cc. A.: clear; add 10 Cc. E.: not turb.—Aqua. solut. also clear.

Acid, Tannic, Albuminated, Merck.—c. v.—oz. .50
Brown pwd.—Astring., Internal Hemostatic, Antisept.—Uses: Intern., diar., dysent., hæmaturia, hæmoptysis.—Extern., gargle in pharyngitis & enlarged tonsils. Inst. of tannin; has the same astringency & does not trouble the stomach.—Dose 1-20 grains (0.065-1.3 Gm.).

Acid, Tantalic, Merck......15 gr. vial 1.75
Fr. tantalic chloride.—Uncert. comp., mainly HTaO₅.—Wh. pwd.—Sol., sl. in acids.

Acid, Tartaric, Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P., cryst.....c. b.—lb. .99

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Dioxy-succinic, or Ordinary Dextro-tartaric, Acid).—Fr. argols.—C₄H₆O₆=(CH₃)₂OH(COOH)₂.—Large, colorl., transp., rhombic cryst.; str'ly acid taste.—Sp. Gr. 1.739-1.764.—Sol. 0.8 W., 2.5 A., 250 E.—Melt. 135° C.—Refrig., Antiscor.—Uses: Seidlitz pws., bak. pwd., cool drinks, &c.—Dose 10-30 grains (0.6-2 Gm.).

do. Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P., powder.....c. b.—lb. 1.09

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

do. — Pure, cryst.....bulk.—lb. .33 $\frac{1}{2}$

do. — Pure, powder.....bulk.—lb. .34

do. — Pure, gran.....bulk.—lb. .33 $\frac{1}{2}$

Acid, Tartaric, Merck's G. R.—Cryst.—c. b.—lb. 1.04
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Tests:—(H₂SO₄, Ca., Oxalic Ac.) aqu. solut. add Lime W., or solut. BaCl₂; or supersat. w. Amm. & add Amm. Oxal.: no chg.—(Metals.) aqu. solut. 1:10; add H₂S aq.: no chg., ev. on superimp. Ammonia.

Acid, Tartaric, Para.—see **Acid, Racemic.**

Acid, Tartronic, Merck.—Cryst.—15 gr. vial 1.50
(Oxymalonic Acid).—Fr. mesoxalic acid, by sod. amalgam.—C₃H₄O₆=CH(OH)(COOH)₂.—Large, prism. cryst.—Sol. W., A.—Melt. 184° C.

Acid, Taurocholic, Merck......15 gr. vial 1.75
("Choleic," or "Choleinic," Acid of Strecker & Demarcay; Choliaic, or Sulpho-choleic, Acid).—Fr. bile.—C₂₆H₄₆NSO₇.—Cryst. mass.—Sol. W., A.—Antisept., Proteid precip.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the **MERCK** Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: **MERCK**!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS.** The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

ESTABLISHED
14 YEARS.



Vapo-Cresolene

FOR Whooping-Cough.

The practice of taking children suffering from Whooping-Cough to the purifying-rooms of gas-works led to a study of the cause which effected relief. Cresolene is the resulting product; a chemically pure distillate from coal-tar, of a greater antiseptic power than carbolic acid.

Vaporized in a closed room, Cresolene will cure the most severe cases of Whooping-Cough. The odor of Cresolene is not unpleasant and it may be inhaled for any length of time without harm to the youngest child.

Cresolene is used with success as a remedy or preventive in Diphtheria, Asthma, Catarrh, Scarlet Fever, Bronchitis, Croup, Colds, etc.

The Vaporizer is six inches high, and vaporization is effected by means of a kerosene lamp.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

Schieffelin & Co.

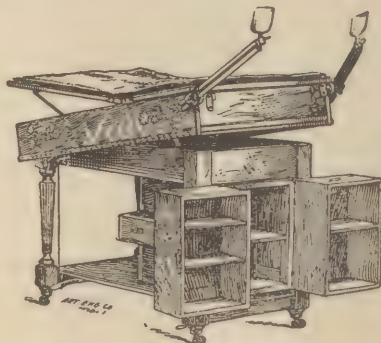
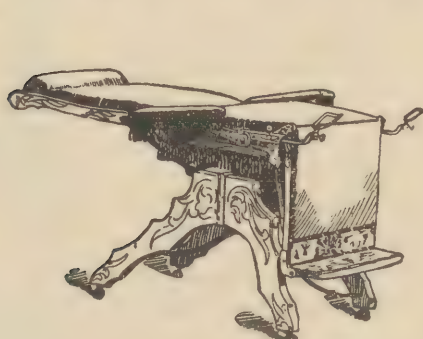
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VAPO-CRESOLENE CO.,

69 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ALLEN & HANBURY, Limited, London, Agents for Great Britain and Ireland.

The Clark & Roberts Surgical Chair and Table.



The Chair is the strongest in the market; the simplest and easiest to operate; durable and firm in all its positions. It is made of quartered oak, covered with leather, has nickel-plated trimmings, and is the handsomest chair in the market.

The Table is the latest invention in this line and the best surgical table made. It has all the different positions and some new features which are very valuable. The cabinet is made so that it can be drawn forward and opened, bringing the instruments within easy reach. The stirrups are adjustable and can be placed in any position desired. It is simple, strong, and durable, with nothing about it to get out of order. Perfectly noiseless in all its movements and easily understood and operated. Every table guaranteed to give satisfaction, and built and finished with the finest materials. It is made of quartered oak, has a genuine leather cushion and pillow, and is handsomely finished.



CLARK & ROBERTS,
114 North Delaware St., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

When writing, please mention MERCK'S INDEX.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Acid, Telluric, Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.50
(Trihydrated Telluric Oxide; Dihydrated Telluric Hydroxide; Hydrated Tellurate).—Fr. barium tellurate, by sulphuric acid.— $\text{H}_2\text{TeO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Large, cryst. or wh. pwd.—*Sol.*, hot. W.

Acid, Tellurous, Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.45
(Hydrated Tellurous Oxide; Tellurous Hydroxide).—By add. dil. nitric solut. tellurium to W.— H_2TeO_3 .—Light, wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.*, alkalies; sl. in W.

Acid, Terebic, Merck.....15 gr. vial .90
(Terebinic Acid; Diaterbinic Anhydride).—Fr. oil of turpentine, by boil. nitric acid.— $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4$.—Monocl. cryst.—*Sol.*, hot W., A.—*Melt.* 174° C.

Acid, Terephthalic, Merck.....15 gr. vial .65
(Para-phthalic Acid).—Fr. hydrocarbons, by oxid'n w. chromic acid.— $\text{C}_8\text{H}_6\text{O}_4 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{COOH})_2$ [1:4].—Wh., cryst. pwd.; odorl.; tastel.—*Sol.*, v. sl. in hot W.—*Subl.* without melting.

Acid, Terpenylic, Merck.—Dried ..15 gr. vial .90
(Terpenylic Acid; Diaterpenic Anhydride).—Fr. terpenes, by oxid'n w. potass. chlorate & sulphuric acid.— $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_4$.—Large leaflets.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Melt.* 90° C.

Acid, Tetra-oxy-stearic, Merck.....15 gr. vial .75
(Tetra-oxy-stearic, or Saticic, Acid).—Fr. linoleic acid, by oxid'n w. alkaline potass. permang.— $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_8 = \text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{31}(\text{OH})_4\text{COOH}$.—Long, cryst. prisms.—*Melt.* 159–161° C.

Acid, Tetra-thio-dichlor-salicylic, Merck
Fr. salicylic acid w. sulphuryl chloride & heat.— $(\text{S}_2\text{C}_6\text{HCl}[\text{OH}]\text{COOH})_2$.—Reddish-yellow pwd.—*Sol.*, aqueous alkalies.—Antiseptic.—*Appl.*, dust.-pwd.

Acid, Thio-acetic, Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.50
(Ethane-thiolic Acid).—Fr. glacial acetic acid & phosphorus pentasulphide.— $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{OS} = \text{CH}_3\text{CO.SH}$.—Clear liquid; pung. acetic, & sulph.-hydrogen odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.074 at 10° C.—*Boil.* 93° C.—*Uses*: Schiff & Tarugi substit. it for sulphuret. hydrogen in anal.—*Caut.* Reacts violently w. conc. nitric acid.

Acid, Thiolic, —see Oil, Linseed, Sulphurated.

(Acid) **Thiophosphoric Anhydride, —see Phosphorus Pentasulphide.**

Acid, Thio-salicylic, Merck
Fr. amidobenzoic acid; nitrous acid & sulphuret. hydrogen successively.— $\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{SO}_2 = \text{OH.C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO.SH}$.—Brownish-yellow mass.—Antisept.—*Uses*: Source of saccharin; dress. for ulcers, wounds, skin dis., &c.

Acid, Thymic, —see Thymol.

Acid, Thymol-sulphonic, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.50
(Alpha-thymol-sulphonic Acid).—Fr. thymol, by sulphuric acid.— $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{11}\text{SO}_4 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{C}_3\text{H}_7(\text{OH}).\text{SO}_3\text{H}$.—Pearly, cryst. plates.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Melt.* 91–92° C.

Acid, Tiglic, Merck.....15 gr. vial .75
(Methyl-crotonic Acid; Crotonic Acid).—Fr. fixed oil of Croton Tigillum, L. (Croton oil).— $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}:\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CO}_2\text{H}$.—Thick, syrupy liq.—Vesic.—*Uses*: Blistering agent.—*Antid.*, milk, oils or mucilage; stim. & opium.—*Caut.* Very poisonous!

Acid, Titanic, Merck.—C. P.c. v.—oz. .75
(Titanic Hydroxide; Dihydrated Titanium Dioxide).— H_2TiO_3 .—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.*, mineral acids.

Acid, Toluic, or Toluyllic, Alpha, —see Acid, Phenyl-acetic.

Acid, Toluic, Meta-, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 3.00
Fr. metaxylene, by oxid'n w. nitric acid.— $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_3(\text{COOH})$.—Long, fine need., or clear, well-shaped prisms.—*Sol.* W., A., E.—*Melt.* 108–109° C.—*Subl.* readily.

Acid, Toluic, Ortho-, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.50
(Toluyllic Acid; Methylphenylformic Acid).—Fr. ortho-xylene, by oxid'n w. dil. nitric acid.— $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_3(\text{COOH})$.—Long, lustr. need.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Melt.* 102° C.

Acid, Toluic, Para-, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 4.00
Fr. cymene or turpentine, by oxid'n w. nitric acid.— $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_3(\text{COOH})$.—Transp. need.—*Sol.* A., & E.; sl. W.—*Melt.* 180° C.—*Boil.* 274–275° C; volat. in steam.

Acid, Tribrom-acetic, Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 2.50
Fr. bromal, by oxid'n w. nitric acid.— $\text{C}_2\text{HBr}_3\text{O}_2 = \text{CBr}_3(\text{COOH})$.—Flat cryst., perm't in air.—*Melt.* 135° C.—*Boil.* 245–250° C.

Acid, Tricarballic, Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 3.25
By-prod. m'fg beet sugar.— $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{O}_6 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{COOH})_3$.—Colorl., rhombic prisms.—*Sol.* W., A., E.—*Melt.* 116° C.

Acid, Trichlor-acetic, Merck. — Pure, cryst.

.....g. s. v.—oz. .42
Fr. glacial acetic acid, by act. chlorine & sunlight; by oxid'n of chloral.— $\text{C}_2\text{HCl}_3\text{O}_2 = \text{CCl}_3(\text{COOH})$.—Deliq., rhombic cryst.; pung., suffoc. odor; caustic.—Sp. Gr. 1.617 at 46° C.—*Sol.* freely in W., A., E.—*Melt.* 52–55° C.—*Boil.* 195° C.—Eschar., Astring., Hæmost.—*Uses*: Vener. & cutan. warts, papillomata, vascular nævi, pigment patches, corns, nose-bleed, obstinate gleet, gonorr., nasopharyng. affect., & indol. ulc.; sensit. urine-albumin test (in subsc. or 33% solut.).—*Appl.*, eschar., pure, or in conc. solut.; astring. & hæmost., 1–3% solut.—*Caut.* GI-stp. bot.

Acid, Trichloro-butyric, Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 2.50
Fr. butyl-chloral, by fum. nitric acid.— $\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{Cl}_3\text{O}_2 = \text{CH}_3\text{CHCl.CCl}_2\text{COOH}$.—Colorl. need.—*Sol.*, sl. in W.—*Melt.* 80° C.—*Boil.* 236–238° C.

Acid, Trichloro-lactic, Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.75
Fr. chloral hydrocyanate, by conc. hydrochloric acid.— $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{Cl}_3\text{O}_2 = \text{CCl}_3\text{CH}(\text{OH}).\text{COOH}$.—Syr. liq., or thin cryst. mass.—*Melt.* 105–110° C.

Acid, Tricyanic, —see Acid, Cyanuric.

Acid, Tropic, Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00
(Alpha-phenyl-beta-hydroxy-propionic, Dextrotropic, or Phenylparalactic, Acid).—Fr. atropine, by baryta water.— $\text{C}_9\text{H}_9\text{O}_3 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{OH}).\text{COOH}$.—Bright, glassy prisms or leaflets.—*Sol.*, hot W.—*Melt.* 117–118° C.

Acid, Truxillic, Alpha-, Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00
(Gamma-iso-atropic Acid).—Formed w. beta-truxillic acid fr. iso-atropyl-cocaine, by boil. w. dil. hydrochl. acid.— $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_4$.—Sm. need.—*Sol.* A.; hot acetic acid.—*Melt.* 274° C.

***Acid, Tungstic, Merck**.—C. P.c. v.—oz. .44
(Wolframic, or Ortho-tungstic, Acid).—Fr. tungstates, by hot mineral acid.— H_2WO_4 .—Yellow, insol. pwd.—*Sol.*, hydrofluoric acid.

(Acid) **Tungstic Anhydride Merck**.....c. v.—oz. .29
(Oxide of Tungsten; Tungsten Trioxide; so-called "Anhydrous Wolframic Acid").—By burning pwd. tungsten in oxygen.— WO_3 .—Heavy, canary-yellow pwd.; orange-colored if hot.

Acid, Ulimic, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Ulimic Acid).—Fr. decomp. veget. matter.— $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{80}\text{O}_8$ (?).—Brown, amorph. mass.—*Sol.*, sl. in alkal. solut.

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KEFIR FUNGI.

(See page 144)

For the preparation of True Kefir,
So-called "Kumyss."

In the preparation of True Kefir, Kefir fungi are steeped in water of 30° C (86° F) for four or five hours. In this time, good Kefir fungi swell to two or three times their former volume; and then they come up from the bottom, to swim at the top. Now the water is poured off, and the fungi are washed by being well shaken with several changes of distilled water. This done, they are steeped in tenfold their weight of cow's milk; which has previously been thoroughly boiled, and then cooled to 20° C (68° F). This latter steeping procedure is repeated in the morning and in the evening of each day for five to seven days; the used milk being poured off and thrown away, and a new lot of milk—treated as above, and of same quantity—being substituted therefor each time, and the fungi being well washed with pure water before each new steeping. During these steepings, the vessel containing the milk and fungi is to receive a shaking once every hour during the daytime, so as to cause the fungi, which at first swam at the top, to sink to the bottom. Toward the end of the proper steeping-period, of five to seven days (as above stated), they will rise again—having still further increased their volume—and the mixture will have assumed a pure odor of sour milk. This well-developed odor, and the persistent rising of the fungi in the liquid, indicate that they are now developed and ready for use.

For preparing the Kefir drink (Kumyss), one more steeping of the thus developed fungi in tenfold their dry weight of boiled cow's milk at 20° C (68° F) during 12 to 24 hours, with occasional shaking, takes place. At the expiration of the time allotted for this steeping, the milk thus impregnated is strained off from the fungi by means of a gauze strainer; whereupon the fungi may immediately be used for impregnating a fresh lot of milk, in the same way. The impregnated milk that has been thus strained off the fungi, is divided into portions of 2½ fl. oz. (4½ cubic inches) each. Each of these portions is placed in a quart bottle (champagne bottle), which is then at once nearly filled up with boiled milk of 20° C (68° F) and well stoppered (the porcelain-and-rubber stopper being best adapted). The bottles so filled are kept at a temperature not exceeding 15° C (59° F), being occasionally shaken for one, two, or three days; at the ends of which periods they will contain, respectively, "weak," "medium," or "strong" Kefir (also designated as "one-day," "two-day," and "three-day" Kefir).

The highest attainable degree of cleanliness must attend all these operations. The fungi, when used for impregnating repeated lots of milk in continuous succession, in the "main process," as above indicated, should not be thus employed for more than three days without being washed in water, and thereafter in a ½% soda solution, at the termination of one of the steepings. Thus treated, they ought to retain their fermentative powers unimpaired, for a practically unlimited time.

The dose is 10 fl. oz. per day, gradually rising to three pints—taking a glassful at a time, *between meals* and by moderate sips.

To be had of all Druggists.

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

H-23-12

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Acid, Undecylic, Merck......c. v.—oz. 2.00
(Undecylenic Acid; Hendecatoic Acid).—Fr. undecacyl-methylketone, by oxid'n. $C_{11}H_{20}O_2 = C_{10}H_{19}(COOH)$.—Sm., cryst. scales; odor of caproic acid.—*Sol.* A.—*Melt.* 23.5° C.—*Boil.* 212.5° C.

Acid, Uranic,—see **Uranium Oxide, Red.**

Acid, Ureous,—see **Xanthin.**

Acid, Uric, Merck.—C. P., ash-free. c. v.—oz. 1.50
(Lithic Acid; Uric Oxide).—Fr. urine or bird excrement. $C_5H_4N_4O_6 = C_5(CO_2)(NH)_4$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.; odorl.; tastel.; weak acid react.—*Sol.*, hot conc. sulphuric acid, G., v. sl. in hot W.—Decomp. by heat without fus.

* **do. Merck.** — Purec. v.—oz. .54

Acid, Uvic,—see **Acid, Racemic.**

Acid, Valerianic, from Valerian Root, Merck.—

.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.00
(Mixture Normal & Iso-valeric Acids).—By distil. roots *Valeriana officinalis*, L., or *Angelica Archangelica*, L., with W. $C_5H_{10}O_2 = CH_3(CH_2)_3COOH$, + $(CH_3)_2CH.CH_2.COOH$.—Clear, oily liq.; str. valerian odor; bitter, burn. taste.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.940 at 15° C.—*Sol.* W., A., E., C.—*Boil.*, ab. 175° C.—Antispasmod., Sed., &c.—*Uses:* Nerv. affect., hyst., mania, &c.—*Dose* 2-10 drops in sweet'd water.

Acid, Valerianic, Iso, Merck.—Pure. g. s. v.—oz. .40
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Monohydrated Valerianic, Primary Pentoic, Valeric, Iso-valeric, Inactive Valeric, or so-called "Anhydrous" Valeric Acid; Iso-butyl-carboxyl).—Fr. oxid'g amyl alcohol, or directly fr. oil valerian. $C_5H_{10}O_2 = (CH_3)_2CH.CH_2.COOH$.—Transp., colorl., oily liq.; valerian & rancid cheese odor; burn. taste.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.937 at 15° C.—*Sol.* 30 W.; all prop., A., E., C.—*Boil.* 175° C.—*Uses:* Nerv. affect., inst. of valerian.—*Dose* 2-10 drops in sweet'd water.—*Max. D.* 10 drops single; 40 drops p. day.

* **Acid, Valerianic, Iso-, Hydrated, Merck** —

.....g. s. v.—oz. .23
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Trihydrated, or Trihydric Valeric, Hydrrous Valeric, Acid).—Fr. amyl alc. by oxid'n. $C_5H_{10}O_2 + aq.$ —Colorl., oily liq.; rancid odor; bitter, burn. taste.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.935-0.950.—*Sol.* W., A., E.—*Boil.* 165° C.—Nerv.

Acid, Valerianic, Normal, Merck.—g. s. v.—oz. 4.50
Occurs in crude wood vinegar. $CH_3(CH_2)_3COOH$.—Clear liquid; odor of butyric acid.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.9563 (Zander).—*Boil.* 186° C.

Acid, Valeric, Iso,—see **Acid, Propylacetic.**

(Acid) **Vanadic Anhydride,**—see **Vanadium Pentoxide.**

Acid, Vanadic, Meta, Merck.—C. P.—c. v.—oz. 5.50
(Metavanadic, or Vanadic Acid; Vanadium Bronze).—Fr. copper vanadate, by boil. sulphurous acid. HVO_3 —Dark-green pwd., of golden scales under microscope.

do. Merck. — Fused15 gr. vial .90

* **do. Merck.** — Technicalc. v.—oz. 1.75

Uses: Techn.

Acid, Vanillic, Merck.....15 gr. vial .75
(Methyl-proto-catechuic, or Vanillinic, Acid).—Fr. vanillin, by potass. permang. $C_8H_8O_4 = C_6H_5.OH.OCH_3.COOH$.—Cryst. lustr. needl., subl. without decomp.; odorl.—*Sol.* W., A., E.—*Melt.* 207° C.

Acid, Veratric, Merck.—Cryst.15 gr. vial 1.00
(Dimethyl-proto-catechuic Acid).—Fr. seeds *Asagraea officinalis*, Lindley (*Sabadilla*). $C_9H_{10}O_4 = C_6H_5(OCH_3)_2COOH$.—Anhyd. needl., or colorl. prisms; subl. at h. temp.—*Sol.*, v. sl. W. at 14° C.—*Melt.* 182-183° C.

Acid, Vieiric,—see **Vieirin.**

Acid Wolframie, & **Wolframates,** — see **Acid, Tungstic; & Tungstates.**

Aconine, Merck.....15 gr. vial .75
Fr. root *Aconitum Napellus*, L. (Monkshood). $C_{20}H_{41}NO_{11}$ (Dunstan & Ince).—Light-colored, amorph. pwd.; bitter; alkaline.—*Sol.* W., A., C.; sl. in E.—*Melt.* 130° C.

Aconitin, Eclectic Resinoid.....oz. 2.50
Mixed alkaloids & o. prin. fr. *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—Brown pwd. or resin-like mass.—*Sol.* A.—*Uses:* By the Eclectics, for fever & to relieve pain.—*Dose:* $\frac{1}{24}$ - $\frac{1}{12}$ grain (0.003-0.005 Gm.), 3 or 4 t. p. d.—*Caut.* Do not confound w. alkaloid aconitine. The dose directed should be carefully scrutinized.

Aconitine (Alkaloid) Merck.—Pure, cryst.—

..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 8.00
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., & 15 gr. vials.

(Benzoyl-aconine; Napelline; not "Napelline" of Dunstan & Ince).—Fr. root genus *Aconitum*, as *Aconitum Napellus*, L. $C_{29}H_{45}NO_{12}$.—White, flat cryst.; flb. bitter taste; intens. poison.—*Sol.* A., E., C.; hot W.—*Melt.* 184-186° C.—Antineural., Diur., Sud., Anesth. (extern.).—*Uses:* Intern., neural., ac. or chr. rheumat., gout, pleur., pneum., pericard., tonsill., nerv. toothache, &c.—*Extern.*, oint. & linim.: rheumat., o. pain. Never on abraded surfaces. Danger of absorption!—Dr. van Renterghen has long prescribed: Merck's cryst. aconitine $\frac{1}{12}$ grain (0.005 Gm.), glycerin, 1 drop, extr. gentian & honey, equal parts, to make 300 pills, each pill cont'g $\frac{1}{2500}$ grain (0.00025 Gm.) of aconitine.—*Dose:* $\frac{1}{640}$ - $\frac{1}{200}$ grain (0.001-0.00035 Gm.) several t. p. d. in pill or solut., with caution.—*Appl.* 1:500 pts. lard, not on abraded surf.—*Max. D.* $\frac{1}{64}$ grain (0.001 Gm.) single; $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (0.003 Gm.) p. day.—*Antid.*, small repeated doses, stimulants; artif. respiration. Atropine & digitalis sugg., but action doubtful.—*Incomp.*: Physiol., atropine, morphine, digitalis, ammonia; Chem., alkalies, tannin, merc. salts.—*Caut.* Highly poisonous! Great care!

* **do. Merck.** — Pure, amorphous powder

..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 7.20
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., & 15 gr. vials.

Alkaloids fr. genus *Aconitum*, chiefly *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—Yellowish-wh., amorph. pwd.—*Sol.* A., E., C.; sl. in W.—Antineur., Diur., Sud.—*Uses:* As aconitine, pure, cryst., above, but larger doses; less poisonous.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{64}$ grain (0.001 Gm.) v. carefully increased.—*Appl.*, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ % oint. or solut.

Aconitine Merck, fr. Aconitum Ferox.—15 gr. v. 2.50
(Pseudo-aconitine; Nepal, or British, Aconitine; Veratroyl-aconine).—Fr. roots *Aconitum ferox*, Wall. (Indian aconite). $C_{38}H_{49}NO_{12}$ (Wright).—Cryst., yellowish-wh. pwd.—*Sol.* in hot W.; sl. in A., E., C.—*Uses:* Extern., in neural.—Intern., weaker than cryst. aconitine.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{250}$ - $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0.00026-0.00065 Gm.).—*Appl.*: Extern., 0.1-0.15 in 10.0 of alcohol or fat. Never put on sores or muc. memb.

Aconitine Merck, from Japanese Aconite.—

Amorph......15 gr. vial 1.00
(Japaconitine).—Fr. Japanese Aconite root.—*Sol.* A., E., C.; sl. in hot W.—*Uses:* As aconitine, pure, cryst.; identical chemically (Lubbe); but much more poison. & irritating than cryst. aconitine (Langgaard).—*Caut.* Highly poisonous! Great care!

do. Merck. — Cryst.15 gr. vial 1.25

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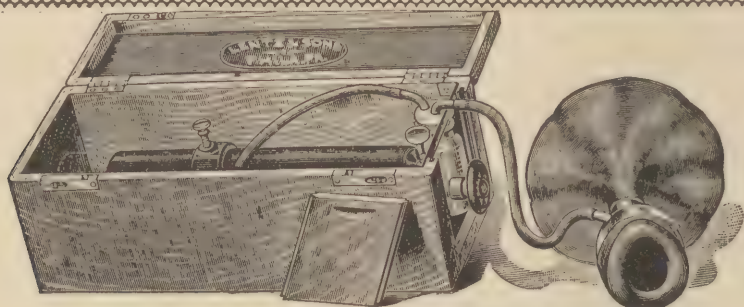
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Absolutely
Unrivalled.
Used in Bathing.

... FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ...



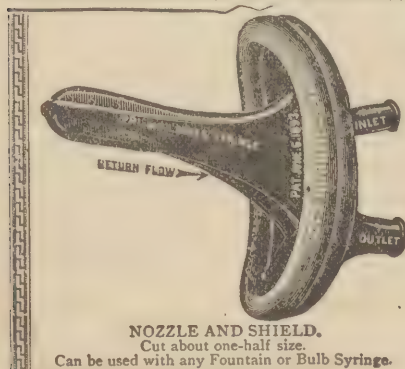
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AS AN ANAESTHETIC BY MECHANICALLY MIXING ITS VAPOR WITH
PURE OXYGEN.

Complete portable apparatus (weight under 20 lbs.) includes 40 gal. cylinder of oxygen, bottle for chloroform, inhaler with inflatable rim and rubber bag, into which patient exhales. In daily hospital use for more than two years, and its FAR GREATER SAFETY has been THOROUGHLY DEMONSTRATED. WRITE FOR PAMPHLET GIVING FULL PARTICULARS.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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MICROSCOPES, OSTEOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS, ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPARATUS.

18 AND 20 NORTH ELEVENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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The majority of Physicians
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Pri-mo Ladies' Syringe

In all cases where a Vaginal
Douche is required.

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Aconitine Arsenate Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. v.75
Fr. cryst. aconitine, Aconitum Napellus, L.—Cryst., wh. pwd.
—Sol. W., A.

do. Merck.—Amorph. 15 gr. vial75
Fr. amorph. aconitine, Aconitum Napellus, L.—Yellowish-wh. pwd.—Sol. W., A.

Aconitine Hydrobromate Merck.—Cryst.
 15 gr. vial75
(Aconitine Bromhydrate).—Fr. cryst. aconitine, Aconitum Napellus, L.— $C_{33}H_{43}NO_{12}HBr + 2\frac{1}{2}H_2O$ (Jürgens).—Sm., wh., monocl. tables.—Sol. W., A.—Melt. 163° C.—Dose, about same as of cryst. alkaloid.

do. Merck.—Amorph. 15 gr. vial75
Fr. amorph. aconitine, Aconitum Napellus, L.—Wh. to yellowish-wh., amorph. pwd.—Sol. W., A.

Aconitine Hydrochlorate Merck.—Cryst.
 15 gr. vial75
(Aconitine Hydrochloride, or Chlorhydrate).—Fr. cryst. aconitine, Aconitum Napellus, L.— $C_{33}H_{43}NO_{12}HCl + 8H_2O$ (Jürgens).—Wh. cryst. pwd.—Sol. W., A.—Dose, about same as of cryst. alkaloid.

do. Merck.—Amorph. 15 gr. vial75
Fr. amorph. aconitine, Aconitum Napellus, L.—Wh., or yellowish-wh., amorph. pwd.—Sol. W., A.

Aconitine Nitrate Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. v.75
Fr. cryst. aconitine, Aconitum Napellus, L.— $C_{33}H_{43}NO_{12}HNO_3$.—Fine, wh., prism. or rhombic cryst.; efflor. sl'y on expos.—Sol. A.; sl. W.; v. in W. cont'g. carbon dioxide.—Uses: Most used of all aconitine salts. Espec. cephalal., trigem. neural., & ac. rheumat.—Dose, about same as of cryst. alkaloid.—Caut. Highly poisonous!

do. Merck.—Amorph. 15 gr. vial75
Fr. amorph. aconitine, Aconitum Napellus, L.—Yellowish-wh. pwd.—Sol. W., A.

Aconitine Oleate,—see **Oleate, Aconitine**.

Aconitine Phosphate Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. v.75
Fr. cryst. aconitine, Aconitum Napellus, L.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W., A.

do. Merck.—Amorph. 15 gr. vial75
Fr. amorph. aconitine, Aconitum Napellus, L.—Wh., to yellowish-wh., amorph. pwd.—Sol. W., A.

Aconitine Salicylate Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. v.75
Fr. cryst. aconitine, Aconitum Napellus, L.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W., A.

do. Merck.—Amorph. 15 gr. vial75
Fr. amorph. aconitine, Aconitum Napellus, L.—Wh., or yellowish wh., amorph. pwd.—Sol. W., A.

Aconitine Sulphate Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. v.75
Fr. cryst. aconitine, Aconitum Napellus, L.— $(C_{33}H_{43}NO_{12}H_2SO_4)$.—Cryst. pwd., or glass-like lumps.—Sol. W., A.—Uses: Somet. subcutaneous.

do. Merck.—Amorph. 15 gr. vial75
Fr. amorph. aconitine, Aconitum Napellus, L.—Wh., or yellowish-wh., amorph. pwd.—Sol. W., A.

Acorn Sugar,—see **Quercit**.

Acridine Merck 15 gr. vial50
Fr. gas-tar oils.— $C_{13}H_9N = (C_6H_4)_2.CH.N$.—Colorl. to yellowish-brown prisms or need.; pung. odor; burn., acrid taste; irritating to skin & muc. memb.—Sol. A., E., B., & carbon disulph.: sl. W.—Melt. 107–111° C.—Subl., fr. 100° C upward.—Boil. 360° C.

Adeps Lanae Hydrosus,—see **Lanolin**.

Adonidin Merck 15 gr. vial2.25
Also in 10, 5, & 3 grain vials.

(Adonin; Adonine).—Fr. root of Adonis vernalis, L., & o. spec. Adonis.—Yellow or yellowish-brown., v. hygrosc., odorl. pwd.: intens. bitter.—Sol. W., A., fusel oil; insol. E., C.—Cardiac Stimulant; mild Diur.—Uses: Heart dis., inst. of digitalis. Espec. useful: mitral & aortic regurgit. & reliev. precordial pain & dyspnea.—Dose $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.004–0.016 Gm.) 4 t. p. d., in pill, or solut. in chlorof. water w. amm. carbonate.—Max. D. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.).—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Adonidin Tannate Merck 15 gr. vial2.00
Yellowish-brown pwd.—Sol. A.; sl. in W.—Uses & Doses: same as preceding.

Adonit Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial50
(Tri-oxyglutaric Acid [from ribose]).—Sugar fr. Adonis vernalis, L.— $C_5H_2O_5$.—Transp. prism. need.—Sol. W., A.—Melt. 102° C.

Aesciorcin,—see **Esciorcin**.

Aesculetin,—see **Esculetin**.

Aesculin,—see **Esculin**.

Aethyl, Aether, &c.,—see **Ethyl, Ether, &c.**

Agar Agar.—White, "I. a." lb.60
(Japan, Bengal, or Ceylon, Isinglass).—Fr. edible algae, fr. Pacific & Indian Oceans.—Sm., transp. strips.—Sol., hot W. to viscid, tastel., odorl. jelly.—Uses: Nutrient jelly in bacteriology & techn.

Agaricin Merck.—C. P., fr. White Agaric.
 15 gr. vial20
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.

Fr. Polyporus officinalis, Fr.— $C_{10}H_{30}O_8 + H_2O$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.; sweet, w. bitter after-taste.—Sol. A.; sl. W., E., or C.—Melt. 139–145° C.—Antihidrotic.—Uses: Phth. night sw.; sweating from antifebrin, antipyrene, exalgin, resorcin, phenacetin, & salicylates.—Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ –1 grain (0.015–0.065 Gm.).
N. B.—Agaricic Acid, the pure active principle of Agaricin, should be used preferably to the latter.

Agathin oz.3.00
(Salicylaldehyde-methylphenyl-hydrazine).—Fr. alpha-methylphenyl-hydrazine, by salicylic aldehyde.— $C_{14}H_{15}ON = C_6H_4.OH.CH:N.H.CH_3.C_6H_5$.—Greenish-wh., cryst. tablets; odorl.: tastel.—Sol. A., E., B.; insol. W.—Melt. 74° C.—Antineural, Antirheum.—Uses: For neural. & rheumat.—Dose 2–8 grains (0.13–0.52 Gm.) 2 or 3 t. p. d.

Airol,—see **Bismuth Oxy-iodo-gallate**.

Alanin Merck 15 gr. vial50
(Propionic Glycooll; Alpha-amido-propionic Acid).—Fr. aldehyde-ammonia, by hydrocyanic w. hydrochloric acid.— $C_3H_7NO_2 = CH_3.CH(NH_2)CO.OH$.—Hard, acic., shin. prisms; sweet taste; neutral.—Sol. A., 5 W.

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WEBB'S ALCOHOL.

The Acknowledged Standard.


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Alanin, Mercuric,—see Mercury Amido-propionate.

Alantol Merck.----- $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vial.—oz. 8.00
Fr. root Inula Helenium, L. (Elecampane), distil. w. water. — $C_{10}H_{16}O$.—Light amber liq.; odor & taste like peppermint. —Sol. A., C., E.—Boil. 200° C.—Intern. Antisept., Anticatar.—Uses: Inst. of turpentine, in pulmon. tuberculosis.—Dose $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 (0.01 Cc.) 10 t. p. d., in pill, powder or alcohol. solut.

Albumin, from Blood, Merck.—C. P.-----c. vi.—oz. .60
Fr. blood serum.—Amorph., pale, reddish-brown scales or pwd.; trace of ash.—Sol. W.—Uses: Techn.—Caut. Keep dry.
do. Merck.—Techn.-----c. b.—lb. .75

Albumin, from Eggs, Merck.—Soluble scales, absol. odorless & free fr. Fibrin. c. b.—lb. 1.34
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.
(Dried White of Egg).—Pale yellow, transl. scales.—Sol., sl. in W.; easier in pres. of alk. salt.—Uses: Chiefly techn.—In comp., with corros. subl., alum, tannic acid, &c.—Caut. Keep dry!

do. Merck.—Soluble, impalp., odorless powder-----c. b.—lb. 1.44
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.
Fine, yellowish-wh., or pure wh., amorph. pwd.—Sol. W.—Uses: Techn.—Caut. Keep dry.

Albumin, from Plants, Merck.-----15 gr. vial .50
(Vegetable Albumin; Alcohol-insoluble Gluten).—Proteid fr. grain, insol. in 80% alcohol.—Wh. or gray pwd., or gray to brownish-white scales; hot aqu. solut. coagulates.—Sol. W.—Uses: Mord.

Albumin, Alkali,—see Protein from Albumin.
Albuminates,—see under the respective metals.

Alcohol, Allylic, Merck-----g. s. v.—oz. 1.00
(Allyl Alcohol).—By distil. glycerin. w. oxalic acid.— $C_3H_5O = CH_2:CH:CH_2OH$.—Limpid liq.; pung., character. odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.872 at 0° C.—Misc. W., A., E.—Boil. 96.5° C.

Alcohol, Amylic, Merck.—C. P.-----c. bi.—lb. .84
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
(Primary Iso-amylic, Inactive Amylic, or Iso-pentyl, Alcohol; Isobutyl Carbinol).—Fr. fusel oil. — $C_5H_{12}O = (CH_3)_2CH:CH_2CH_2OH$.—Colorl., neut., v. diffusive, inflam. liq.; character., disagr. odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.8248 at 0° C.—Sol. A., E., 40 W.—Boil. 131.6° C.—Uses: Artif. fruit essences & solv. for alkaloids

do. Merck.—Pure-----c. b.—lb. .69
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
(Pure Fusel Oil).—Mixture of isomeric amyl alc. fr. ferment starch or sugar.— $C_5H_{12}O$.—Colorl., neut. liq.; disagr. odor.—Sol. A., E., 40 W.—Boil. 128–130° C.—Uses: As solv.

* do. Merck.—Ordinary-----c. b.—lb. .44
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
(Fusel, Grain, or Potato-spirit, Oil; Hydrate of Amyl).—Mixture of higher alc., chiefly iso-butyl-carbinol.—Yellow to brown., v. diffus. liq.; unpleas. odor.—Sol. W., A., E.—Boil. 124–132° C.—Uses: Chiefly as solv.

Alcohol, Amylic, Merck's G. R.-----c. b.—lb. 1.09
—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.
Sp. Gr. 0.814.—Boil. 131.6° C.
Tests: — (Res.): 10 Gm. evap. on W.-b.: none.—(Furfural): 5 Cc. add 5 Cc. conc. H_2SO_4 : light color only.

Alcohol, Amylic, Tertiary,—see Amylene Hydrate.

Alcohol, Benzylic, Merck.—C. P.—g. s. v.—oz. 2.50
(Benzyl Alcohol).—Fr. essent. oil of bitter almonds or fr. benzaldehyde, by potass. hydrate.— $C_7H_8O = C_6H_5CH_2OH$.—Yellow, inflam. liq.; faint arom. odor.—Sol. E., methyl A.; 25 W.—Boil. 200–207° C.

Alcohol, Benzylic, from Toluene, Merck-----g. s. v.—oz. 1.00
Fr. benzoic acid, toluene, or balsam Tolu or Peru, by potass. hydrate.

Alcohol, Bornyl,—see Borneol.

Alcohol, Butylic, Iso-, Merck-----g. s. b.—lb. 1.25
(Isopropyl Carbinol; Isobutyl Alcohol).—Fr. fusel oil.— $C_4H_{10}O = (CH_3)_2CH.CH_2OH$.—Colorl., mobile liq.; odor fusel oil & syringa fl.—Sp. Gr. 0.806 at 15° C.—Sol. A., 10 W.—Boil. 106.6–109° C.

* do. Merck.—Commercial-----g. s. b.—lb. .75

Alcohol, Butylic, Primary, Normal, Merck-----g. s. v.—oz. 4.00
(Propyl Carbinol; Butyric, or Normal Primary Butyl, Alcohol).—Fr. normal butyl aldehyde, by reduct.— $C_4H_{10}O = C_3H_7CH_2CH_2OH$.—Limpid, mobile, h'ly refract. liq.; agre., vinous odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.811 at 15° C.—Sol. A., 12 W.—Boil. 115–117.5° C.

Alcohol, Butylic, Secondary, (Pseudo), Merck-----g. s. v.—oz. 9.00
(Methyl-ethyl Carbinol; Butylene Hydrate).—Fr. secondary butyl iodide, by silver acetate followed by saponif. w. potassa. — $C_4H_{10}O = C_2H_5CH_2CH_2OH$.—Limpid liq.; str. pleas. odor; burning taste.—Sol. A.; sl. in W.—Boil. 100° C.

Alcohol, Butylic, Tertiary, Merck-----g. s. v.—oz. 3.00
(Trimethyl Carbinol).—Fr. liq. iso-butylene, by sulphuric acid with W.— $C_4H_{10}O = (CH_3)_3COH$.—Frag., deliq., acic. cryst.; camphor odor.—Sol. A.—Melt. 25–25.5° C.—Boil. 82.5° C.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Alcohol, Caprylic, Merck.—Free fr. Ketones-----g. s. v.—oz. 1.50
(Octylic, Octoic, or Capryl, Alcohol).—Fr. acetyl ether of normal octylic alcohol fr. essential oil of Heracleum Sphondylium, L. (Cow Parsnip). — $C_8H_{18}O = CH_3(CH_2)_7OH$.—Colorl., oily, pung., arom. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.881 at 15° C.—Sol. A., E., C.—Boil. 195° C.

* do. Merck.—Ordinary-----g. s. v.—oz. 1.00

Alcohol, Caustic,—see Sodium Ethylate.
Alcohol, Cetyllic, Merck.—C. P.—g. s. v.—oz. 1.75
(Ethal; Cetyllic, or Heedecetyllic, Alcohol; Normal Primary Hexadecyl Alcohol).—Fr. spermaceti, by saponif. w. potash. — $C_{16}H_{34}O = C_{15}H_{33}OH = CH_3(CH_2)_{14}CH_2OH$.—Wh., waxy pwd.—Sp. Gr. 0.8176 at 50° C.—Sol. A., E., C.—Melt. 50° C.—Boil. 344° C.

Alcohol, Cinnamylic, Merck.—Cryst.-----g. s. v.—oz. 2.57
(Crystallized Styrene; Styrylic Alcohol).—Fr. styracin w. aqu. solut. potash, by distil.— $C_9H_{10}O = C_6H_5CH=CHCH_2OH$.—Faintly yellowish, or wh. need.; us'y solid, cryst. masses; hyacinth odor.—Sol. W., A., E., benzin, G.—Melt. 30–33° C.—Boil., ab. 250° C.—Deodor. & Antisept.—Uses: 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ % glycerin solut. for deodor. purposes.—Caut. Turns dark-colored on expos. to light.

Alcohol, Cuminic, Merck-----g. s. v.—oz. 4.00
Fr. cuminic aldehyde, by alcoholic potash.— $C_{10}H_{14}O = (CH_3)_2CH.C_6H_4CH_2OH$.—Faintly arom. liq.; burn. taste.—Sp. Gr. 0.977 at 15° C.—Misc., all prop., A., E.—Boil. 246.6° C.

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3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS.** The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

HOMATROPINE MERCK,

(See page 131)

Powerful Mydriatic.
Evanescent in Action.

According to Völkers and E. Goetz, dilates the pupil just as energetically and largely as atropine does; but it has less of a paralyzing effect on the accommodation, and—which is of greatest importance—the recovery from the mydriasis is far more rapid than with atropine. While atropine dilations—even when induced by very weak solutions—continue for several days (up to a week), the Homatropine dilatation begins to diminish after a few hours' duration, and, in the course of 24 hours, usually, every trace of it has disappeared.

In addition hereto, Homatropine Merck, unlike atropine, is a very weak poison, and does not, as atropine often does, superinduce cutaneous eruptions. In consequence, it may be used also on susceptible individuals; even on those having an idiosyncrasy against atropine it has proved its usefulness, especially for examinations of the fundus oculi, etc., as it permits of the eye being used again within a very brief period.

Alkaloid Homatropine forms limpid deliquescent crystals. Its salts with hydrochloric, with hydrobromic, and with sulphuric acid are white, and crystallize well.

For therapeutic practice, Homatropine Hydrobromate appears to be most eligible. This salt forms white, lustrous, non-hygroscopic crystals, and is soluble in 10 parts of water. The solution is quite permanent.

The more recent therapeutic and physiologic experiments were made principally with the Hydrobromate of Homatropine Merck (see page 122). Schweinitz and Hare found that 0.04 Gm. ($\frac{2}{5}$ grn.) of this salt, administered to frogs, first alters the respiration to the "Cheyne-Stokes rhythm," then arrests it wholly; this is succeeded by a tetanic condition; and after that by a paralysis, leaving, however, the peripheral nerves and muscles untouched. The heart-movement of warm-blooded and cold-blooded animals is directly retarded. Also in human patients the ophthalmologic applications were found to entail a diminution of the pulse-rate.

Jackson's researches confirm generally those of Völkers and Goetz. According to Jackson, strong solutions (4 to 5%) induce a burning sensation on the conjunctiva, of five minutes' duration, without any considerable rubescence being developed there; on the other hand, even weaker solution will, after 3 to 10 minutes, induce a marked congestion of the vascular zone bordering the cornea, and also of the recondite vessels of the sclera, the same as after the instillation of atropine. After instillations of large doses of Homatropine, its bitter taste becomes perceptible, but not the dryness of the pharynx, which follows the use of atropine.

DIRECTIONS FOR INSTILLATION.

For ophthalmologic purposes, a 1% solution of the Homatropine Hydrobromate Merck is usually instilled. The instillation is repeated, when necessary, at intervals of 5 to 10 minutes.

To be had of all Druggists.

H-11-12

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Alcohol, Dibromo-propylic, Merck g.s.v.—oz. 1.00
(Dibromide of Allyl, or Alpha-beta-di-bromo-propyl, Alcohol; Beta-dibrom-hydrin).—Fr. allyl alcohol, by bromine. $C_3H_5Br_2O = CH_2Br.CHBr.CH_2.OH$.—Colorl. liq.—Boil. 219° C.

Alcohol, Ethylene,—see **Glycol**.

Alcohol, Ethylic (Alcohol, U.S.P.)—Absolute.

—Sp. Gr., ab. 0.796 = 46° Bé. pint c. b. .84
(Hydrated Oxide of Ethyl; Anhydrous Alcohol).—Dehydr. pure dil. alc.; not over 1% W. — $C_2H_5O = C_2H_5.OH$.—Transp., colorl., v. limpid, mobile inflam. liq.; pleas. spir. odor; burning taste.—Misc. E., C.; all prop. W.—Stim.—Uses: Chiefly solvent or chem. reagent.—Antid., stomach-tube, cold douche, fresh air, ammonia.—Absorbs W. rap. fr. air.—Caut. Keep well stoppered, cool & fr. fire.

do. — U. S. P.—Sp. Gr., ab. 0.820 = 39° Bé. Price Fluctuating.
(Spirit of Wine).—Fr. grain, starch or sugar, by ferment. w. *Torula cerevisiae*.—Colorl., transp., volat., inflam. liq.; penetrat., agree. odor; burn. taste; cont. 94% vol. abs. A.—Misc., all prop. W., E., C.—Boil., ab. 78.4° C.—Stim., Irrit.—Uses: Intern., dil., low fevers, debility fr. ac. dis., aid digestion, warm the chilled, check nausea of sea-sick.—Extern., liniments, harden skin, remov. dæssic. epith., antisept. wash for wounds. Also techn.—Dose 60-240 M (3.7-14.8 Cc.), in 2-6 times its volume of W.—Antid., in ac. poisoning, siphon the stomach or give emetic. Maintain respiration w. atropine or belladonna, & bodily heat w. hot water bags.—Caut. Do not mix suddenly w. nitric acid. Keep from fire!

do. — Diluted (*Diluted Alcohol, U.S.P.*).
—Sp. Gr., ab. 0.937 = 19° Bé. Price Fluctuating.
Cont. ab. 48.6% volume abs. alc.—Uses: Chem. & pharm.

Alcohol, Ethylic, Absol., Merck's G. R. pint c. b. 1.29
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Sp. Gr.: 0.796 at 15.5° C.—Ab. 99.6%.—Boil. 78° C.
Tests:—(Res.): 50 Gm. evap.: no res.—(Impur. genly.): (a.) 5 Cc. add 5 Cc. H_2SO_4 ; no col.—(b.) 10 Cc. add 1 Cc. W. & 1 Cc. 1:1000 $KMnO_4$; not yellow in 20 m.—(Acids): Litmus paper not chgd.—(Water): by Sp. Gr. For v. sm. prop. W., add alc. solut. paraffin oil; no turb.

Alcohol, Ethylic, 93%, Merck's G. R. pint c. b. 1.19
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Tests:—see "Alc., Ethylic, Absol., Merck's G. R."

Alcohol, Ethylic, Deodorized (Deodorized Alcohol, U. S. P.)—Sp. Gr., ab. 0.816 = 40° Bé. Price Fluctuating.

(Perfumer's Alcohol; Cologne Spirits).—Com'l alc. free fr. fusel oil & purified.—Cont. 95.1% vol. abs. Alc.—Colorl., limpid, inflam. liq.; pure ethylic alc. odor.—Misc., all prop., A., E., C.—Uses: Perfume & comp. spirits.—Caut. Keep well stopp'd, cool, fr. lights or fire.

Alcohol, Glycyl,—see **Glycerin**.

Alcohol, Heedecatylic,—see **Alcohol, Cetylic**.

Alcohol, Heptylic, Merck g. s. v.—oz. 4.00
(Normal Heptyl Alcohol).—Fr. anethol by reduct.— $C_7H_{16}O = CH_3(CH_2)_5.OH$.—Colorl., fragr. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.888 at 0° C.—Boil. 175.5° C.

Alcohol, Iso-amyl, Iso-butyl, &c., — see **Alcohol, Amylic, Butylic, &c.**

Alcohol, Iso-pentyl,—see **Alcohol, Amylic**.

Alcohol, Methylic, Merck.—C. P., free fr.

Acetone c. b.—lb. 1.59
(Methyl Hydroxide; Wood Spirit; Wood Naptha; Methyl Hydrate; Wood Alcohol).—Prod. of destruct. distill'n. of wood.— $CH_3O = CH_3.OH$.—Colorl., clear liq.; charact. odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.814 at 15° C.—Misc., all prop., W., A., E.—Boil. 64-70° C.—Sed., Nar., Anti-em.—Uses: Diar., dysent.; for fever & cough of consumpt. Also techn.—Dose 10-40 M (0.62-2.46 Cc.).—Caut. Handle carefully. Avoid fire!

* do. Merck. — Pure c. b.—lb. 1.09

do. — 95% gal. 1.10

do. — 92% gal. 1.05

Alcohol, Methylic, Merck's G. R. c. b.—lb. 1.34
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Sp. Gr. 0.796.—Boil. 65° C.

Tests:—(Res.): 50 Gm. evap.: no res.—(Acetone): 1 Cc. add 10 Cc. $NaOH$ solut.; add few drops Iodine solut.: no turb.—(Aldehyde, &c.): 2 Cc. add slowly 2 Cc. conc. H_2SO_4 ; not yellow.

Alcohol, Mono-chlor-ethylic,—see **Ethylene Chlorhydrin**.

Alcohol, Octoic, or Octylic,—see **Alcohol, Caprylic**.

Alcohol, Ortho-oxy-benzyllic,—see **Saligenin**.

Alcohol, Propylic, Merck.—Boil. 96-99° C. c. b.—lb. 2.50

Alcohol, Propylic, Iso-, Merck c. v.—oz. 2.00
(Secondary Propyl, or Pseudo-propyl, Alcohol).—Fr. iso-propyl iodide, by lead hydroxide.— $C_3H_7O = (CH_3)_2CHOH$.—Colorl., clear, mobile liq.; spir. odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.791 at 15° C.—Misc., all prop., W., A., E.—Boil. 82-83° C.

Alcohol, Propylic, Normal, Merck c. b.—lb. 5.00
(Primary Propyl Alcohol).—Fr. fusel oil.— $C_3H_7O = CH_3.(CH_2)_2OH$.—Clear, heavy liq.; odor like ord. alc.—Sp. Gr. 0.8066 at 15° C.—Misc., all prop. W.—Boil. 96-98° C.

Alcohol, Styrylic,—see **Alcohol, Cinnamyllic**.

Alcohol, Wood,—see **Alcohol, Methylic**.

Aldehyde, Anisic, Merck c. v.—oz. 2.50
(Methyl-para-oxy-benzaldehyde, [Anépine]).—Fr. anethol, by oxid'n.— $C_8H_8O_2 = C_6H_4(O.CH_3).CHO$.—Liq. w. aromat. odor, resembl. hawthorn.—Sp. Gr. 1.126 at 15° C.—Sol. A., E.—Boil. 245-246° C.—Uses: Perfumery.

Aldehyde, Benzoic,—see **Benzaldehyde**.

Aldehyde, Butylic, Iso-, Merck 15 gr. vial .50
(Isobutyryl Aldehyde).—Fr. isobutyl alc., by oxid'n w. chromic acid.— $C_4H_8O = (CH_3)_2CH.CHO$.—Transp., colorl., h'ly refract., pung. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.797 at 15° C.—Sol. A.—Boil. 61° C.

Aldehyde, Caprylic, Merck c. v.—oz. 2.00
(Octoic Aldehyde; Methyl-hexyl-ketone).—By distil. sodium ricinoleate & hydrate.— $C_8H_{16}O = C_7H_{15}.CHO$, if aldehyde; $CH_3.CO.C_6H_{13}$, if methyl-hexyl ketone.—Colorl. liq.; pung. odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.819 at 20° C.—Boil. 171° C.

Aldehyde, Cinnamic, Merck g. s. v.—oz. 2.00
(Cinnamic Aldehyde; Cinnamaldehyde; Cinnamyl Aldehyde).—Constit. of oils of Ceylon & Chinese cinnamon. $C_9H_8O = C_6H_5.CH:CH.CHO$.—Colorl. oil; cinnamon odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.050 at 20° C.—Sol. A., E., C.—Boil. 128-129° C. at 20 Mm.—Decomp. on distil.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

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Alternating-Current

A new device for converting the alternating incandescent electric light current to practical use for cautery purposes and the illumination of small lamps.

Every Physician who has had occasion to use cautery, in any form, will appreciate the advantages offered by the use of this instrument. By means of this converter an alternating current of either 52 or 104 volts is controlled, and a low voltage, suitable for heating cautery knives and cautery snare, and for the illumination of small lamps, is obtainable.

The Instrument is Graded in a series of half-volts, and gives any pressure of current up to 8 volts.

The Converter is Mounted on a polished slate base 6 inches square and is fitted in a substantial mahogany or cherry wood case 7x7x5½ inches, fitted with leather hand-strap for carrying.

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TO ANY PHYSICIAN who will pay express charges we will forward a copy of our INSTRUMENT GUIDE, acknowledged by all to be the most elaborate book of the kind. Physicians may obtain the benefit of a special prepaid rate which we have secured from the express companies, by remitting 50 cents with the order for catalogue, in which event the book will be delivered to the nearest express office, all charges prepaid.

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Aldehyde, Cuminic, Merck

(Hydride of Cumyl; Cuminol; Iso-propyl-benzoic Aldehyde).—Fr. essential oil of Cuminum Cuminum, L. (Cumin), & of *Cicuta virosa*, L. (Water Hemlock).— $C_{10}H_{12}O$.—Colorl. or sl. yellow oil; str., persistent odor; acrid, burn. taste.—Sp. Gr. 0.9839 at 0° C.—Boil. 237.5° C.

Aldehyde, Ethylic, Absolute, Merck .c. b.—lb. 5.00

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Acetic Aldehyde; Acetaldehyde).—By oxid'g ethyl alcohol w. chromic acid.— $C_2H_5O=CH_3CHO$.—Colorl., light, inflam. liq.; pung., suffoc. odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.790 at 15° C.—Misc., all prop., W., A., E.—Boil. 22° C.—Uses: Manuf. paraldehyde & aldehyde green.

do. Merck.—Highly concentr...c. b.—lb. 2.00

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

*** do. Merck.—Concentr.....c. b.—lb. 1.35**

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Aldehyde, Ethylic, Para.—see **Paraldehyde**.

Aldehyde, Formic, & Aldehyde, Formic, Acetate,
—see **Formaldehyde, &c.**

Aldehyde, Furfur.—see **Furfurol**.

Aldehyde, Heptoic.—see **Oenanthal**.

Aldehyde, Iso-butylic, Iso-valeric.—see **Aldehyde, Butylic, Valeric, &c.**

Aldehyde, Octoic.—see **Aldehyde, Caprylic.**

Aldehyde, Oenanthic.—see **Oenanthal**.

Aldehyde, Para-mucic.—see **Furfurol**.

Aldehyde, Propylic, Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 3.50

(Propionic, or Propyl, Aldehyde).—Fr. normal propyl alcohol by oxid'n.— $C_3H_7O=CH_3CH_2CHO$.—Liq. w. suffoc. odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.807 at 20° C.—Sol. 5 W.—Boil. 48.8° C.

Aldehyde, Salicylic.—see **Acid, Salicylic.**

Aldehyde, Valeric, Iso-, Merck

(Iso-valeral; Iso-valeric Aldehyde).—Fr. oxid'n of amyl alc., or fr. distil. of iso-valerates.— $C_5H_{10}O=(CH_3)_2CH.CH_2CHO$.—Oily liq.; pung., apple-like odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.804 at 15° C.—Misc., A., E.—Boil. 92.5° C.—Uses: Artif. flavor.

Aldehyde, Vanillic.—see **Vanillin**.

Aldehyde-ammonia Merck.—Pure, cryst.

.....c. v.—oz. .65

(Ammoniated Ethylic Aldehyde).—Fr. aldehyde, by dry ammonia.— $C_2H_7NO=C_2H_4O.NH_3=CH_3CH(OH)NH_2$.—Sm., rhombic cryst.; turn brown in air.—Sol. W.; sl. in E.—Melt. 70–80° C.—Boil. 100° C.—Uses: Prep'g pure aldehyde.—Caut. Keep fr. light & air.

Alloxim.—see **Acetaldoxim**.

Aletrin (Eclectic).....c. v.—oz. 1.35

Dried pwd. extr. fr. root *Aletris farinosa*, L. (Star-grass).—Dark brown pwd., intens. bitter.—Sol. A.—Tonic, Cath., Emetic.—Uses: By the Eclectics, for colic, dropsy, & chronic rheumat.—Dose, daily 1–3 grains (0.06–0.2 Gm), in pills.

Alexin.—see **Tuberculocidin**.

Algoth.—see **Antimony Oxy-chloride**.

***Alizarin Merck.—Dry.....c. v.—oz. 1.00**

(Dihydroxy-anthraquinone).—Fr. anthracene.— $C_{14}H_8O_4=C_6H_4(CO)_2.C_6H_3(OH)_2$.—Orange or yellow prism. cryst., or golden scales.—Sol. A., E., B.—Melt. 283° C.—Uses: Dye.

do. Merck.—Paste.....c. v.—oz. .20

Prep. of alizarin cont'g 20%.—Sol., solut. sod. carbonate.—Uses: Dye.

Alizarin Yellow.—see **Gallacetophenone**.

***Alkanin Merck.....oz. .40**

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Anchusin; Alkannin).—Color. matter fr. root *Anchusa tinctoria*, L. (Alkanet).— $C_{16}H_{14}O_4$.—Dark red, amorph. pwd.; sl'y acid.—Sol. A., E., C., B., oils.—Uses: Color.—Tests: Solutions give blue precip. w. lead acetate; violet with iron salts.

do. Merck.—Compl. soluble in Alcohol

.....oz. .50

do. Merck.—Soluble in Alcohol & in

Petroleum Ether.....oz. .75

Allantoin Merck.....15 gr. vial .50

(Glyoxyl-diureid).—Fr. uric acid, by treat. potass. permang.— $C_4H_6N_4O_3=CO(NH)_2.CO.CH.NH.CO.NH_2$.—Neut.; glossy prisms; tastel.—Sol., hot W.—Decomp. w. heat.

Allophanamide.—see **Biuret**.

Alloxan Merck.....15 gr. vial .25

(Mesoxalyl-urea; Erythric Acid).—Fr. uric acid, by oxid'n.— $C_4H_4N_2O_5+3H_2O=CO(NH.CO)_2C(OH)_2+3H_2O$.—Trimet., effloresc., colorl. cryst., or monoc. prisms; disagr. odor; astring. taste.—Sol. W., A.—Decomp. w. heat.—Caut. Gl.-stp. bot.

Alloxantin Merck.....15 gr. vial .35

Fr. uric acid, by warm dil. nitric acid.— $C_8H_4N_4O_7+3H_2O$.—Sm., wh. cryst.—Sol., warm W.

Allyl Bromide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 2.00

(Monobromo-propylene).—Fr. allyl alcohol, by bromine w. phosphorus.— $C_3H_5Br=CH_2.CH.CH_2Br$.—Liq.; pung. odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.436 at 15° C.—Sol. A., E.—Boil. 70–71° C.

Allyl Chloride Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 2.00

Fr. allyl alcohol, by phosphorus trichloride.— $C_3H_5Cl=CH_2.CH.CH_2Cl$.—Pung. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.937 at 20° C.—Boil. 44.6–46° C.

Allyl Cyanide Merck

(Crotonitrile).—Fr. allyl iodide, by potass. cyanide.— $C_3H_5N=C_3H_3CN$.—Liquid; faint garlic odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.8351.—Boil. 119° C.

Allyl Iodide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.75

React.-prod. of phosphorus, iodine, & allyl alcohol.— $C_3H_5I=CH_2.CH.CH_2I$.—Pung. liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.848 at 12° C.—Sol. A.—Boil. 100–102° C.

Allyl Oxide, Di-, Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 2.00

(Diallyl Oxide; Propenyl Oxide; Glycerinic or Glycerin Ether).—By-prod. of allyl alc. fr. glycerin & oxalic acid.— $C_6H_{10}O_3=(C_3H_5)_2O_3$.—Colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.16 at 16° C.—Sol. W., A., C.—Boil. 171–172° C.

Allyl Sulphide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 5.00

(Oil of Garlic).—React.-prod. of alcoholic potass. sulphide & allyl iodide; or fr. garlic, leeks, onions, &c., by distil'n.— $C_6H_8S=(C_3H_5)_2S$.—Light oil; garlic odor.—Sol. A.; sl. in W.—Boil. 140° C.—Antidiar., Stoma., Nerv.—Uses: Cholera, indigestion, hyst., &c.—Dose 1 or 2 drops, well diluted & flav. w. pepperm. oil.

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HYOSCINE

(See page 133)

Hypnotic, Sedative,
Antiprodysiac, Antispasmodic,
Mydriatic.

Is a syrupy liquid, difficultly soluble in water; easily so in alcohol and in ether. The pure alkaloid is not employed in medicine, and hence is not met with in the drug trade. Its salts are all soluble in water and insoluble in strong alcohol and in ether. There is no essential difference in their doses and modes of action. Therefore, what will be said of Hyoscine Hydrobromate, the preparation usually employed, is applicable, practically, to all the Hyoscine salts.

Hyoscine Hydrobromate Merck is a useful hypnotic and sedative in insane excitations, and a desirable Palliative in certain nervous disorders—such as paralysis agitans, chorea, alcoholic tremor, muscular spasms, etc.; a Cerebral, Spinal, and Cardiac Depressant; an Antiprodysiac; an Antispasmodic; an Antihidrotic; and a Mydriatic (externally, in 1:1000 to 1:400 aqueous solutions).

Hyoscine Hydrobromate occasionally induces loss of appetite, vomiting, illusions (partly of a consternative nature, partly of a cheerful character); exciting illusions are intensified and multiplied by it. According to Klinker, it is best to circumscribe the use of Hyoscine in recent psychoses: while it may be very readily chosen—even as to increased doses—in asthenized patients, provided no heart complications whatever be present.

Doses: As a hypnotic in insanity, $\frac{1}{32}$ grn. (0.002 Gm.) per orem; or, $\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ grain, hypodermically. As a nerve-sedative, $\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ grn. (0.00032 to 0.0011 Gm.) per orem; or, $\frac{1}{400}$ to $\frac{1}{200}$ grn. (0.00016 to 0.00032 Gm.) hypodermically.

According to Erb, the internal administration of Hyoscine acts less promptly than the subcutaneous in nervous diseases; but, according to Dornblüth, Kny, and Klinker, the internal medication is less dangerous, and, especially in psychoses, very enduring, in its action.

To be had of all Druggists.

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Allyl Sulpho-carbamide, or **Allyl Sulpho-urea**,
—see **Thiosinamine**.

Allyl-Sulpho-cyanide, or **Thio-cyanate**, — see **Oil**,
Mustard, **Artificial**.

Allyl Tribromide Merck..... g. s. v.—oz. .200
(Tribrom-hydrin; Tribrom-propenyl; Tribrom-propane;
Glyceryl-tribromide).—Fr. allyl iodide, by bromine.— $C_3H_5Br_3=CH_2Br.CHBr.CH_2Br$.—Faint yellow liq.; cryst. mass
when cooled.—Sp. Gr. 2.490 at 15° C.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Boil.* 219-
221° C.—*Sed.*, Antispasm.—*Uses*: Hyst., asthma, whoop,
cough, &c.—*Dose* 5-10 M (0.3-0.6 Cc.) 2 or 3 t. p. d., in cap-
sule.—*Inj.*, 2 or 3 drops in 20 drops of ether.

Allylamine Merck.....15 gr. vial .50
Fr. allyl cyanate, or oil of mustard.— $C_3H_7N=C_3H_5.NH_2$.—
Colorl. liq.; pung. odor of ammonia.—Sp. Gr. 0.864 at 15° C.
—*Misc.* E., C.; *sol.* A., W.—*Boil.* 56-58° C.

Alnuin (Eclectic).....c. v.—oz. .36
Dried, pwd. extr. bark *Alnus serrulata*, Willd. (American
alder).—Brown pwd.—*Sol.* A.—Antipyr., Antisep., Astring.
—*Uses*: By the Eclectics, in interm. fever & as hæmost.—*Dose*
2-10 grains (0.13-0.65 Gm.).

Aloes, Barbadoes.—*U. S. P.*.....bulk.—lb. .15
Inspis. juice lvs. *Aloe vera* (L.), Webb. — Orange-brown,
opaque, resin-like masses; saffron odor; v. bitter taste.—*Sol.*
W., A.—*Cath.*, Emmen.—*Uses & Doses*: As preceding.

Aloes, Cape.....bulk.—lb. .12
Fr. *Aloes spicata*, Thunb., & o. South African species.—*Uses*
& *Doses*: As aloes, purified.

Aloes, Purified.—*U. S. P.*
Fr. com'l Socotrine aloes.—Reddish-brown, brittle pieces;
character., arom. odor; bitter taste.—*Sol.* A.; sl. W.—*Cath.*,
Emmen.—*Uses*: Lax. us'y in comb. w. o. drugs; acts mostly
on lower bowel.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 grains (0.032-0.65 Gm.).

Aloes, Socotrine.—*U. S. P.*.....lb. .45
Inspis. juice lvs. *Aloe Peryl*, Baker.—Yellowish-brown to
orange-brown or red, opaque, resinous masses; faint, saffron
odor; bitter taste.—*Sol.* A.; sl. W.—*Cath.*, Emmen.—*Uses*:
Pharm.—*Dose* 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).

Aloin Merck.—*U. S. P.*—*C. P.*.....c. v.—oz. .17
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
(Barbaloin).—Neut. prin. of Barbadoes aloes.— $C_{17}H_{18}O_7$.—
Pale yellow to yellowish-brown need.; bitter taste.—*Sol.*,
formamide, 60 W., 20 A., 470 E. at 15° C.—*Cath.*—*Uses*: Chronic
constip., espec. when complicated w. hemorrhoids.—*Dose*
 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 grains (0.032-0.18 Gm.).—*Inj.*, $\frac{3}{4}$ grain (0.05 Gm.) diss.
in formamide.—*Max.* D. 4 grains (0.26 Gm.) single; 10 grains
(0.6 Gm.) p. day.

Alphol Merck.....c. v.—oz. .75
(Salicylic-ether of Alpha-naphтол).—Fr. salicylic acid & alpha-
naphтол.— $C_{11}H_{12}O_3$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* A., E., fatty
oils; insol. W.—*Melt.* 83° C.—Intern. Antisep., Antirheum.—
Uses: Gonorr., cystitis, summer dis. of children, typh. fever;
rheumat. affec.—*Dose* 8-15 grains (0.52-1 Gm.) 3 t. p. d., in
wafers or pwd.

Alstonine,—see **Chlorogenine**.

Althein,—see **Asparagin**.

Alum, Ammonio-ferric, — see **Iron & Ammonium**
Sulphate, Ferric.

Alums:—Ammonium, Caesium, Caesium & Rubi-
dium, Potassium, Rubidium, Sodium, &c.,—
see **Aluminum & Ammonium Sulphate**, **Alumi-
num & Caesium Sulphate**, &c.

Alum, Chrome,—see **Chromium & Potassium Sul-
phate**.

Alum, Concentrated,—see **Aluminum Sulphate**.

Alum, Copper,—see **Copper Aluminated**.

Alum, Iron, or **Potassio-ferric**, — see **Iron & Potassium Sulphate**.

Alum, Iron-ammonium,—see **Iron & Ammonium Sulphate, Ferric**.

Alumina,—see **Aluminum Hydrate, & Oxide**.

Aluminum Merck.—In thin bands.....oz. .50
(Aluminium).—Metal prod. fr. double fluoride of sodium
& aluminum in electric furnace.—Al.—Tin-wh., mall., duct.
metal capable of taking brill. polish.—*Sol.*, mineral acids
& strong alkali solut.—*Fuses* at 700° C.—*Uses*: Techn.

do. Merck.—Bars.....oz. .25

do. Merck.—Thick sheets.....oz. .25

do. Merck.—Thin sheets.....oz. .30

do. Merck.—Thick wire.....oz. .30

do. Merck.—Thin wire.....oz. .35

do. Merck.—Impalpable powder....oz. .35
Uses: For photo. flash-lights.

do. Merck.—Coarse powder.....oz. .30

do. Merck.—Leaf.....book 1.00

Aluminum Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

99%.—Ribbon, thin, ab. 30 Mm. wide.oz. .60

99%.—Blocks, ab. 125 Gm.....oz. .25

99%.—Sheet, thick.....oz. .30

99%.—Sheet, thin.....oz. .35

99%.—Wire, thin.....oz. .40

99%.—Pwd., coarse.....oz. .35

99%.—Pwd., very fine.....oz. .40

Chips.....oz. .25

Leaf (250 in book).....book 1.25

Tests:—Through Q. D., by diss. in NaOH solut., & calcul.
generated H.

Aluminum Acetate, Merck.—Basic...c. v.—oz. .19
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Fr. aluminum acetate solut., by rap. dry. on glass at a low
temp.— $Al_2O_3.4C_2H_3O_2+4H_2O$.—Gummy mass, or wh., granu-
lar, deliq. pwd.—Insol. in W.—*Uses*: Mord., disinfect. by
embalmers.—Intern., diar. & dysent.—Extern., washing foul
wounds.—*Dose* 5-10 grains (0.3-0.6 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.—*Caut.*
Keep from air.

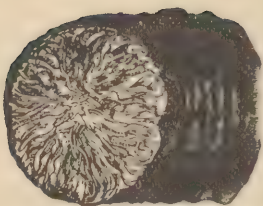
Aluminum Acetate, Glycerate or Glycerolate of,
—see **Aluminum Aceto-glycerinate**.

Aluminum Aceto-borate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .50
Transluc., hygro. granules or scales.—*Sol.* W.—Antisep.,
Disinf.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the *Materia Medica*. Such articles as may be had of the **MERCK** Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: **MERCK**!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS**. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.



WM. R. WARNER & CO.

SUMBUL ROOT

(*Pil. Sumbul Comp.*)

Sumbul is a stimulant and tonic to the nervous system ; it has been recommended in gastric spasm, hysteria, delirium, diarrhoea, dysentery, leucorrhœa, chlorosis, asthma, chronic bronchitis, and other maladies, accompanied with an asthenic condition. In nervous diseases of a low, depressing character, it has been found very useful, especially in the following combination which we prepare in pill form. These pills are prescribed by leading physicians. Don't fail to specify Wm. R. Warner & Co. to avoid substitutes and disappointment.

Pil. Sumbul Comp. (DR. GOODELL)

As specially prepared by **WM. R. WARNER & CO.**

℞ Ext. Sumbul 1 gr. Ferri Sulph. Exs. 1 gr.
Asafoetida, 2 grs Ac. Arsenious, 1-40 gr.

"I use this pill for nervous and hysterical women who need building up." One or two pills three times a day. This pill is used with advantage in neurasthenic conditions in conjunction with occasional doses of Wm. R. Warner & Co.'s Bromo-Soda, in cases of fatigue, loss of sleep, headache, or indigestion.

Pil. Chalybeate.

Prof. Niemeyer's Proto-carbonate of Iron Pil. as specially prepared by **WM. R. WARNER & CO.**

3 Grains—Dose—1 to 4 Pills.

CUM HOC SIGNO



COGNITUS EST

COMPOSITION

Ferri Sulph. FeSO_4 } Ferri Carb. FeCO_3
Potass. Carb. K_2CO_3 } —Potass. Sulph. K_2SO_4

AS PREPARED BY

WM. R. WARNER & CO., (Chemists, Philadelphia.

(Beware of Substitutes) .

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NEW YORK QUININE

AND CHEMICAL WORKS (Limited).

QUININE,

ALOIN,

COCAINE,

CODEINE,

MORPHINE,

ACETANILID,

And a General Assortment of Medicinal Chemicals.

NYQ

OUR products are unsurpassed in quality and appearance; they are carried by druggists generally, and your preference is respectfully solicited.

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Aluminum Aceto-glycerinate Merck.—c. v.—oz. .30
(Glycerolate of Acetate of Aluminum; Glycerite of Aluminum Acetate).—Antisept.

***Aluminum Aceto-tartrate Merck.**—Dry, soluble.....c. v.—oz. .24

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Lustr., wh. to faintly yellowish granules, or transp. scales; acetic odor; sour, astring. taste.—*Sol.* easily but slowly in W.; insol. A., E., G.—Energetic non-poison. Disinf. & Astring.—*Uses*: Chiefly in dis. of the air passages.—*Appl.*, in $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2% solutions; or as snuff, with $\frac{1}{2}$ its weight of powdered boric acid. 50% solut. for chillbl.

do. Merck.—Dry, soluble powder.....c. v.—oz. .28

Aluminum Benzoate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .50
 $Al_2(C_7H_5O_2)_3$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.

Aluminum Bichromate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .45
 $Al_2Cr_2O_7$.—Red cryst.—*Sol.* W.

Aluminum Borate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .40
 $2Al_2O_3 \cdot B_2O_3 + 3H_2O$.—Wh., granular pwd.—*Sol.* W.

Aluminum Boro-formate Merck

Shin., pearl-like, colorl. cryst.; sweet, faintly astring. taste.—*Sol.* W., dil. A.—Disinf. & Astring., like alumnol.—*Uses*: In throat dis., & in children.

Aluminum Boro-tannate Merck

(Cutal).—React.-prod., tannic acid w. borax & aluminum sulphate.—7% tannin, 13.23% alumina, 10.71% boric acid.—Light brown pwd.—*Sol.* dil. tartaric acid; insol. W.—Disinf., Astring.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, skin dis., chiefly.—*Appl.*, pure or attenuated, in oint. or dust.-pwd.

Aluminum Boro-tanno-tartrate Merck

(Soluble Cutal).—Fr. aluminum borotannate (Cutal) w. tartaric acid.—*Sol.* W.—Astring., Antisept.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, skin diseases, gonorr., &c.—*Appl.*, in solut., like alumnol.

Aluminum Boro-tartrate Merck

(Boral).—Wh. crystals; sweet, astring. taste.—*Sol.* W.—Disinf., Astring.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, inflam. dis. of nose & throat, chiefly.—*Appl.*, in substance, or in solut. w. addition of glycerin.

Aluminum Bromide Merck—Pure..c. v.—oz. .44
 Al_2Br_3 .—Wh., lustr. plates when freshly made fume in air.—*Sol.* W., A., carbon bisulph.—*Melt.* 93° C.

Aluminum Carbide Merck

Fr. aluminum salts w. carbon in electric furnace.— AlC_3 .—*Sol.*, hot conc. nitric acid.

***Aluminum Chloride Merck**—Pure, cryst...

.....c. b.—lb. 1.09

Also in 5, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Al_2Cl_6 .—Colorl., transp., hexag. plates; fume in moist air.—*Sol.* W., A., E.—*Melt.* 180-185° C.—*Caut.* Keep dry & from moist air.—*Uses*: Disinfectant.

do. Merck.—Sublimed, anhydrous.—For Synthesis.....50 gramme bottle .60
Also in 100 gramme bottles.

Antisept.

Aluminum Fluoride Merck—Pure..c. v.—oz. .34
React.-prod. alumina, fluorspar, & hydrochl. acid gas at h. temp.— Al_2F_6 .—Wh., v. obtuse, rhomboh. cryst.

Aluminum Gallate, Basic, Merck

(Gallol).— $Al_4(C_7H_5O_3)_3 + 4H_2O(?)$.—*Sol.*, amm.—Astring.—*Uses*: Where tannin is indicated.

Aluminum Hydrate Merck—C. P., free fr.

Alkali.....c. b.—lb. 2.50

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Aluminum Hydroxide; Hydrated Alumina; Precipitated Oxide of Aluminum; Aluminum Trihydrate).—Fr. alum by precip. w. ammonia or alkali carbonates.— $Al_2(OH)_6$.—Wh., tastel., odorl., amorph. pwd.—*Sol.*, acids & alkalies.—Astring.—*Uses*: Chiefly techn.—*Extern.*, for inflam. affect. of skin.—*Dose* 1-10 grains (0.065-0.65 Gm.).

* do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure..c. b.—lb. .84
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

do. Merck.—Commercial, dried..c. b.—lb. .40

Aluminum Hypophosphite Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.14
 $Al_2(PO_2H_2)_3$.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.

Aluminum Iodide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 2.00
React.-prod. of aluminum & iodine at h. temp. in sealed tubes.— Al_2I_6 .—Colorl. cryst.—*Sol.* W. A., carbon bisulph.—*Melt.* 185° C.—Antisept.

Aluminum Naphtol-sulphonate..oz. tins.—oz. .60

(Alumnol).—React.-prod. of beta-naphtol-barium-disulphonate & aluminum sulphate in molec. prop.—Wh. pwd.; solut. fluoresce blue; darkens on expos.—*Sol.* W., G.; sl. in A.—Astring., Antisept.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ -10% solut.: dress. suppur. wounds & abscess; 4% solut.: wash in ac. blennorr.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -1% solut.: gargle; 1% inj. for gonorr.—*Incomp.*, alkalies.

***Aluminum Nitrate Merck**—Pure, cryst.....

.....c. b.—lb. 1.25

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

$Al_2(NO_3)_3$.—aq.—Light, v. deliq., prism. cryst.—Decomp. at 150° C.

do. Merck.—Pure, dried.....c. b.—lb. 1.25
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

do. Merck.—Commercial.....c. b.—lb. 1.00
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Aluminum Oleate,—see *Oleate, Aluminum*.

Aluminum Oxalate Merck—Pure..c. v.—oz. .29
 $Al_2(C_2O_4)_3 + H_2O$.—Wh. pwd.

Aluminum Oxide Merck—C. P., anhydrous...
.....c. v.—oz. .50

(Alumina).—By ignition of aluminum hydrate.— Al_2O_3 .—Wh., soft, amorph. pwd.; cakes when str'ly heated.

Aluminum Oxide, Precipitated,—see *Aluminum Hydrate*.

***Aluminum Palmitate Merck**—Pure..c. b.—lb. 1.34
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

$Al(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)_3$.—Wh. to yellowish-white, granular masses, w. unct. touch.—*Sol.* A., turpentine, petroleum.—*Uses*: Techn.

do. Merck.—Crude.....c. b.—lb. .99
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Uses: Techn.

Aluminum Phenol-sulphonate,—see *Aluminum Sulpho-carbolate*.

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GUAIACOL.

(See page 129)

Antitubercular.

Pure Guaiacol has been recommended as the best known remedy in pulmonary tuberculosis.

Dr. Bourget recommends the administration of Guaiacol in large doses. In summer he exhibits it in vinous solution; in winter, in mixture with cod-liver oil.

The summer mixture is composed as follows:

Guaiacol Merck,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.5 Gm.	(2 fl. dr.)
Tincture Cinchona,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 Gm.	(6 fl. dr.)
Malaga Wine,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000 Gm.	(35 fl. oz.)

Of this, 1 tablespoonful is given at every meal in the beginning of the treatment, which dose is gradually increased up to 2 to 3 spoonfuls.

If at any time the medicament be less well borne than usual, its form is to be changed to that of an *enema*, as follows:

Guaiacol Merck,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 Gm.	(30 min.)
Sweet-almond Oil,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 Gm.	(6 fl. dr.)
Acacia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 Gm.	(2½ dr.)
Distilled Water,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	950 Gm.	(2 pints)

Make into emulsion; for 4 enemas.

(This enema should be made to go as high up as possible, being administered through a flexible tube, with the patient lying on his left side; sometimes it may be advantageously preceded by a water injection.)

The treatments per os and per rectum may be alternatively combined—the Guaiacol-wine being given one fortnight, and the Guaiacol enemas the next.

For the winter treatment this formula is directed:

Guaiacol Merck,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 Gm.	(45 min.)
Cod-liver Oil,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 Gm.	(8 fl. oz.)

One tablespoonful at each principal meal is the internal dose of this, combined with an outward application, by inunction, of the following:

Creosote,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 Gm.	(5 fl. dr.)
Cod-liver Oil,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 Gm.	(8 fl. oz.)

To be had of all Druggists.

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

H-28-12

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*Aluminum Phosphate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .30
Wh. pwd.

Aluminum Phosphate, Acid, Merck.—Pure...
.....c. v.—oz. .44
Wh. cryst.

Aluminum Rhodanide, — see Aluminum Sulpho-
cyanate.

Aluminum Salicylate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .44
(Salumin).— $\text{Al}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_3$.—Reddish-wh. pwd.—Antiseptic.—
Uses: Dust. pwd.: nasal & pharyngeal catarrh & ozæna.

Aluminum Salicylate, Ammoniated
(Soluble Salumin).—Yellowish-wh. pwd.—Sol. 9 W.—Astring.,
Antisept.—Uses: Inflamm. of nose & throat: insufflation dry
paint w. 20% solut. in 50% glycerin & 30% W.

Aluminum Silicate Merck.—Pure...c. v.—oz. .24
 $\text{Al}_2(\text{SiO}_3)_3$.—Wh. masses.

Aluminum Silicofluoride Merck.—Pure...c. v.—oz. .54
 $\text{Al}_2\text{F}_6.8\text{SiF}_{14}$.—Wh. pwd.

Aluminum Stearate Merck.—Pure...c. v.—oz. .49
 $\text{Al}(\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{35}\text{O}_2)_3$.—Wh. mass.—Sol., warm A., turpentine, B.

Aluminum Sulphate Merck.—C. P., cryst...
.....c. b.—lb. 1.09
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

$\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 18\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Thin, wh., six-sided plates, in scales or
granules, w. soapy feel.—Sol. 1.2 W.—Uses: Same as alum.

* do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure...c. b.—lb. .49
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Wh., cryst. lumps or pwd.; odorl.; sw. astring. taste.—Sol.
1.2 W.—Extern. Antisept., Caustic, Astring.—Uses: Fetid
ulc., fetid discharges; enlarged tonsils, scroful. & cancer. ulc.;
endometr.; nasal polypi, &c.—Appl., 1 in 20 to 1 in 100 solut.;
or conc. solut.

do. Merck.—Double refined, free fr.

Iron.....c. b.—lb. .19
Yellowish-wh. to bluish-wh., cryst. mass.—Uses: Techn.—
Caut. Keep dry.

Aluminum Sulphide Merck.....c. v.—oz. .54
Fr. heating aluminum in presence of sulphur.— Al_2S_3 .—Yellow
cryst.; bitter taste.—Decomp. by water.

Aluminum Sulpho-carbolate Merck...c. v.—oz. .29
(Sozal; Aluminum Para-phenolsulphonate).— $\text{Al}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{H}-\text{SO}_4)_2$.—Wh., cryst. grains; weak phenol odor; str'ly astring.
taste.—Sol. W., A., G.—Antisept.—Uses: Inst. iodof. Espec. rec.
in cystitis & suppur. sores.

Aluminum Sulpho-cyanate Merck...c. v.—oz. .50
(Aluminum Rhodanide).—Wh., cryst., deliq. solid.—Sol. W.
—Uses: Techn.—Caut. Keep dry & fr. air.

Aluminum Tannate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .34
(Tannal).—Light brown pwd.

Aluminum, Tanno-tartrate, Merck
(Soluble Tannal).—Yellowish-wh. lamellæ or pwd.; str.
astring. taste.—Sol. 2 W.—Astring., Antisept.—Uses: Rhino-
laryngological practice, for catarrhal troubles. Can be
insufflated plain or mixed; or taken in a gargle.

* Aluminum Tartrate Merck.—Pure...c. v.—oz. .39
 $\text{Al}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_8$.—Wh. pwd.

do. Merck.—Commercial...c. v.—oz. .34

Aluminum & Ammonium Chloride Merck
.....c. v.—oz. .64
Fr. aluminum chloride by act. dry ammonia followed by heat.
in stream of hydrogen.—Wh., cryst. pwd.

*Aluminum & Ammonium Sulphate Merck.—
Pure.....c. b.—lb. .27
(Ammonia Alum).— $\text{Al}_2(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_4 + 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., transp.
cryst.; pecul. styp., sweet taste.—Sol. W.—Melt. 92° C.—
Astring., Emet., Purg., Styp.—Uses: Purifying drinking-
water. Also techn. baking powders.—Incomp., iron, zinc,
alkalies.

do. — Commercial.....c. b.—lb. .25

do. Merck.—Pencils.....doz. 1.15
Uses: Styptic.

Aluminum & Caesium Sulphate Merck .15 gr. v. .75
(Caesium Alum).— $\text{Al}_2\text{Cs}_2(\text{SO}_4)_4 + 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Sol. W.

Aluminum & Caesium & Rubid-
ium Sulphate Merck.....15 gr. vial .75
(Caesium & Rubidium Alum).— $\text{Al}_2\text{CsRb}(\text{SO}_4)_4 + 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—
Sol. W.

Aluminum & Potassium Para-phenol-
sulphonate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .44
Combination of para-phenol-sulphonic acid w. potassium
aluminate.— $\text{Al}_2\text{K}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OHSO}_3)_2$.—Colorl. cryst.—Sol. W.
—Antisept., Astring.—Uses: Indol. ulcers.—Appl., as wash.

*Aluminum & Potassium Sulphate Merck.
(Alum, U. S. P.).—Cryst...c. b.—lb. .27
(Potassium Alum).— $\text{Al}_2\text{K}_2(\text{SO}_4)_4 + 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Large, colorl.,
octah., or cubic cryst.; astring. taste; acid react.—Sol. G., 9
W.; insol. A.—Melt. 92° C.—Astring., Irrit., Emetic, Styp.
—Uses: Intern., night sw., diar., paint. colic, nerv. colic.—
Extern., hemorrhage, gleet, gonorr., epist.; somet. as emetic.
—Dose 5–15 grains (0.8–1 Gm.) 3 to 4 t.p.d., in water; emetic,
1–2 teaspoonfuls.—Appl., in subst., conc. solut., or 1–5% solut.
—Incomp., alkali, lead acetate, &c.

do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Impalpable pow-
der.....c. b.—lb. .30

V. fine, wh. pwd; alum taste.

do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Powder...c. b.—lb. .29

do. — Pure, cryst.....c. b.—lb. .25

do. — Pure, powder.....c. b.—lb. .27

do. — Pure, dried.....c. b.—lb. .20

Dehydr., cryst. potassium alum.— $\text{Al}_2\text{K}_2(\text{SO}_4)_4$.—Wh., granu-
lar, pwd.; odorl.; attracts moist. fr. air.—Sol. 20 W. at 15° C.
—Eschar., Astring., &c.—Uses: Destroy exub. granul., & as
Alum, cryst.—Caut. Keep well corked, & from air.

do. Merck.—Pure, dried powder...c. b.—lb. .21

do. — Commercial, cryst., free fr. Iron
.....c. b.—lb. .16

Uses: Techn.

do. — Commercial, powder, free fr.

Iron.....c. b.—lb. .17

do. Merck.—Pencils.....doz. 1.15

Uses: Remov. exub. granul'n.

do. Merck.—Pencils mounted in wood
.....doz. 3.50

Aluminum & Potassium Sulpho-
carbolate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .50
 $\text{Al}_2\text{K}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{HSO}_4)_2$.—Sol. W.—Antisept., Astring., Styp.—
Uses: Extern., 5 to 20% aq. solut.: cancer, fistula, putrid ul-
cerat.; mouth wash., bad breath.

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of containers is stated in most instances.

PANOPEPTON.

Bread and Beef Peptone.

PANOPEPTON is the entire edible substance of prime lean beef and best wheat flour, thoroughly cooked, properly digested, sterilised and concentrated *in vacuo*, and preserved in a sound sherry.

PANOPEPTON is the food *par excellence* for invalids; in all acute diseases, fevers, etc.; in convalescence; for the large class of persons who, from feebleness or deranged digestion or antipathy to ordinary foods, require a fluid, agreeable, and quickly assimilable food.

PANOPEPTON proves an effective resource against sleeplessness when this is due to excessive fatigue, stress of mental work, or malnutrition.


PANOPEPTON is at once a grateful stimulant and food.

PANOPEPTON should not be mixed with milk or any other food, but should be taken pure or with cracked ice or carbonic water. For an adult, the usual portion should be a tablespoonful several times a day and at bedtime.

Originated and

. . . . Manufactured by

Fairchild Bros. & Foster,
NEW YORK.

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Aluminum & Rubidium Sulphate Merck.....

..... 15 gr. vial .50
(Rubidium Alum).— $\text{Al}_2\text{Rb}_2(\text{SO}_4)_4 + 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Sol. 44 W. at 17° C.

Aluminum & Sodium Chloride Merck..c. v.—oz. .30

By fusing aluminum & sodium chlorides.— $\text{Al}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 2\text{NaCl}$.—Colorl., cryst., hygros. mass.—Melt. 185° C.—Uses: Techn.

Aluminum & Sodium Silicate Merck

Fr. adding aluminum hydrate to boil. solut. of sod. silicate & hydrate.— $\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 \cdot \text{Al}_2(\text{SiO}_4)_3$.—Uses: Surg. dress., spinal jackets, splints, &c.

Aluminum & Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Pure,

cryst.c. b.—lb. .59
(Sodium Alum).— $\text{Al}_2\text{Na}_2(\text{SO}_4)_4 + 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Colorl., transp., octah. cryst.—Sol. W.

Aluminum & Zinc Sulphate Merck...c. b.—lb. 1.00

$\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot \text{ZnSO}_4$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Uses: Caustic.

do. Merck.—In sticks.....c. b.—lb. 1.25

Wh., corros. sticks.—Sol. W.—Uses: Caustic.

Alumol,—see Aluminum Naphtol-sulphonate.

Alveloz Merck

Inspjs. juice Euphorbia heterodoxa, Muell. Arg. — Fibrin-solvent & mild Caust.—Uses: Cancer & syph. ulc.

Amalgams,—see under Copper, Sodium, & Zinc.

Amarine Merck.—Cryst.....c. v.—oz. 2.50

(Iso-hydro-benzamide).— $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_2 = (\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \cdot \text{C} \cdot \text{NH}_2) \cdot \text{CH} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$.—Lustr., prism. cryst.; tastel. w. bitter after-taste.—Sol. A., E.—Melt. 100° C.—Caut. Poison!

Ambergris, Black.....oz. 20.00

Concretion of gall-bladder or intestinal tract of sperm whale; us'y found floating in the ocean.—Small, round, amorph., black, waxy masses.—Sol. A., E., C.—Melt. 62.2° C.—Uses: Perfumery.

Ambergris, Gray.....oz. 40.00

Gray, waxy masses.—Sol. A., E., C.

Amido-acetanilide, Para-, Merck....c. v.—oz. 2.00

(Acetyl-phenylene-diamine; Para-phenylene-diamine).—Fr. acetanilide by nitration & reduct. w. tin & HCl.—Plates, or monocl. cryst.—Sol. W.; v. sol. A. & E.—Melt. 140° C.—Boil. 287° C.—Caut. Poison!

Amido-aceto-phenetidin,—see Phenocoll.

Amido-antipyrine

Fr. iso-nitroso-antipyrine by reduct.—Yellow need.—Melt. 109° C.—Antipyr.

Amido-azobenzene, Para-, Merck....c. v.—oz. 2.00

(Para-amido-azobenzol; Para-amido-diphenyl-imide).—By treat. aniline & aniline hydrochlorate w. alkali.— $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_3 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{NH}_2$ [1:4].—Yellow cryst. or orange prisms.—Sol. A., E.—Melt. 126° C.—Boil., above 380° C.

Amido-azobenzene, Para-, Hydro-

chlorate, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .65

(Amido-azobenzol Hydrochlorate).— $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_3\text{HCl}$.—Steel-blue need. or scales.

Amido-azotoluene, Ortho-, Merck....c. v.—oz. 3.00

(Tolu-azo-toluidine).—Fr. treat. ortho-toluidine, by nitrous acid.— $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_3 = \text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{N} : \text{N} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{CH}_3) \cdot \text{NH}_2$.—Golden-yellow laminae or plates.—Sol. A.—Melt. 100° C.

Amido-benzene,—see Aniline.

Amido-cresol, Para-, Hydrochlorate, Merck

.....c. v.—oz. 3.00

Deriv. of Cresol, combined with hydrochl. acid.— $\text{C}_7\text{H}_9\text{ON} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{CH}_3)\text{OH}(\text{NH}_2)$ [1:2:6].—Colorl. need.—Sol., hot. W., A., E.—Melt. 159-161° C.

Amido-cumene,—see Cumidene.

Amido-ethane,—see Ethylamine.

Amido-guaiacol Merck

Fr. aceto-anisidin, by nitration & subsequent reduct. — Melt. 184° C.

Amido-methane,—see Methylamine.

Amido-phenol, Ortho-, Hydrochlorate, Merck..

.....c. v.—oz. 2.50

(Oxaniline Hydrochlorate).— $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NOCl} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NH}_2)(\text{OH})\text{HCl}$.—Need.—Sol. A., W.

*Amido-phenol, Para-, Merck.—C. P., cryst..

.....25 gramme vial 1.25

(Para-amido-phenol).—Fr. para-nitro-phenol by reduct.— $\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{NO} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NH}_2)(\text{OH})$ [1:4].—Cryst. pwd.—Sol. W., A.; darkens on expos.—Melt. 184° C.

do. Merck.—Technical, cryst.

.....25 gramme vial .75

Amido-phenol, Para-, Hydrobromate, Merck

.....c. v.—oz. 3.75

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NOBr} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NH}_2)(\text{OH})\text{HBr}$.—Cryst.—Sol. W., A.

*Amido-phenol, Para-, Hydrochlorate, Merck.—

C. P.25 gramme vial.—oz. 1.00

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NOCl} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NH}_2)(\text{OH})\text{HCl}$.—Prism. cryst.—Sol. W., A.

do. Merck.—Technical

Amido-phenol, Para-, Salicylate, Merck

.....c. v.—oz. 5.50

$\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_4 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NH}_2)(\text{OH})\text{C}_7\text{H}_3\text{O}_3$.—Sol. A.

Amido-xylene,—see Xylidene.

Amidol.....I oz. cans.—oz. .75

Also in 4, 8, & 16 oz. cans.

(Di-amido-phenol).—Fr. dinitro-phenol. — $\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{O} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{NH}_2)_2\text{OH}$.—Unstable.—Uses: Photo. developer.

Ammonia, Anhydrous.—Liquid.

Ammonia gas liquefied by cold & pressure.— NH_3 .—Liq., produc. great cold by its own evap. All properties of amm. intensified.—Boil. 38.5° C. at 760 Mm.—Uses: Techn., for freezing purposes, &c.—Sold in str. iron cylinders.—Caut. Great care in storing or opening.

Ammonia Muriate,—see Ammonium Chloride.

Ammonia Spirit,—see Spirit, Ammonia.

Ammonia Water,—see Water, Ammonia.

Ammoniac.—U. S. P.lb. .35

Gum-resin fr. Dorema Ammoniacum, Don.—Stim., Expector., Diur., Diaph., Emmen.—Uses: Intern., chronic catarrh, asthma, colds, &c.—Extern., indol. tumors, & white swelling of joints.—Dose 5-15 grains (0.32-0.97 Gm.) in pill or emulsion.—Appl., in plaster.

Ammonium Acetate Merck.—Cryst....c. v. oz. .17

Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Fr. glacial acetic acid satur. w. dry amm. gas.— $\text{NH}_4\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$.—Large, transp., colorl., deliq. need.—Sol., all prop. W.—

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: **MERCK!**
2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.
3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

PARALDEHYDE.

(See page 182)

Hypnotic, Antispasmodic, and
Morphine Antidote.

Taken internally, Paraldehyde Merck acts as a sedative and hypnotic, like chloral; but it is less depressing on the heart, does not reduce arterial pressure, produces no digestive or cerebral disturbance, is less persistent in action, but safer, has no tendency to produce habit, and may be used hypodermically. Its taste may be disguised with rum and essence of lemon.

Counter-indications are gastric, intestinal, and renal diseases and advanced phthisis with diseased larynx.

To be had of all Druggists.

H-33-12

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

CONVALLAMARIN

(See page 74)

Powerful, Non-cumulative Heart-
tonic.

Is a powerful and non-cumulative Heart-tonic, similar in action to digitalin. In large doses, it acts as an emetic. It has been employed in the same class of cases as digitalis. It does not disturb the stomach in medicinal doses, and may be administered continuously for a long time without any inconvenience.

The dose of Merck's Convallamarin per os, is 0.05 to 0.06 gramme ($\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 grain) every 1 or 2 hours; subcutaneously, 0.02 to 0.05 gramme ($\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ grain).

The different Convallamarins in the markets are not of uniform activity, Merck's being the most active and reliable. Maragliano found prompt and characteristic digitalin action from the use of Merck's Convallamarin, while Leubacher saw alarming symptoms from products of unknown make, sold by the name of Convallamarin.

To be had of all Druggists.

H-33-12

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

HYPNONE

(See page 134)

Hypnotic.

Has been employed as a hypnotic, in doses of 0.06 to 0.2 Gm. (1 to 3 min.), mixed with a little glycerin, and dispensed in capsules. Vigier recommended the following formula (emulsion):

Hypnone Merck,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 to 2 Gm. (15 to 30 min.)
Sweet-almond Oil,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 Gm. (2 fl. dr.)
Acacia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 Gm. (2½ dr.)
Orange-flower Syrup,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60 Gm. (1½ fl. oz.)
Distilled Water,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120 Gm. (4 fl. oz.)

Tablespoonful per dose.

To be had of all Druggists.

H-33-12

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Diaph., Refrig., Antipyr.—*Uses*: Scarlet fever, cyst.; in febr. dis., w. carbonic acid water; alcoh. pois'ng.—*Dose* 15-30 grains (0.9-1.9 Gms.) 6 or 8 t. p. d., in sweet, carbonic acid W.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Ammonium, Acid Carbonate, Acid Fluoride, &c.,
—see **Ammonium Bicarbonate, Bifluoride, &c.**

Ammonium Anacardate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.50
(Acid Anacardate of Ammonium).—Amm. compound of beta & delta resinous acids of *Anacardium occidentale*, L. (Cashew nut).—Doughy mass.—*Sol.* A.—Decomp. by heat w. liberat. of amm.—*Uses*: Hair dye.

Ammonium Arsenate Merck—Cryst..c. v.—oz. .39
(NH_4)₂HAsO₄.—Wh., efflor. cryst.—*Sol.* W.—*Alter.*—*Uses*: Chiefly in skin dis.—*Dose* 1/2 grain (0.003 Gm.) grad'y increased, 3 t. p. d., in much water.

Ammonium Arsenite Merck.....c. v.—oz. .39
 NH_4AsO_2 .—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.

Ammonium Benzoate Merck—U. S. P.—
Fr. Gum Benzoin.....c. v.—oz. .39
Also in 1, 1/2, & 1/4 lbs.

$\text{NH}_4\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$.—Thin, wh., four-sided, flat cryst.; somet. slight benzoin odor; saline, bitter taste.—*Sol.* 5 W., 28 A.—*Expector.*, *Antisep.*, *Antipyr.*, *Diur.*, *Alter.*—*Uses*: Bronch., asthma, &c.; gastro-intest. dis.; rheumat., gout, nephritis, &c.—*Dose* 10-30 grains (0.6-1.9 Gm.) 3 or 4 t. p. d., in syrup or water.—*Caut.* Loss well stoppered. Looses amm. by expos.

* **do. Merck**—U. S. P.—**Fr. Toluol-benzoic Acid**.....c. v.—oz. .15
Also in 1, 1/2, & 1/4 lbs.

Wh. cryst. or scales.

do. Merck—**Fr. Urine-benzoic Acid**.....c. v.—oz. .65

Ammonium Biborate,—see **Ammonium Borate**.

Ammonium Bicarbonate Merck—Pure, cryst.
.....c. v.—oz. .20
Also in 1, 1/2, & 1/4 lbs.

(Acid Carbonate of Ammonium; Ammonium Hydrogen Carbonate).— NH_4HCO_3 .—Large, transp., trimet. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—Decomp. at 60° C.—*Antacid*, *Stim.*—*Uses*: Acid ferment. of stomach; stim. depressed condit.—*Dose* 5-15 grains (0.3-0.9 Gm.).

Ammonium Bichromate Merck—C. P.,
cryst.c. v.—oz. .15
Also in 1, 1/2, & 1/4 lbs.

(NH_4)₂Cr₂O₇.—Orange, monocl. prisms.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Reag. & in pyrotech.

Ammonium Bifluoride Merck.....c. v.—oz. .30
(Hydrogen Ammonium Fluoride; Acid Fluoride of Ammonium).— $\text{NH}_4\text{F.HF}$.—Colorl., rhombic prisms; sl. deliq.; easily volatile; vapors acid.—*Sol.* W.—*Caut.* Keep well closed.

Ammonium Bimalate Merck—Cryst..c. v.—oz. 2.00
 $\text{NH}_4\text{HC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$.—Large, colorl., rhombic prisms.—*Sol.* 3 W.

***Ammonium Binixalate Merck**—C. P..c. v.—oz. .30
(Ammonium Binixalate; Acid Ammonium, or Ammonium Hydrogen, Oxalate).— $\text{NH}_4\text{HC}_2\text{O}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Colorl., trimet. prisms.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Remov. ink stains & ecchymotic spots on face.

do. Merck—Technical.....c. v.—oz. .26
Wh., cryst. pwd.

Ammonium Biphosphate Merck—Pure.c. v.—oz. .25
(Hydrogen Diammonium Phosphate).— $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$.—Wh., transp., monocl. prisms.—*Sol.* W.

Ammonium Bisulphate Merck—Pure, cryst.
.....c. v.—oz. .25
(Acid Ammonium Sulphate).— NH_4HSO_4 .—Rhombic cryst.—*Sol.* W.—*Dose* 10-30 grains (0.65-1.94 Gm.).

Ammonium Bisulphite Merck.....c. v.—oz. .40
 NH_4HSO_3 .—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Antisep.*—*Uses*: *Intern.*, ferment dyspep.—*Extern.*, wash: sore mouth, skin affect.—*Dose* 10-30 grains (0.6-1.9 Gms.).

Ammonium Bitartrate Merck.....c. b.—lb. .89
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
(Acid Ammonium Tartrate).— $\text{NH}_4\text{HC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$.—Wh., cryst., acid pwd.—*Uses*: Baking pwd.

Ammonium Borate Merck—C. P.,cryst..c. v.—oz. .44
(So-called "A. Biboate").— $2(\text{NH}_4\text{HB}_2\text{O}_4) + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Semi-transp., rhombic, octah., efflor., cryst.; alkaline taste & react.—*Sol.* 12 W.—*Uses*: Renal colic, chron. cyst., &c.; w. codeine in lung tuberc.—*Dose* 10-20 grains (0.65-1.3 Gm.) every hour in W. with licorice.—*Caut.* Stopper well.

* **do. Merck**—Pure, cryst.....c. v.—oz. .24
do. Merck—Technical, cryst....c. v.—oz. .20

Ammonium Boro-benzoate Merck....c. v.—oz. .50
Wh. pwd.—*Antisep.*—*Uses*: *Intern.*, Intest. antisep.—*Techn.*, preserv.

Ammonium Bromide Merck—U. S. P....c. b.—lb. .76
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
 NH_4Br .—Wh., cryst. pwd., or colorl. cryst.; pung., saline taste.—*Sol.* 15 W., 30 A.—*Volat.* h. temp. without melting.—*Nerve Sed.*—*Uses*: Epilepsy, delir. trem., nerv. headache, &c.—*Dose* 15-30 grains (1-1.9 Gms.) several t. p. day, in dil. solut.—*Incomp.*, acids, acid salts, spirit of nitrous ether.

Ammonium Camphorate Merck....c. v.—oz. 1.50
(Acid Ammonium, or Hydrogen Ammonium, Camphorate; Ammonium Bicamphorate).— $\text{NH}_4\text{HC}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Stim.*, *Nerve Sed.*—*Dose* 1-3 grains (0.06-0.3 Gm.).

Ammonium Carbamate Merck—C. P....c. v.—oz. 1.50
(“Anhydride” of Ammonium Carbonate; Carbamate of Ammonium).—React. prod. carbon dioxide & ammonia gas.— $\text{NH}_4\text{NH}_2\text{CO}_2$.—Wh., cryst., v. volat. pwd.—*Stim.*

Ammonium Carbazotate,—see **Ammonium Picrate**.

Ammonium Carbolate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .29
(Ammonium Phenate; Ammonium Phenylate).— $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O.NH}_4$.—Wh., radiate, exp. masses.—*Sol.* W.—*Antisep.*, *Antipyr.*—*Dose* 2-6 grains (0.13-0.39 Gm.).

***Ammonium Carbonate Merck**—U. S. P.—
C. P.....c. b.—lb. .45
(“Hartshorn”).—React. prod. of heated amm. salts & chalk.— $\text{NH}_4\text{HCO}_3.\text{NH}_4\text{NH}_2\text{CO}_2$.—Wh., hard, transl., striated masses; str. amm. odor; sharp, saline taste; efflor. in air.—*Sol.* 5 W.; partly A.; 5 G.—*Volat.* compl. w. heat.—*Rube.*, *Card. Stim.*, *Expector.*, &c.—*Uses*: *Intern.*, syncope, heart fail., pneum., phth., & hyst.—*Extern.*, rubefacient. Also techn.—*Dose* 5 grains (0.3 Gm.) ev. 2 hrs.—*Incomp.*, acids & acid salts.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

do. — Technical.....bulk.—lb. .14

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Legs with Rubber or Wooden Feet and Wood or Leather-Lacing Sockets. A new leg with Anti-friction Inner Socket and Rubber Foot with Ankle Joint.

Arms with Ball and Socket Wrist and Automatic Elbow Joints.

These Limbs have had the endorsement of Prof. Esmerich, Valentine Mott, M. D., Willard Parker, M. D., Gordon Fluck, M. D., and scores of other eminent members of the profession.

We make one-fourth of all limbs furnished the U. S. Government for pensioners.

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Dear Sir: The Artificial Limbs you have made for my patients are unsurpassed; the first you made for me was for a lady whose limb (right leg) was amputated at the upper part of the middle third thigh. She has worn it over five years and it is in good condition yet. I have known her to walk five miles during the afternoon and carry a burden of 25 pounds. The last two ordered, with rubber feet, have been more than we expected; they were for amputation below the knee; the one is used by a miner in heavy work, and the other for a boy I took to raise who works for me.

I shall continue to recommend you Artificial Limbs to all who are in need of them, as being of superior quality in strength, durability and accuracy of adaptation.

Very truly yours,

A. H. MYERS, M. D.



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Extremely Thin, Light and Rigid,
Accurately Shaped,
Handsomely Finished,
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Much more comfortable and far superior in every way to the Plaster, Felt or Sole Leather Jackets, with

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50 STYLES IN HARD RUBBER, CELLULOID, LEATHER, WIRE AND ELASTIC.

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Ammonium Carbonate Merck's G. R. . . . c. b. —lb. .55
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Tests:—(Res.): 10 Gm. incin. in Pt cruc.: not wghbl. —(H_2SO_4): 5 Gm. diss. in 200 Cc. W.; add sl. exc. HCl; boil.; add solut. $BaCl_2$: no chg. in hrs.—(Haloids): 2 Gm. diss. in 50 Cc. W.; supersat. w. HNO_3 ; add solut. $AgNO_3$: no chg. —(H.M.): diss. in 20 Acet. acid; add H_2S aq.: no chg.—(Aniline, &c.): 1 Gm. evap. on W.-b. w. HNO_3 : wh. res. (not yellow).—*Caut.* English salt frequently cont. I. —Keep in well-stp. gl. bot.

***Ammonium Chloride Merck. — U. S. P. —**
Pure, granul. lb. cartons.—lb. .20
Also in Bbls., & 50 lb. boxes.

(Muriate of Ammonia; Sal Ammoniac).— NH_4Cl .—Wh., cryst. pwd.; odorl., cool saline taste.—*Sol.* 3 W., 5 G. —Sublimes completely.—*Stim.*, *Expector.*, *Antineur.*—*Uses:* Bronch. affect., hepatic congest., pelvic cellul., musc. rheumat., neural., chronic gland. enlarg., hemicrania, senile gangr., dysmenor., leucor., &c.—*Dose* 5-20 grains (0.3-1.9 Gms.) 3 or more t. p. d.

do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure, pwd. lb. cartons.—lb. .21
Also in Bbls. & 50 lb. boxes.

do. — Pure, lumps. bulk.—lb. .11
Wh. or greenish-wh., transl., tough, fibr., cryst. mass; pung., saline taste.—*Uses:* Chem., techn.

Ammonium Chloride Merck's G. R. . . . c. b.—lb. .80
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Aqu. solut. (1:20) clear & neutral.
Tests:—(Res.): 5 Gm. heat: not wghbl. —(P_2O_5 & A_2O_3): 5 Gm. diss. in 50 Cc. W.; add Mg mixt. & Amm.: no chg. in hrs.—(H.M. & E.): aqu. sol. (1:20); add H_2S aq., or Amm., Amm. S, & Amm. Oxal.; no chg.—(H_2SO_4): aqu. solut.; add $BaCl_2$: no chg.—(HCNS): 1 Gm. diss. in 10 Cc. W.; add HCl & solut. Fe_2Cl_6 : no red col.—(Aniline, &c.): 1 Gm. evap. w. HNO_3 on W.-b.: wh. res. (not yellowish or reddish).

Ammonium Chloride, Ferrated, Merck. . . c. b.—lb. .60
(Ammoniated Iron; Ammonio-chloride of Iron).—2.5% ferric chloride & 97.5% chloride.—Reddish-yellow, hygros. pwd.—*Sol.* W., dilute A.—*Aper.*, *Chalyb.*—*Uses:* Rachitis, amenor., scrof., chlor., epilepsy, catarrh, &c.—*Dose* 4-12 grains (0.26-0.78 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep well closed.

Ammonium Chromate Merck.—Neutral, pure c. v.—oz. .35
($NH_4)_2CrO_4$.—Long, citron-yellow need.; emit amm. in air.—*Sol.* W.

Ammonium Citrate Merck. c. v.—oz. .17
Also in 1, 1/2, & 1/4 lbs.
(Neutral Ammonium Citrate).—($NH_4)_3C_6H_5O_7$.—Nearly wh., somew. deliq. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Caut.* Keep from air.

Ammonium Citrate with Iron Phosphate Merck c. b.—lb. 1.35
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.

Tonic, Astring., Emmen., Chalybeate.—*Uses:* As w. o. iron salts, espec. in dyspep. & amenor. — *Dose* 5 to 10 grains (0.32 to 0.65 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep dark from air.

Ammonium Citrate with Iron Pyrophosphate Merck.—Scales. c. b.—lb. 1.10
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.

(Robiquet's Soluble Ferric Pyrophosphate; Ammonio-ferric Citro-ortho-phosphate).—Light green scales; sweetish, ferruginous taste.—*Sol.* W.—Tonic, Emmenagogue, & Chalyb.—*Uses:* An agreeable ferruginous preparation that agrees well with the stomach.—*Dose* 3-8-15 grains (0.2-0.52-1 Gm.).

Ammonium Dithio-carbamate Merck c.v.—oz. 1.50
(Normal Ammonium Dithio-carbaminat).—React.-prod. of ammonia & carbon disulphide.— $CH_3N_2S_2=NH_4CS.NH_2.S$.—Yellow, hygros. prisms.—*Sol.* A.

Ammonium Embelate Merck.—Powder .15 gr.v. 1.50
 $NH_4C_8H_{15}O_3$.—Red, tastel. pwd.—*Sol.*, dil. A.—*Uses:* Tape-worms.—*Dose:* Children, 3 grains (0.2 Gm.); adults 6 grains (0.4 Gm.), in syrup or honey, or in wafers, on empty stomach, & followed by castor oil.

Ammonium Ethyl-sulphate Merck. . . c. v.—oz. .90
(Ammonium Sulphethylate, or Sulphovinate).—React.-prod. of barium ethylsulphate & ammonium sulphate.— $NH_4C_2H_5HSO_4$.—*Sol.* W.—*Melt.* 99° C.

Ammonium Ferrieyanide Merck.—Pure. c. v.—oz. 2.00
(NH_4), $Fe(CN)_6+3H_2O$.—Red, shining, monoclinic prisms.—*Sol.* W.

Ammonium Ferrocyanide Merck.—Pure c.v.—oz. .65
(NH_4), $Fe(CN)_6+6H_2O$.—Wh. or greenish cryst., isomorph. w. those of potass. ferrocy.; turn blue in air.—*Sol.* W.—*Caut.* Keep dark; stopper tight.

***Ammonium Fluoride Merck.—C. P. . . . c. b.—lb. 2.09**
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.

NH_4F .—Sm., v. deliq., colorl., hexag., flat cryst.; str. saline taste.—*Sol.* W.; sl. A.—*Antiper.*, *Alter.*—*Uses:* Hypertr. of spleen & in goitre; anal., & etch. glass.—*Dose* 5-20 m (0.3-1.95 Cc.) of a solut. containing 4 grains to 1 oz. (0.26 Gm. to 30 Cc.) water.—*Caut.* Keep in gutta-percha bottles.

do. Merck.—Free fr. Arsenic c. b.—lb. 1.59
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.

do. Merck.—Technical. c. b.—lb. 1.09
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
Uses: Etching glass.

Ammonium Fluoride Merck's G. R. . . c. b.—lb. 2.34
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—See "Acid, Hydrofluoric, Fuming, Merck's G. R."

Ammonium Formate Merck.—Pure. . c. v.—oz. .60
 $NH_4.CHO_2$.—Transp., colorl., monocl. cryst.; cool. pung. taste.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.271.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses:* Chronic paral., palsy of sensat. or motion.—*Dose* 5 grains (0.32 Gm.).

Ammonium Gallate Merck.—Neutral.c. v.—oz. 1.00
 $NH_4C_7H_5O_5+H_2O$.—Sm., colorl. need.—*Sol.* W.

Ammonium Glycerino-phosphate Merck c.v.—oz. 1.29
(NH_4), $PO_4.C_3H_5(OH)_2$.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses:* Deficient nerve nutrition, neurasthenia, Addison's dis., phosphaturia, convalesc. fr. influenza, &c.—*Dose* 3-4 grains (0.2-0.25 Gm.) several t. p. d.

Ammonium Hippurate Merck. c. v.—oz. 1.50
(Acid Ammonium Hippurate).— $NH_4H(C_8H_5NO_2)_2+H_2O$.—Sm., colorl., square prisms.—*Sol.* W., A.; sl. E.

Ammonium Hypophosphite Merck. . c. v.—oz. .25
Also in 1, 1/2, & 1/4 lbs.

$NH_4PH_2O_2+H_2O$.—Wh., lamin. cryst.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses:* Phth., all dis. w. loss of nerve power.—*Dose* 10-30 grains (0.65-2 Gms.) 3 t. p. d.

Ammonium Hyposulphite,—see Ammonium Thio-sulphate.

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CINERARIA MARITIMA JUICE MERCK.

(See page 144)

Remedy for Cataract.

From a communication by Thiselton Dyer, Director of the Botanical Gardens at Kew (London), to the *Pharmaceutical Journal* (1888, p. 985), it appears that Dr. R. Mercer, of Port-of-Spain (Trinidad) succeeded in performing an extraordinary cure on his own person by means of the juice of the above-named plant.

Dr. Mercer had become completely blind in consequence of a cataract. By instilling 2 drops of the juice of *Cinerariæ maritimæ* into the eye three times per day, he regained his power of vision within two months.

To be had of all Druggists.

H-11-11

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

SCOPOLAMINE

(See page 209)

Mydriatic.

Is an alkaloid belonging to the group of tropeines (like atropine and hyoscyne). It is obtained from the root of *Scopolia atropoides*. Prof. Kobert's experiments have shown that this substance is opposed, in general physiological action, to atropine; it does not stimulate the cerebral cortex (like atropine), but paralyzes it; and does not accelerate the pulse, but retards it.

According to Dr. Rähmann (*Klin. Monatsbl. f. Augenheilk*, Feb., 1893), Scopolamine excels—as a mydriatic and antiphlogistic—all other tropeines in use. It is similar to hyoscyne, in strength of mydriatic action, without sharing its disadvantages. Unlike atropine, it has no untoward after-effects. It does not disturb the appetite, nor does it cause dryness of the throat, in normal doses, or nervous restlessness, reddening of the face or frequent pulse, as in the case of atropine.

The anodyne and antiphlogistic effect of scopolamine is not second to that of atropine; a steady diminution of the hypopyon was observed in five cases after its application. It does not affect intra-ocular pressure, and will therefore—in contrast to atropine—be readily borne where there is a pathological increase of the same.

Scopolamine is not used in its basic state. Scopolamine Hydrobromate Merck and Scopolamine Hydrochlorate Merck are employed in $\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$ % solutions, which are said to correspond to $\frac{1}{2}$ -1% atropine solutions. Both salts act best in divided doses.

To be had of all Druggists.

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MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

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Ammonium Ichthyol-sulphonate,—see Ichthyol.

Ammonium Iodide Merckc. v.—oz. .44

Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

NH₄I.—Wh., hygrosc., cryst. pwd.; odorl.; sharp, saline taste; unstable.—*Sol.* 1 W., 9 A.—Decomp. & volat. h. temp. without melt.—*Alter.*, *Resolv.*—*Uses*: *Intern.*, syph., rheumat., scrof., phth., &c.—*Extern.*, lepra, psoria.—*Dose* 3-5 grains (0.2-0.3 Gm.) 6 or 8 t. p. d.—*Caut.* Keep tight & fr. light.

Ammonium Lactate Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .50

NH₄C₂H₅O₃.—Clear, colorl., syr., neut. liq.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Caut.* Keep cool. Decomposes when warm.

Ammonium Mellitate Merck.—Cryst. .c. v.—oz. 5.00

By boil. pwd. mellite (honey-stone) in ammonia solut. of amm. carbonate. —(NH₄)₂C₁₂H₄O₁₂+4H₂O.—Wh. pwd., or trimet. prisms.—*Sol.* W.

Ammonium Meta-vanadate,—see Ammonium Vanadate.

Ammonium Molybdate Merck.—C. P.c. v.—oz. .29

Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

(NH₄)₂MoO₄, perf'ly free fr. chlorine & nitric acid.—Four-sided, colorl. prisms; decomp. by W.; effloresc. in air.—*Sol.*, dil. solut. amm. chloride.—*Uses*: Determining phosphoric acid.

Ammonium Molybdate Merck's G. R.c. v.—oz. .34

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Tests:—(P₂O₅ :) 10 Gm. diss. in 25 Cc. W. & 15 Cc. Amm. (Sp. Gr. 0.910); add 150 Gm. HNO₃ (Sp. Gr. 1.20); keep mod. warm: no prec. (yellow) in 2 hrs.—(H. M. &c.): solut. in dil. Amm.: add Amm. S: no chg.—(H₂SO₄ & HCl): solut. acidul. w. HNO₃; us'l tests: no considerable react.

Ammonium Mucate Merck.—C. P.c. v.—oz. 1.25

(Normal Ammonium Mucate).—(NH₄)₂C₄H₈O₆.—Flat, four-sided prisms, in boil. W., or wh. cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—Decomp.

Ammonium Nitrate Merck. — U. S. P.—

C. P., cryst.c. b.—lb. .59

NH₄NO₃.—Colorl. cryst., us'y long, thin, rhombic prisms; deliq.; odorl.; sharp, bitter taste.—*Sol.* 0.5 W.; 20 A.—*Melt.* 153°C.—*Uses*: Laughing-gas (nitrogen monoxide), freezing-mixtures, & explosives.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

* do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure, cryst.

c. b.—lb. .37

Uses: As preceding.

do. Merck.—Pure, dryc. b.—lb. .34

do. Merck.—Pure, fusedc. b.—lb. .34

do. Merck.—Commercialc. b.—lb. .33

Ammonium Nitrate Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Cryst.c. b.—lb. .79

Tests:—See "Ammonium Chloride, Merck's G. R."

Ammonium Nitrite Merck.....g. s. b.—lb. 1.64

NH₄NO₂.—Indistinct cryst., or clear, yellow liq.; peculiar charact. odor.—*Sol.* W.—Decomp. heat.

Ammonium Oleate,—see Oleate, Ammonium.

Ammonium Oxalate Merck.—C. P. .c. b.—lb. .95

Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

(Di-ammonium, or Normal Ammonium, Oxalate).—(NH₄)₂C₂O₄+H₂O.—Long, glisten., rhombic prisms.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Analysis.

*Ammonium Oxalate Merck.—Pure...c. b.—lb. .85

Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

Ammonium Oxalate Merck's G. R.c. b.—lb. 1.15

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—(Res.): 5 Gm. incin. in Pt cruc.: none or trace.

—(H₂SO₄ :) 5 Gm. diss. in 200 Cc. W.; boil; add HCl & BaCl₂: no chg.—(H. M.): solut. 1:30; add Amm. & Amm. S: no chg.

Ammonium Oxalurate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.50

(Ammonium Uro-oxalate).—Fr. amm. parabanate, by hot W.

—NH₄C₂H₃N₂O₄.—Glisten., silky need.—*Sol.*, hot W.

Ammonium Oxamine Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.50

Fr. ammonia w. alcoh. solut. ethyl oxalate.—NH₄C₂H₂NO₃.

Ammonium Palmitate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .89

(Acid Ammonium Palmitate).—NH₄.C₁₆H₃₃.O₂.C₁₆H₃₃NO₂.—Hard, wh., soapy mass.—*Sol.*, hot A., E.; insol. cold W. Decomp. by much water.—*Uses*: Techn.

Ammonium Perchlorate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00

NH₄ClO₄.—Large, colorl., transp., rhomboh. cryst.—*Sol.* 5 W.

Ammonium Persulphate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .44

(NH₄)₂S₂O₈.—Sm., colorl. cryst.—*Sol.* W., with turbid.; aqu. solut. evolves O. w. heat.—Disinfect., Deodor.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, succedaneum for potass. permang. (as in mouth washes).—*Techn.*, preserve & deodorize victuals.—*Appl.* 0.5-2% solut.

Ammonium Phenate,—see Ammonium Carbolate.

Ammonium Phosphate, Dibasic, Merck.—C. P.

.....c. b.—lb. 1.09

Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

(Hydrogen Diammonium Phosphate; Diammonium Orthophosphate).—(NH₄)₂HPO₄.—Colorl., transl., monocl. prisms; odorl.; cooling, saline taste.—*Sol.* 4 W.—*Uses*: Rheum., gout.—*Dose* 5-20 grains (0.32-1.3 Gm.) 3 or 4 t. p. d. in ¼ oz. W.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

* do. Merck.—Pure.....c. b.—lb. .94

Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

do. Merck.—Purified, cryst....c. b.—lb. .74

Cont'g traces chlorine, iron, & sulphuric acid.

Ammonium Phosphate, Dibasic, Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

.....c. b.—lb. 1.19

Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—(As, NO₃, H₂SO₄, &c.): see "Sodium Phosphate, Merck's G. R."—(K & Na): solut. 2 Gm.; ppt. the H₃PO₄ w. Lead Acet. solut.; filter; ppt. the exc. Pb w. H₂S; filter; evap., dry, & incin.: no alkali res., sol. in W.

Ammonium Phosphate, Tribasic, Merck. —

Purec. b.—lb. 2.00

Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

(NH₄)₃PO₄+3H₂O.—Semi-solid, cryst. mass, or short, prism. need.—*Sol.* W.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered; changes rap. to hydrogen diam. phosphate.

Ammonium Phosphite Merck.....c. v.—oz. .54

(NH₄)₂HPO₃+H₂O.—Colorl., deliq. cryst.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Reducing agent.

Ammonium Phospho-molybdate Merck.c.v.—oz. 1.29

(Ordinary Ammonium Phospho-molybdate).—Fr. amm. molybdate & phosphoric, w. nitric, acid.—Chiefly: 2(NH₄)₃PO₄+22MoO₃+12H₂O. (variable).—*Sol.*, alkalis, aqua regia.

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Seidlitz Salt.
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Caffeine Bromide,
Sodium Salicylate,
Caffeine
Phosphate Compound,
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Ammonium Picramate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.50
 $\text{NH}_4\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{N}_3\text{O}_5$.—Dark, orange-red, rhomboh. cryst.—Sol. W.

Ammonium Picrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .24
 (Ammonium Piconitrate, or Carbazotate).— $\text{NH}_4\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{NO}_2)_3\text{O}$.—Bright yellow scales, or prisms.—Sol. W.—Antipyr., Antiper.—Uses: Intern., malarial neural., periodic fevers & headache.—Techn., explosives, fireworks.—Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.016–0.1 Gm.) 3 t. p. d., in pills.

Ammonium Picrocarminate Merck.—Dry.....c. v.—oz. 1.54
 Dark red pwd.—Sol. W.—Uses: Microscopy.

Ammonium Purpurate,—see Murexide.

Ammonium Pyrophosphate Merck.—C. P. c. v.—oz. .54
 $(\text{NH}_4)_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$.—Colorl. cryst., or cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.

Ammonium Salicylate Merck.—Cryst....c. v.—oz. .24
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.

$\text{NH}_4\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$.—Clear, colorl., monocl. prisms.—Sol. W.—Antirheum., Antipyr., Germic., Expector.—Uses: In febrile conditions, bronchitis, &c.—Dose 2–10 grains (0.13–1.3 Gm.), in wafers.

Ammonium Selenate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 5.00
 (Acid Ammonium Selenate).— NH_4HSeO_4 .—Colorl. cryst.

Ammonium Selenite Merck.....c. v.—oz. 5.00
 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SeO}_3$.—Colorl. cryst.—Sol. W.—Uses: Test alkaloids.—Caut. Keep fr. light.

Ammonium Silico-fluoride Merck....c. b.—lb. 2.00
 $\text{NH}_4\text{F.SiF}_4$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Antisep.

Ammonium Stearate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .79
 $\text{NH}_4\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{35}\text{O}_2$.—Hard, wh., soapy mass.—Sol. hot A.; insol. cold W. Decomp. by much water.

Ammonium Succinate Merck.—Pure, cryst....c. v.—oz. .39
 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4$.—Transp., colorl., six-sided prisms. Lose ammonia on expos.—Sol. W.—Uses: Anal.—Intern., liquor ammonii succinatis is used.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

***Ammonium Sulphate Merck**.—C. P. c. b.—lb. .36
 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$.—Sm., colorl., transp. cryst.—Sol. W.—Uses: Mostly techn.

do. Merck.—Pure.....c. b.—lb. .33

do. — Crude.....c. b.—lb. .17

Greenish, cryst. pwd.—Uses: Techn.

Ammonium Sulphate Merck's G. R.....c. b.—lb. .89
 — Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—(Res.) 5 Gm. incln.: none.—(Chlorides:) 2 Gm. diss. in 20 Cc. W.; add HNO_3 & AgNO_3 : no chg.—(Meids:) 2 Gm. diss. in 20 Cc. W.; add H_2S aq., also Amm. & Amm. S: no chg.—(HCNS:) 1 Gm. diss. in 10 Cc. W., add HCl & Fe_2Cl_6 : not red.—(P_2O_5 & As_2O_3 ;) see "Ammonium Chloride, Merck's G. R."

Ammonium Sulphite Merck.....c. b.—lb. 1.59
 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_3$.—Colorl., cryst. pwd.; acid, sulphur. taste; deliq.—Sol. W.—Subl. h. temp.—Antisep.—Uses: Fermentat. dyspep. & skin dis.—Dose 5–20 grains (0.3–1.3 Gm.)—Appl. 1 in 10 W.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Ammonium Sulphocarbolate Merck.c. v.—oz. .14
 (Ammonium Sulphophenate).— $\text{NH}_4\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{HSO}_4$.—Wh., cryst.

pwd., or large wh. cryst.—Sol. W.—Antisep.—Dose 1–5 grains (0.06–0.3 Gm.).

***Ammonium Sulphocyanate Merck**.—Pure, cryst.....c. b.—lb. .75

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Ammonium Sulphocyanide, Thiocyanate, or Rhodanide).—React-prod. fr. carbon disulph., str. alc. & concentr. ammonia water.— NH_4CNS .—Large, colorl., deliq. cryst.—Sol. W., A.—Uses: Reagent.—Caut. Well stoppered.

do. Merck.—Purified.....c. b.—lb. .70
 Grayish-wh. cryst.

do. Merck.—Technical.....c. b.—lb. .60

Ammonium Sulphocyanate Merck's G. R.
 — Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Cryst.....c. b.—lb.— 1.00

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—(Cl & H_2SO_4 ;) 1 Gm. diss. clear in 10 Cc. abs. Alc. (Sulphates;) aq. solut. 1:20; add BaCl_2 : no chg. in 5 m.—(H. M.;) same sol.; add Amm. S: no ppt., no brown.

Ammonium Sulpho-ichthyolate,—see Ichthyol.

Ammonium Sulphoricinate Merck....c. v.—oz. 5.00
 Brown, oint.-like masses; solut. foam.—Sol. A.; all prop. W.—Antisep., Deodor.—Uses: Extern., skin dis., tuberc. or o. ulcerat. muc. memb.—Appl. 20% solut.

Ammonium Sulphovinate,—see Ammonium Ethyl-sulphate.

Ammonium Sulphydrate Merck.—Pure, cryst....g. s. v.—oz. 1.77

(Ammonium Hydrogen Sulphide; Ammonium Hydrosulphide).— NH_4HS .—Colorl., cryst. masses; turn rapidly yellow on expos.; subl. ord. temp.—Sol. W.—Uses: Group reagent in solut.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Ammonium Sulphydrate, Solution, Merck's G. R.
 — Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

.....g. s. b.—lb. .75
 Colorl. or pale yellow liq.

Tests:—w. acids evolves H_2S : no colored ppt. or res.—(Res. ;) 10 Gm. heat.: none.—(NH_3 & NH_3CO_2 ;) add Lime & Magnesia salt; warm: no ppt.—Caut.: on long keeping, is colored deep yellow fr. decomp.

Ammonium Tartrate Merck.—Neutral, cryst....c. b.—lb. 1.84

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Normal Ammonium Tartrate).— $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$.—Clear, colorl. cryst.—Sol. W.—Expector.—Dose 5–30 grains (0.3–2 Gm.).

Ammonium Tartrate with Iron & Potassium Tartrate.—In scales.....c. b.—lb. 1.84

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Ferric Potassium Tartrate & Ammonium Tartrate; Potassio- & Ammonio-ferric Tartrates).—Brown scales.—Sol. W.—Uses: Those of a mild iron compound.

Ammonium Tellurate Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.75
 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{TeO}_4$.—Wh., amorph. pwd.—Sol., dil. acid.—Uses: Reag. alkaloids & glucosides.

Ammonium Thion-urate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.54
 React-prod., by boil. alloxan w. amm. carbonate & sulphite.— $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{N}_3\text{SO}_6+\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W.

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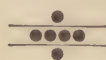
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RESORCIN—SALICYLIC—SULPHUR—TAR SOAP. Psoriasis vulgaris.

QUININE SOAP. Light forms of mykoses, pityriasis versicolor.

HYDROXYLAMINE SOAP. Lupus, psoriasis, herpes tonsurans, and sykosis parasitaria.

ODOFORM SOAP. Chronic ulcerations, syphilitic ulcers, etc., for massage of small tumors and exudations.

CREOLIN SOAP. Scabies, impetigo contagiosa, intertrigo, viz.: chafing.

ERGOTIN SOAP. Rosacea, angiectasies, small varices, for massage of migraine.

IODINE SOAP. Small tumors, luetic ulcers, lupus, eczema parasitarum, sykosis, mykoses.

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MENTHOL SOAP. Pruritus universalis et localis (genital analis).

SALOL SOAP. Parasitical eczema, psoriasis, eczema marginatum.

ARISTOL SOAP. Psoriasis, ulcus cruris, gummous syphilis ulcerated lupus.

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SALICYLIC—ICHTHYOL SOAP. Acne vulgaris, acne rosacea, eczema, and for massage of rheumatic affections of the joints and muscles.

THYMOL SOAP. (For Children.) For daily use as a hygienic pure soap.

RESORCIN SOAP. Seborrhoeic affections, parasitical eczema, erysipelas.

ICHTHYOL—TAR SOAP. Dermatomykoses, psoriasis, eczema caronicum palmarum et plantarum.

MENTHOL—EUCALYPTOL SOAP. Urticaria, prurigo, for massage in migraine cases. A disinfecting soap for physicians and attendants in contagious diseases.

SALICYLIC SOAP. { Same indications as the

SALICYLIC—SULPHUR SOAP. { three first-named soaps

SALICYLIC—SULPHUR—TAR SOAP. {

SUBLIMAT SOAP. $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 1 per cent. For disinfection.

BENZOIC SOAP. Intertrigo, dandruff, hygienic toilet soap.

PINENEEDLE-EXTRACT SOAP. For massage in rheumatic affections and of parasitical dermatoses. For physicians as a disinfecting soap.

THIOL SOAP. 5 per cent. and 10 per cent. Erysipelas, acne rosacea, pityriasis capitis, eczema marginatum, eczema sycosiforme.

ICHTHYOL SOAP. Pustular and papular acne, lichen, urticaria, all forms of eczematous inflammations. In all conditions in which there is hyperæmia and capillary dilatation.

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Ammonium Thiosulphate Merck.—Pure, cryst.

.....c. v.—oz. .30
(Ammonium Hyposulphite.— $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$.—Sol. W.—Antisept.
—Dose 5-30 grains (0.3-1.9 Gm.) in water.—Incomp., acids.

Ammonium Tungstate Merck.—Pure.c.v.—oz. .39

(Ammonium Wolframate).—Compos. variable.—Fine, wh., cryst. pwd., or need.—Sol. W.

Ammonium Uranate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .74

(Uranium Oxide, Hydrated; so-called "Uranium Yellow").—Sodium Uranate is the true Uranium Yellow).—React.-prod. fr. sodium uranate by amm. chloride or sulphate.— $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{U}_2\text{O}_7$ +aq.—Lemon-yellow, amorph. pwd.—Uses: Techn.

Ammonium Urate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .74

(Acid Urate of Ammonium).— $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{C}_5\text{H}_2\text{N}_4\text{O}_8$.—Wh., micro-cryst. pwd.—Sol., sl. in W.—Antisept.—Uses: Chronic eczema & o. dermic affect.—Appl. 4% oint.

Ammonium Valerianate Merck. — White, cryst.....c. v.—oz. .27

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

$\text{NH}_4\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{O}_2$.—Wh., or colorl., deliq. plates; valerian odor; sharp, sweet taste.—Sol. W., A., E.—Nerve Tonic.—Uses: Nerv. headache or insom., hyst.—Dose 2-8 grains (0.13-0.52 Gm.), several t. p.d. in pills or solut.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

***Ammonium Vanadate Merck.—Pure.c. v.—oz. 1.54**

(Ammonium Meta-vanadate).— NH_4VO_3 .—Yellow or wh. cryst., or wh. pwd.—Sol., diff. in W.—Uses: Techn.

do. Merck.—Technical.....c. v.—oz. 1.29

Wh. pwd.—Sol., hot W. cont'g little amm.—Uses: Techn.

Ammonium & Iron Tartrate Merck (Iron & Ammonium Tartrate, U.S.P.)...c.b.—lb. 1.34

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Ferric Ammonium Tartrate).—Reddish-brown, sweetish ferrug. taste.—Sol. W.—Uses: Same as o. mild iron preparations.—Dose 10-80 grains (0.65-1.9 Gm.).

Ammonium & Sodium Phosphate, — see Sodium & Ammonium Phosphate.**Ammonium Double Salts,—see under Bismuth, Cadmium, Caesium, Cobalt, Copper, Iron, Magnesium, Manganese, Platinum, Potassium, & Sodium.****Ampelopsin (Eclectic).....c. v.—oz. .90**

Fr. bark & twigs Ampelopsis quinquefolia, Mich. (Virginia creeper).—Sol. W., A.—Alter., Tonic, Expector.—Uses: Colds, syph., dropsy, &c.—Dose 2-4 grains (0.13-0.26 Gm.).

Amygdalin Merck..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 2.64

Fr. seeds Amygdalaceæ, Drupaceæ, & Pomaceæ, princip. fr. almonds.— $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_{11}+3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., scale-like, lustr., odorl., sl'y bitter cryst., or cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.; sl. in A.—Melt. 200° C.—Expector.; Demulc.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Amyl Acetate Merck.—Pure.....c. b.—lb. 3.84

(Amylo-acetic Ether; Iso-amyl-acetate; Pear Oil).—React.-prod., amyl alc. w. sulphuric & acetic acids.— $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_2=\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$.—Colorl., transp. liq.; arom., ether. odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.876.—Sol., all prop., A., E.—Boil. 188° C.—Uses: Flavoring.

*** do. Merck.—2nd quality.....c. b.—lb. 1.04****Amyl Benzoate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .75**

(Iso-amyl Ether of Benzoic Acid).—React.-prod., ethyl benzoate & iso-amyl alc.— $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_2=\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$.—Transp liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.004 at 0° C.—Sol. A.—Boil. 260.7° C.

Amyl Bromide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .50

(Iso-amyl-bromide).—Fr. iso-amyl alc., by bromine, w. phosphorus.— $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{Br}$.—Clear, colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.219 at 15° C.—Sol. A.—Boil. 120° C.—Germic., Antisept.

Amyl Butyrate Merck.—C. P.....c. v.—oz. 1.00

(Iso-amyl Ether of Butyric Acid).—React.-prod., amyl alcohol, butyric & sulphuric acids.— $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_2=\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{O}_2$.—Colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.883 at 0° C.—Sol. A.—Boil. 178° C.

*** do. Merck.—Technical.....c. b.—lb. 3.09****Amyl Carbamate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00**

(Amyl Amidoformate; Amyl Urethane; Iso-amyl Ether of Carbamic Acid).—React.-prod., cyanic acid & amyl alcohol.— $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_2=\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{NH}_2\text{CO}_2$.—Wh., cryst. need.—Sol. A., E.; sl. W.—Melt. 60° C.—Boil. 220° C.

Amyl Carbolate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.50

(Amyl Phenate; Phenyl-amyl Ether).— $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{17}\text{O}=\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{OC}_6\text{H}_5$.—Wh., cryst. plates.—Sol. A.—Melt. 90-95° C.—Boil. 220° C.

Amyl Chloride Merck.....c. v.—oz. .50

(Iso-amyl Chloride).—Fr. iso-amyl & hydrochl. acid.— $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{Cl}$.—Colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.880 at 15° C.—Sol. A.—Boil. 100° C.

Amyl Chlorocarbonate

(Iso-amyl Chlorocarbonate).—React.-prod., phosgene & iso-amyl alcohol.— $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{ClO}_2=\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{CClO}_2$.—Liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.032 at 15° C.—Boil. 154.3° C (corrected).

Amyl Cyanide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 3.50

(Iso-amyl Cyanide; Hexoic Acid Nitrile; Capro-nitrile).—Fr. heptoic acid amide & bromine in sod. hydrate solut.— $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{N}=\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{NC}$.—Boil. 150-155° C.

Amyl Formate Merck.....c. b.—lb. 3.59

(Iso-amyl Formate).—React.-prod., glycerin, oxalic acid, & fusel oil.— $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2=\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{CHO}_2$.—Colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.874 at 21° C.—Sol. A.—Boil. 123° C.

Amyl Hydrate,—see Alcohol, Amylic.**Amyl Iodide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .87**

(Iso-amyl Iodide; Iodamyl).—React.-prod., iso-amyl alc., iodine, & phosphorus.— $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{I}$.—Oily liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.467 at 0° C.—Sol. A.—Boil. 148° C.—Sed., Antisept.—Uses: Inhal. dyspnea & heart affect.

Amyl Mercaptan,—see Amyl Sulphydrate.**Amyl Nitrate Merck.....sealed tubes.—oz. .54**

(Iso-amyl Nitrate).—React.-prod., iso-amyl alc., urea nitrate & nitric acid.— $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_3$.—Heavy, colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.999 at 20° C.—Sol. A.—Boil. 148° C.—Uses: Formerly in neuralgia of trigeminal nerve; also in malaria.

N. B.—Often now ordered or written by mistake, when Amyl Nitrite is intended. Therefore, be careful when intending the Nitrate to state that the Nitrite is not meant.

Amyl Nitrite Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure.....sealed tubes.—oz. .39

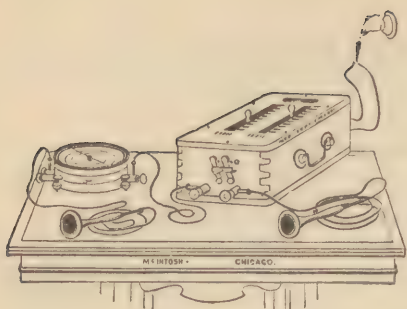
(Iso-amyl-nitrite).—Fr. iso-amyl-alcohol, by nitrous acid.— $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_2$.—Yellowish, transp., v. diffusive, unstable liq.; penetr. odor, orange vapor.—Sp. Gr. 0.870-0.880 at 15° C.—Sol. C.; all prop. A., E.—Boil., ab. 96-99° C.—Antispasmod., Depressomotor, Vasodilat.—Uses: Angina pectoris, asthma, tetanus, epilepsy, syncope, dyspnea of Bright's dis., convuls., chlor. of asphyxia. Antid. to cocaine.—Dose 2-4 drops in brandy, or 1-8 drops by inhal. fr. hdkf.—Incomp., morphine.—Caut. Dark amber bot.; keep fr. fire & light!—Often mislabeled "Amyl Nitrate."

N. B.—Amyl Nitrite is so very volatile that it is practically impossible to so stopper bottles that they will carry it without

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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

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means we have to give them some idea of
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Write logue, for it is not only an index
to the best batteries in the world (250 pages
and over 400 illustrations), but contains much
valuable literature from the pens of eminent
men. : : : : : It will assist you
greatly in making your selections and costs
you nothing if you mention MERCK'S INDEX.
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and economy in the end, and we guarantee
everything as represented. : : : : :



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NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

loss, especially in warm weather. Ordered in cool weather and kept in a cool place, the loss is not material, but if kept in a warm place, or if agitated much so as to keep up any pressure of the vapor within the bottle, the loss will be considerable and be proportionate to the pressure.

Amyl Nitrite Merck.—In pearls ctg. 1-3 drops
-----per 100 4.00

Amyl Oxide Merck-----c. v.—oz. 1.50
(Amyl, Amylic, or Diamyl Ether).—Fr. amyl alcohol & iodide w. heat.— $C_{10}H_{22}O = C_6H_{11}.O.C_6H_{11}$.—Unpleas. smell. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.799 at 0° C.—Boil. 170-175° C.

Amyl Phenate,—see Amyl Carbolate.

Amyl Propionate Merck-----c. v.—oz. 1.50
Iso-amyl Propionate. $C_8H_{18}O_2 = C_6H_{11}.C_3H_7O_2$.—Liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.887 at 0° C.—Sol. A.—Boil. 160° C.

Amyl Sulphide Merck-----g. s. v.—oz. 5.00
(Iso-amyl-sulphide).—React.-prod., amyl chloride & alcohol. potass. sulphide.— $(C_6H_{11})_2S$.—Clear liq.; onion-like odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.843 at 30° C.—Boil. 213-216° C.

Amyl Sulphocyanate Merck-----c. v.—oz. 3.00
React.-prod., potass. amyl-sulphate & potass. sulphocyanate.— $C_6H_{11}NS = C_6H_{11}CNS$.—Clear liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.905 at 20° C.—Boil. 197° C.

Amyl Sulphydrate Merck-----g. s. v.—oz. 6.50
(Iso-amyl Mercaptan).— $C_6H_{12}S = C_6H_{11}SH$.—Clear liq.; repulsive odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.835 at 21° C.—Boil., ab. 190° C.

Amyl Valerianate Merck.—Pure....c. b.—lb. 5.59
(Iso-amyl Ether of Iso-valerianic Acid; Amyl Valerate).—React.-prod., amyl alc. w. sulphuric & valerianic acids. $C_{10}H_{20}O_2 = C_6H_{11}.C_4H_9O_2$.—Clear liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.870 at 0° C.—Sol. A., E.—Boil. 183-190° C.—Uses: Flavor: "Apple Essence."

* do. Merck.—2nd quality -----c. b.—lb. 4.09
(Apple Oil).

Amylamine Merck-----c. v.—oz. 6.00
(Iso-amylamine).—By distil. amylamine hydrochlorate w. lime.— $C_6H_{13}N = (CH_3)_2.CH(CH_2)_2NH_2$.—Colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.750 at 18° C.—Sol. A.; all prop., W.—Boil. 95° C.

Amylamine Hydrochlorate Merck....c. v.—oz. 3.50
React.-prod., amyl cyanate, potass. hydrate, & hydrochl. acid.— $C_6H_{14}NCl = C_6H_{11}.NH_2.HCl$.—Deliq. scales, or octah. cryst.—Antipyrr.—Uses: Fever; lowers force & frequency of pulse.—Dose 7-15 grains (0.45-1 Gm.).

Amyl-carbamide, Tertiary, Merck....c. v.—oz. 3.50
(Tertiary Amyl-urea; Iso-amyl-urea).—React.-prod., amyl-carbimide & amm.— $C_8H_{14}N_2O = C_6H_{11}.CO(NH_2)NH$.—Need.—Sol., al. W.—Melt., ab. 151° C.

Amylene Merck-----g. s. v.—oz. .57
(Trimethyl-ethylene).—React.-prod., amylic alcohol & conc. solut. of zinc chloride.— $C_5H_{10} = CH_3(CH_2)_2CHCH_3$.—Colorl., v. mobile liq.; disagr. odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.870 at 0° C.—Sol., all prop., A., E.—Boil. 35-38° C (pure).—Anæsth.—Caut. Highly inflammable!

Amylene Bromide Merck-----g. s. v.—oz. .97
(Trimethyl-ethylene Bromide).— $C_5H_{10}Br = (CH_3)_2CBrCH_2Br$.—Oily liq.—Boil. 170-175° C. with decomp.

Amylene Hydrate Merck-----c. v.—oz. .49
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

(Tertiary Amyl Alcohol; Dimethyl-ethyl Carbinol).—React.-prod., ice cold amylenes, water & sulphuric acid.— $C_5H_{12}O =$

$(CH_3)_2C(C_2H_5)OH$.—Colorl., oily liq.; ether., camphor. taste.—Sp. Gr. 0.815-0.820 at 15° C.—Sol. 8 W., all prop., A., E., C., B., G.—Boil. 99-103° C.—Hypn., Sed.—Uses: Insomnia, alcohol. excitement, epil., whoop. cough, &c.—Dose: Hypn., 45-90 M (3-6 Cc.); sed., 15-30 M (1-2 Cc.); in beer, wine, brandy, syrup, &c., or in capsules.—Caut. Well-stoppered, amber bot.

Amylene Iodide Merck-----g. s. v.—oz. 1.32
(Di-iodo-pentane).—Fr. methylene dimethyl diketone, by hydro-iodic acid w. heat.— $C_5H_{10}I_2$.—Liquid.—Boil. 182° C. with decomp.

Amylic Ether,—see Amyl Oxide.

Amylodextrin,—see Starch, soluble.

Amyl-urea,—see Amyl-carbamide.

Anagyrine Hydrobromate Merck....15 gr. vial 3.00
Salt of alkaloid fr. Anagris sinensis, Steud.— $C_{14}H_{18}N_2O_2$.—HBr.—Sm., wh., shin. scales.—Sol. W., A.—Melt. 265° C.—Toxic.—Therapeut. data wanting.—Caut. Keep in the dark.

Anagyrine Hydrochlorate Merck

Salt of alkaloid fr. Anagris Sinensis, Steud.— $C_{14}H_{18}N_2O_2$.—HCl.—Sol. W.

Analgen,—see Quinalgen.

Analgesine,—see Antipyrine.

Anchusin,—see Alkanin.

Anemonin Merck-----15 gr. vial 1.75
(Anemone, or Pulsatilla, Camphor).—Fr. Anemone Pulsatilla, L., & o. Ranunculaceæ.— $C_{10}H_8O_4$ (Beckurts).—Colorl., odorl., neutral need.—Sol., hot A., C.; insol. W.—Melt. 152° C.—Antispasm., Sed., Anod.—Uses: Asthma, bronch., whoop. cough, dysmenor., orchitis, oophor. & o. painful affect. of female pelvis.—Dose ¼-¾ grain (0.015-0.05 Gm.) 2 t. p. d.—Mac. D. 1½ grains (0.1 Gm.) single, 8 grains (0.2 Gm.) p. day.

Anethol, solid

(Anise Camphor; Parallyl-anisofl; Methyl-para-propenyl-phenol; Para-methoxy-propenyl-benzol; Para-allyl-phenyl-methyl-ether).—Chief constit. oil of anise.— $C_{10}H_{12}O = C_6H_5.C_4H_4(OCH_3)$.—Cryst. plates.—Sp. Gr. 0.985 at 25° C.—Sol. A., E., sl. in W.—Melt. 21-22° C.—Boil. 234° C.

Anethol, liquid, Merck-----c. v.—oz. .84
Isomeric modification of preced.—Oil-like liq.—Antisept.

Angelicin Merck-----15 gr. vial 2.00
Fr. root Angelica Archangelica, L.— $C_{18}H_{30}O$.—Fine, colorl. need.; spicy taste.—Sol. A., E.—Melt. 126.5° C.

Anhalonine Hydrochlorate Merck.—Cryst.

Salt of alkaloid of Anhalonium Lewini, Henning (Muscale buttons), a Mex. Cactus.— $C_{12}H_{15}NO_3.HCl$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. A., E., C.—Melt. 85° C.—Cardiac & Respirat. Stim.—Uses: Angina pect., asthm. dyspnœa. Like strychnine.

do. Merck.—Amorphous

$C_{12}H_{15}NO_3.HCl$.—Amorph. deliq. pwd.—Sol. A., E., C.

Anhydro-ecgonine Hydrochlorate Merck....

15 gr. vial 2.00
 $C_8H_{13}NO_3.HCl$.—Need., or rhombic cryst.—Sol. A.—Melt. 241° C.

Aniline Merck.—C. P.-----c. b.—lb. 1.09
(Phenylamine; Amido-benzene; Amido-benzol).—Org. base fr. nitro-benzene by reduct.— $C_6H_5.N = C_6H_5NH_2$.—Thin, colorl. liq. when fresh; soon darkens, somet. to reddish-brown; arom. odor.—Sol., all prop., A., E., methyl A., acetone, carbon disulph., oils.—Melt., minus 0.8° C.—Boil. 180° C.—Antisept.—

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TROPACOCAINE.

(See page 247)

Powerful Local Anesthetic.

Tropacocaine Merck is an alkaloid isolated from a Java coca-plant by Giesel; according to the investigations of Liebermann, it is benzoyl-pseudo-tropeine.

Dr. A. P. Chadbourne has made a series of animal experiments with this new alkaloid and found that it is a powerful local anesthetic, resembling but not identical in local action with cocaine; in the eye it causes neither the ischemia characteristic of the so-called "true anesthetics" (cocaine, for instance) nor the marked irritation and hyperemia of the "anæsthetica dolorosa"; it is physiologically a connecting link between the two classes.

The most important differences noted between the action of the Tropacocaine and that of cocaine on animals were the following: (1) Tropacocaine is less than one-half as toxic as cocaine; (2) the depressing action both on the cardiac motor ganglia and the heart muscle, especially the latter, is much greater with cocaine; (3) local anesthesia, both of the eye and skin, is much more quickly complete with Tropacocaine, and is possibly of longer duration; (4) slight hyperemia is occasionally present, but quickly disappears, while with cocaine only ischemia is seen; (5) mydriasis is usually absent, but always seems to be less than after cocaine; (6) solutions of Tropacocaine are moderately antiseptic, and retain their strength for at least two or three months, while cocaine solutions often begin to lose their activity when only three or four days old.

Prof. Schweigger, of Berlin, has made a thorough trial of Tropacocaine in his clinic, and makes the following comparison between its action and that of cocaine on the human eye:

Tropacocaine Hydrochlorate Merck causes complete anesthesia more quickly than a cocaine solution of the same strength. This anesthesia does not last as long as that produced by cocaine, but a drop or two of the solution can be added from time to time, and complete anesthesia thus kept up long as is necessary. Mydriasis was occasionally seen, but only in a slight degree. No ischemia was present; on the contrary, in a few cases there was very slight congestion for a few seconds. A few patients spoke of slight smarting, but this disappeared almost immediately, and was hardly greater than that from distilled water. Both of these symptoms are much less when the Tropacocaine has been dissolved in physiological salt solution—0.6% aqueous solution of pure sodium chloride—instead of distilled water. No harmful symptoms of any kind were seen, and in most cases Tropacocaine Merck seems to be as good—in some cases better—than cocaine.

For the extraction of foreign bodies from the eye Tropacocaine Merck is deemed preferable to cocaine because of its quicker action, and iridectomy has been performed in less than two minutes after one or two drops of a 3% solution of Tropacocaine Hydrochlorate Merck solution had been put upon the eye, and without pain being felt by the patient.

Dr. Silex, first assistant of Prof. Schweigger, has used Tropacocaine Hydrochlorate Merck in his practice and has obtained similar results. He has performed tenotomy in less than half a minute after applying a 3% solution, and the operation was painless. In all cases a 3% solution was used.

To be had of all Druggists.

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MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Uses: Chiefly techn.—*Antid.*, stomach siphon, cold affusion, ammonia, stim.—*Incomp.*, oxidizers, albumen, solut. of iron, zinc, aluminium, acids, & alk.—*Caut.* Keep dark, well stp.

*Aniline Merck.—Pure.....c. b.—lb. .89

Aniline Merck's G. R.....c. b.—lb. 1.34
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Tests:—Sp. Gr. 1.270 at 15° C & Boil. 183.7° C suffice. proof of purity.

Us.:—Reag. for Nitrates & Chlorates, Furfurol & Aldehyde.

Aniline Acetate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .34

$C_6H_{11}NO_2 = C_6H_7N.C_2H_3O_2$.—Thick, colorl. oil.—*Sol.* W., A.

Aniline Camphorate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .79

$(C_6H_5NH_2)_2C_{10}H_{16}O_4$.—Wh. or reddish cryst.—*Sol.* 30 W., 10 Gl., 3 dil. A.; eas. A., E.; decomp. C., CS_2 , fatty oils.—Antispasmodic.—Clinical data wanting.

Aniline Hydrobromate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .54

$C_6H_5NBr = C_6H_7N.HBr$.—Wh., trimet. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.

Aniline Hydrochlorate Merck.—Pure, cryst....

.....c. v.—oz. .24

("Aniline Salt").— $C_6H_5NCl = C_6H_7N.HCl$.—Need., or large, cryst. plates.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Melt.* 190–192° C.

Aniline Hydrofluorate Merck.....oz. .54

$C_6H_7N.HFl$.

Aniline, Hydrosilicofluorate Merck.....oz. .54

React. prod., water & aniline silicofluorate.

Aniline, Iodo,—see Iodoaniline, Para.

Aniline Nitrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .24

$C_6H_5N_2O_3 = C_6H_7N.HNO_3$.—Wh. prisms or need.—*Sol.* W., A.—Decomp. at 190° C.

Aniline Orange,—see (Dye) Orange, Victoria.

Aniline Oxalate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .29

$C_6H_5O_4N = (C_6H_7N)_2.C_2H_2O_4$.—Sm., wh., tricl. prisms.—*Sol.* W.; sl. in A.—*Caut.* Dark amber bot.

Aniline, Rose,—see (Dye) Red, Safranine.

Aniline Sulphate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .19

$C_6H_5NSO_4 = C_6H_7N.H_2SO_4$.—Wh. cryst., red by expos. to light.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses*: Chorea & epilepsy.—*Dose* $\frac{3}{4}$ –1½ grains (0.049–0.097 Gm.).—*Caut.* Dark amber bot.

Aniline Tribromide,—see Tri-bromoaniline.

Anisidine, Ortho, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.29

(Ortho-methyl-amido-phenol).—Fr. ortho-nitro-anisol by reduct.— $C_7H_7NO = C_6H_4(NH_2)OCH_3$.—Colorl. oil.—Sp. Gr. 1.108 at 20° C.—*Boil.* 228° C.

Anisol Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.29

(Anisoll; Methyl-phenyl-ether).—Fr. anisic acid, by baryta.— $C_7H_5O = C_6H_5OCH_3$.—Colorl., ether. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.991 at 15° C.—*Sol.* A.—*Boil.* 155–156° C.

Annatto,—see (Dye) Orange, Anatto.

Annidalin,—see Aristol.

Anthracene Merck.—Purified, sublimed....

.....c. v.—oz. .24

(Paranaphthalene).—Fr. coal tar.— $C_{14}H_{10} = C_6H_4(CH)_2C_6H_4$.—Glist., wh. scales; fluorescence blue; change in sun to para-anthracene.—*Sol.* A., E., C.; benzene, carbon disulph.—*Melt.* 213° C.—*Boil.* 363° C.—*Uses*: Prod. alizarine & alizarine dyes.—*Caut.* Keep fr. light.

Anthragalloi Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.50

(Tri-oxy-anthra-quinone, 1,2,3).—React. prod. benzoic, gallic & sulphuric acids.— $C_{14}H_6O_3 = C_6H_4(CO)_2C_6H_3.OH.OH.OH$. [1:2:3].—Dark brown paste, or orange-red need.—*Sol.* A.—*Melt.* 310° C.—*Subl.* 290° C.—*Uses*: Dyeing.

*Anthraquinone Merck.—Pure.....c. v.—oz. .44

By oxid'n of glacial acetic acid solut. anthracene w. potass. bichromate.— $C_{14}H_8O_2 = C_6H_4(CO)_2C_6H_4$.—Yellow, micros. need.—*Sol.* A., sl. in B.—*Melt.* 273° C. Subl. at higher temp.—*Uses*: Reag., detect. water in alcohol.

do. Merck.—Pure, sublimed....c. v.—oz. .79

Anthrarobin Merck.—Clear.....c. v.—oz. .64

(Di-oxy-anthranol; Desoxy- or Leuco-alizarin; Anthro-arabin).—Fr. alizarine by reduct. Cryst. prin. of madder.— $C_{14}H_{12}O_3 = C_6H_4 [C(OH) CH.C_6H_3(OH)_2]$.—Yellowish-wh., granular pwd.—*Sol.*, weak alk. solutions; sl. in C. & E; 5 hot A; 10 A.—Deoxidiz., Antisep.—*Uses*: Extern., Inst. of chrysarobin; skin dis. espec. psoria, tinea tons, pityria. versic. & herpes.—*Appl.*, oint. or alcohol. solut., 10 to 20%.

Antichlor,—see Sodium Thio-sulphate.

*Antifebrin Kalle.....1 oz. tins .15

Not sold in larger packages!

Fr. prolonged interaction bet. aniline & glaci. acetic acid w. heat.— $C_6H_5NO = C_6H_5.NH.CO.CH_3$.—Wh., micaceous, odorl., neutral, permanent laminae; sl'y burning taste.—*Sol.*, ab. 200 W., 5 A., 18 E., 18 boil. W., $\frac{1}{2}$ boil. A.; easily C.—*Melt.* 113° C.—Antipyr., Analg., Antirheum., Sedat., Antisep., Cicatrizant.—*Uses*: Intern., febrile affections, rheum., headaches, neuralg., epilepsy, insomnia in children, &c.—*Extern.*, in fine pwd., inst. of iodoform; & as preservative of hypoderm. solut's.—*Dose* 3–8 grains (0.2–0.52 Gm.), in pwd., alcohol. solut., or hot water cooled down to taste.—*Max. D.*: Single, 15 grains (1 Gm.); daily, 60 grains (4 Gm.).

Antimony Merck.....lb. .35

(Stibium; Regulus Antimoni).—Metal. element.—Sb.—Silver-wh., lustr., hard, brittle metal; scale-like cryst. struct.—*Melt.* 425° C.—*Uses*: Techn. & pharm.—*Antid.*, vomiting or stomach siphon, strong decoct. oak bark, or nutgalls.

do. Merck.—C. P.....c. v.—oz. .29

do. Merck.—Powder.....lb. .50

Antimony Arsenate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .29

Heavy, wh. pwd.—*Uses*: Syph. skin erupt.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{60}$ grain (0.0013 Gm.) 4 t. p. d.

Antimony Arsenite Merck.....c. v.—oz. .29

Fine wh. pwd.—*Uses*: Skin dis.

Antimony Bromide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .57

(Antimony Tribromide).— $SbBr_3$.—Deliq. yellow cryst. mass.—*Sol.*, carbon disulph.—*Melt.* 90–94° C.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Antimony Chloride, Antimonious, Merck.....

.....g. s. v.—oz. .37

(Antimony Pentachloride, or Perchloride).— $SbCl_5$.—Colorl., or sl. yellow liq.; offensive odor; fum. in moist air; solidifies by absorp. of moisture.—Sp. Gr. 2.346 at 20° C.—*Sol.* W.—*Melt.*, minus 6° C.

*Antimony Chloride, Antimonous Merck.—Pure,

cryst.....g. s. v.—oz. .19

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Antimony Trichloride).— $SbCl_3$.—Coblorl., transl., cryst. mass.—*Sol.* A., carb. disulph.—*Melt.* 73.2° C.—*Uses*: Extern., caustic; pharm., techn.

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MAX ZELLER,
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IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS.


Pharmaceutical Preparations,
New Remedies and Essential Oils,
Prime Norwegian Cod-liver Oil,
True Dalmatian Insect-powder,
Select Botanical Goods,
Solid, Fluid, and Powdered Extracts.

**FULLEST AND MOST COMPLETE
STOCK CONSTANTLY ON HAND.**

AGENT FOR
Edw. Loefflund & Co.'s Diastase Malt Extract and Combinations.
LIEBIG'S SOLUBLE FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Agent for Gelatins from the Works of KOEPFF BROS., Goepingen, Germany
Grades Suitable for all Manufacturing Purposes. Household Use.

PHOTOGRAPHERS' GELATINS A SPECIALTY.

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Antimony Fluoride Merck.—Dry . . . c. v.—oz. .34
SbF₃.—Wh., trimetric, deliq. octahedra.—Sol. W.

Antimony Iodide Merck.—Cryst. g. s. v.—oz. 1.07
(Antimony Tri-iodide).—SbI₃.—Red cryst.; decomp. by water; volatil. h. temp.—Sol., carb. disulph.—Melt. 187° C.—Alter.—Dose ¼–1 grain (0.016–0.065 Gm.), in pills.

Antimony Oxalate Merck. . . . c. b.—lb. .99
Sb₂O(C₂O₄)₃+H₂O.—Wh. pwd.

Antimony Oxide, Antimonious, Merck. . . c. b.—lb. .60
(Antimony Pentoxide; Antimonious, or Stibic, Anhydride).—Sb₂O₅.—Wh. or yellow pwd.—Sol., slowly in hydrochl. acid.—Reduced to tetroxide at 300° C.

***Antimony Oxide, Antimonous, Merck.** . c. b.—lb. 1.09
(Antimony Trioxide; Anhydrous Antimonous, or Stibious, Acid).—Sb₂O₃.—Wh., or grayish-wh., cryst. pwd.; yellow when hot.—Sol., warm sat. solut. of tartaric acid; dil. hydrochl. acid; conc. solut. alkalies; al. W.—Melt., dark red; cryst. on cool.—Expector., Emetic.—Uses: Chiefly pharm. & techn.—Dose 3 grains (0.2 Gm.) 5 or 6 t. p. d.

Antimony Oxychloride Merck. . . . c. v.—oz. .35
(Powder of Algaroth; Basic Antimony Chloride).—(SbOCl₂)·Sb₂O₃.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Uses: Techn.

Antimony Oxyiodide Merck. . . . c. v.—oz. 1.79
(SbOI₂)·Sb₂O₃.—Light yellow cryst.

Antimony Sulphate Merck. . . . c. b.—lb. 1.34
(Antimonious Sulphate; Antimony Tri-Sulphate).—Sb₂(SO₄)₃.—Wh. pwd., or long glist., silky need.

***Antimony Sulphide, Black (Purified Antimony Sulphide, U. S. P.).** . . . c. b.—lb. .50
(Antimonous Sulphide; Antimony Trisulphide; Black Antimony).—Sb₂S₃.—Gray-black pwd., or steel-gray, metal-like masses, w. striped, cryst. fracture.—Sol., hydrochl. acid.—Melt., Below red heat.—Diaphor., Alter.—Uses: Scrof., chr. rheum., gland. obstruct., & cutan. dis.—Dose 10–30 grains (0.65–1.94 Gm.), pwd. or bolus.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

do. Merck.—C. P. . . . lb. 2.00
(Antimonous Sulphide).—Synthetic.

do. Merck.—Native. . . . c. b.—lb. .35
Uses: For prep. purified antimony sulphide, & techn

Antimony Sulphide, Golden, I., Merck.—C. P. . . . c. b.—lb. 1.00
(Antimonious Sulphide; Penta- or Per-sulphide).—By decomp. sodium thio-antimonate w. dil. sulphuric acid.—Sb₂S₅.—Fine, orange-yellow pwd.; odorl.—Sol., solutions of alkalies, alkal. carbonates & sulphides.—Alter., Diaphor., Emetic., Expector.—Uses: Cutan. erup., bronch. catarrh syph.—Dose 1/8–1½ grains (0.011–0.097 Gm.) several t. p. d.—Incomp., acids, sour food, acid syrups, metal. salts.—Caut. Keep fr. light.

***Antimony Sulphide, Golden, II.** . . . c. b.—lb. .50
Uses: Veter.

Antimony Sulphide, Golden, III. . . . c. b.—lb. .40
Uses: Rubber goods.

Antimony Sulphide, Vitreous. . . . lb. .75
(Vitreous Antimony; Antimonial Glass).—Transp., dark, ruby-red mass.—Uses: Tinting glass & porcelain yellow.

Antimony, Sulphurated Merck. . . . c. b.—lb. 1.25
(Kermes Mineral; Red, Antimony; Red Sulphide of Antimony; Antimonious Oxy-sulphuret).—React.-prod., antimony sulphide, alkaline carbonates & dil. sulphuric acid.

—Sb₂S₃ & Sb₂O₃ mixed.—Amorph., red.-brown pwd., lighter on expos. to light; odorl.; tastel.—Sol., hydrochl. acid.—Alter., Diaphor., Emetic.—Uses: Cutaneous dis. & syph.; alternative generally.—Dose 1–2 grains (0.065–0.13 Gm.) 2 t. p. d., in pill. As emetic 5–20 grains (0.32–1.3 Gm.).—Incomp., acids & acid drinks or food.—Caut. Keep fr. light.

Antimony Tannate Merck. . . . c. v.—oz. .29
Gray pwd.

Antimony, Tartarated (or Tartarized), — see **Antimony & Potassium Tartrate.**

Antimony Tartrate Merck. . . . c. v.—oz. .39
(SbO)₂C₄H₄O₆+H₂O.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Uses: Intern., inst. of arsenic, in skin dis.—Dose 1/10 grain (0.0065 Gm.) 3–5 t. p. d.

do. Merck.—Powder. . . . c. v.—oz. .41

Antimony & Potassium Oxalate Merck. —
Cryst. . . . c. b.—lb. .59
SbK₃(C₂O₄)₃+6H₂O.—Colorl., monoc. cryst.

Antimony & Potassium Tartrate Merck. —
U. S. P.—Pure, cryst. . . . c. b.—lb. .49

(Tartar Emetic; Tartarated Antimony).—2K(SbO)C₄H₄O₆+H₂O.—Transparent crystals, turning white & opaque on exposure; odorless; sweetish metallic taste.—Sol. 17 W.; 20 G.—Melt. 110° C.; loses W. of cryst.—Alter., Diaphor., Expector., Emetic, Counter-irrit.—Uses: Intern., as febrile dis., bronch. & pulmon. affec., &c.—Extern., mening., &c.—Also pharm.—Dose: Alter. 1/32–1/16 grain (0.002–0.004 Gm.); diaphor. & expector. 1/12–1/8 grain (0.005–0.01 Gm.); emet. 1/2 grain (0.03 Gm.) every 30 minutes p. r. n.—Appl. 1 part in 4 to 10 of lanolin.—Antid., antimonial compounds, all kinds; tannic acid in solut., freely; stimulants & demulcents.—Caut. Keep well stoppered. Poison!

*** do. Merck.**—U. S. P.—Pure, powder. . . . c. b.—lb. .49

Antinonnin . . . lb. tins.—lb. .85
(Sodium Ortho-dinitro-cresylate).—Odorl., non-volat. paste.—Antisep., Anticrypt., Bacteric.—Uses: Wood-preservative & insecticide.

Antipyrine . . . oz. 1.40
(Dimethyl-oxy-quinizine; Phenazone; Phenyl-dimethyl-pyrazole; Analgesine; Methozine; Parodyne; Phenylone; Sedatine).—Organic base fr. oxyphenyl-methyl-pyrazole.—C₁₁H₁₂N₂O=C₆H₅(CH₃)₂C₆H₃N₂O.—Fine, wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. C.; 1 W.; 2 A.; 50 E.—Melt. 105–113° C., acc. to dryness.—Antipyr., Analg., Sed., Styp., Antisep.—Uses: Locomotor ataxia, rheumat., diab., cephalal., lumbago, sciatic, gout, hay fever, infant. convuls., nerv. urticaria, nocturn. emis., chorea, whoop. cough, epilepsy, pleurisy, influenza, &c.; epistaxis.—Dose 5–15 grains (0.3–0.1 Gm.) in solut., w. syrup or elixir, 4 or 5 t. p. d.—Max. D. 20 grains (1.3 Gm.).—Appl. 20% solut. or pure.—Incomp., acids, alkalies, merc. salts, spirit of nitrous ether, carbolic acid.—React. Solut's colored deep red by ferric chloride; bluish-green by nitrous acid.

Antipyrine Carbolate, —see **Phenopyrine.**

Antipyrine Iodide, —see **Iodopyrine.**

Antiseptol, —see **Cinchonine Iodo-sulphate.**

Antispasmin Merck. . . . 15 gr. vial .75
Also in 50, 25, 10, & 5 gramme vials.

(Narceine-sodium & Sodium Salicylate).—C₂₃H₂₆NO₈Na+3NaC₇H₅O₃.—Reddish, sl. hygro. pwd.; 50% pure narceine.—Sol. W.—Antispasm., Sed., & Hypn.—Uses: In children's dis.; whoop. cough, laryng. stridula, irrit. coughs, &c.—Dose,

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FEBRILINE.

(EACH FLUID DRACHM CONTAINS 2 GRAINS
OF PURIFIED AMORPHOUS QUININE.)

TASTELESS SYRUP OF AMORPHOUS QUININE. (LYONS.)

NEVER PRODUCES Sick Stomach nor unpleasant Head Symptoms.
ALWAYS PRODUCES the same Therapeutic effect as Sulphate of Quinine
It is the active principle of Amorphous Quinine; teaspoonful equals two grains of the Sulphate.

Specially adapted for Children and also Ladies who dislike to take capsules and who complain of the Sulphate hurting their head.

PHYSICIANS often wish to make palatable tonics for their female and youthful patients and will here find some excellent combinations.

MALARIAL TONIC.

Febriline (Tasteless Syrup Quinine—
Lyons), $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
Fresh Simple Syrup, $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
Iron by Hydrogen, Grs. lxiv
Dose one to two teaspoonfuls.

TONIC AND ALTERATIVE.

Febriline (Tasteless Syrup Quinine—
Lyons), $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
Fresh Simple Syrup, $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
Iron by Hydrogen, Grs. lxiv
Potassium of Iodide Grs. cxxviii
Dose one to two teaspoonfuls

TONIC, ALTERATIVE, and LAXATIVE.

Febriline (Tasteless Syrup Quinine—
Lyons), $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
Fresh Simple Syrup, $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
Potassium of Iodide, Grs. cxxviii
Fld. Ext. Cascara Sagrada, $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Dose one to two teaspoonfuls.

FOR LA GRIPE.

Febriline (Tasteless Syrup Quinine—
Lyons), $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
Syr. Dover's Powder, $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
Dose one to two teaspoonfuls.

FEBRILINE will combine with Antifebrin, Antikamnia, or any powder, syrup, fluid, extract which does not contain acid or alcohol. Acid and alcohol, in any form or quantity, will develop the bitter taste.

SAMPLES SENT FREE BY MAIL, MENTIONING MERCK'S INDEX.

Sold by
All Druggists.

PARIS MEDICINE CO.,
2320 & 2322 Chestnut St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Saved at Eleventh Hour.

PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.:

WHEATLAND, Tex., Sept. 29, 1891.

Gents—In the ten years that I have been actively engaged in the practice of medicine, I have never, until now, written a testimonial to the value of any medicine; but such is the debt of gratitude I owe to FEBRILINE, and the genius that formulated its composition, that I deem it a plain duty to say that the life of our only child—a little girl two and one-half years of age—was doubtless saved by using, at the eleventh hour, LYON'S TASTELESS QUININE in breaking up an attack of Malarial Fever of so obstinate a type that it set at defiance every other preparation of Cinchona and its Alkaloids, available to such cases.

Every dose of Cinchona Alkaloid, given or injected in any and every combination was immediately rejected, and the fever had obtained such a hold that a fatal condition seemed imminent. At last I thought of FEBRILINE, a dose of which I had never prescribed. Not one dose was rejected by the stomach, and after the third dose of 5 gr. preparation, a profuse diaphoresis occurred coincident with a rapid decline of temperature to subnormal, the comatose condition vanished, and convalescence was rapid. I have since used it in my practice constantly and with unvarying good result. As a febrifuge *per se*, as well as an antiperiodic, I consider it, for children, *par excellence*.

Yours truly,

G. V. HALE, M.D. (Jeff.), L.V.B.

Does not affect the head like the Quinine Sulphate. Specially adapted for ladies who dislike to take capsules.

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of 5% solut. in cherry-laurel water, 3-4 t. p. d.: under $\frac{1}{4}$ yr. 3-5 drops, $\frac{1}{2}$ yr. 5-8 drops, 1 yr. 8-10 drops, 2 yrs. 10-12 drops, 3 yrs. 15-20 drops; older children take 10-20 drops of 10% solut.—*Caut.* Keep dry & fr. air.

Antitoxin, Cancer (Erysipelas & Prodigiosus Toxins),—see **Toxins, Erysipelas & Prodigiosus.**

Antitoxin, Cancer, Pasteur 25 Cc. 5.00
Liquid.—*Inj.* 120 M (8 Cc.) p. d. for 3 wks.

Antitoxin, Diphtheria, Aronson 5 Cc. vial .80
Fr. serum of blood that has been subj. to poison of diphth.—Limpid liq.—*Sol.* W.—*Antidiph.*—*Uses:* Diphth.—*Inj.*, acc. to directions on wrapper.—*Appl.*, under aseptic condit.—*Caut.* Keep sterile.

Antitoxin, Diphtheria, Behring—No. 1 p. vial 1.10
Source, sol., action, & uses as preceding.—*Inj.*, one vial, one treatment. 600 units immunizing power; for child of 10.

* **do.** — No. 2 per vial 2.00
1,000 units; for ord'y adult cases.

do. — No. 3 per vial 3.00
1,500 units; for severe adult cases.

do. — No. 4 per vial .40
200 units; merely prophylactic.

Antitoxin, Diphtheria, Mulford 10 Cc. vial 1.75
Also in 5 & 20 Cc. vials.

Source, &c., as preceding. But one grade of strength made, to prevent confusion in dosage.—1,000 immunizing units in 10 Cc.; size of dose to be varied acc. to age, severity of case, &c.

Antitoxin, Diphtheria, Pasteur 1,500 units 1.80
Source, &c., as preceding.—Perm. pwd. 1,500 units immunizing power.—*Diss.* 15 gr. (1 Gm.) in 163 M (10 Cc.) steril. W.; making 243 M (15 Cc.) liq.—*Inj.* 8-32 M ($\frac{1}{2}$ -2 Cc.) acc. to age. In severe cases, repeat.

Antitoxin, Diphtheria, Roux 10 Cc. vial 1.75
Source, &c., as preceding.—*Inj.* (f. treatm.) $3\frac{3}{4}$ -6 $\frac{1}{2}$ drams (15-25 Cc.) p. d. in divided doses. For prophylaxis only, 16 M (1.0 Cc.) for 110 lbs. body-weight.

Antitoxin, Tetanus, Pasteur 30 Cc. 5.00
Perm. pwd.—Comes in 25 Gm. bot's, cont'g 3 Gm. of pwd.—*Inj.*, fill bot. up w. steril. W.; use 16-32 M (1-2 Cc.) of this solut.—May need 4-5 bot's f. cure.

Antitoxin, Tetanus, Tizzoni & Cattani
..... Only in 4 gramme vials.—vial. 25.00

Precip. fr. healthy blood-serum of mammals, by alc.—Pwd.—*Sol.*, partly in W.—*Antitetanic.*—*Inj.* $2\frac{1}{4}$ -3 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains (0.15-0.25 Gm.) emulsified w. 36-52 M (2.25-3.25 Cc.) steril. water; repeat as needed.—*Total* treatment may require up to 4 Gm. ("Normal dose").

Anytin
Deriv. of Ichthyol.—Definite data yet wanting.

Anytol
Deriv. of Ichthyol.—Definite data yet wanting.

Apiin Merck 15 gr. vial .50
Glucoside fr. Apium Petroselinum, L., =Carum P., Benth. & Hook. f., (Parsley).—Yellowish-wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.*, sl. in cold W.; v. sol. hot W., A.; insol. E.

* **Apiol, Green, Merck**—Fluid c. v.—oz. .49
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Crude ether. oil of Petroselinum sativum, Hoffm. (Parsley).—

Greenish, oily liq.—*Sol.* A., E.—Emmen., Antiper.—*Uses:* dysmenor., malaria.—*Dose* 5-10 M (0.3-0.6 Cc.) 2 or 3 t. p. d., in caps.; in malar. 15-80 M (1-2 Cc.).

Apiol, White, Merck—Cryst. 15 gr. vial .25
Also in 1, & $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.

(Parsley Camphor).—Stearoptene fr. oil of Petroselinum sativum, Hoffm. (Parsley).— $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4$.—Long, wh. need.: faint parsley odor.—*Sol.* A., E., oils.—*Melt.* 30° C.—*Boil.* 294° C.—Emmen., Antiper.—*Uses:* Dysmenor. & malaria.—*Dose*, emmen. 5 grains (0.3 Gm.) 2-3 t. p. d. in caps.—*Max.* D. 15 grains (1 Gm.) single; 60 grains (4 Gm.) p. day.

Apo-atropine Merck—Pure, cryst. 15 gr. vial 4.50
Fr. atropine, by nitric acid.— $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO} \cdot \text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{NO}$.—Wh., prism. cryst.; no mydriatic power.—*Sol.* A.; sl. in W.—*Melt.* 60-62° C.

Apo-atropine Hydrochlorate Merck—Cryst.
..... 15 gr. vial 4.00
 $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_2\text{HCl}$.—Wh. crvst.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Melt.* 237-239° C.

Apo-atropine Sulphate Merck—Cryst. 15 gr. v. 4.00
($\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_2$) $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.*, sl. in W.

Apocodeine Merck 15 gr. vial 2.50
Fr. codeine, by conc. solut. zinc chloride.— $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_2$.—Reddish-brown, amorph. pwd.—*Sol.* E., A., C.—Expector., Emetic.—*Uses:* Bronch. affect.—*Dose* 3-4 grains (0.2-0.26 Gm.) per day, in pills or 2% solut.—*Caut.* Keep dark & from air.

Apocodeine Hydrochlorate Merck—15 gr. vial 2.50
 $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_2\text{HCl}$.—Yellow-gray, v. hygros. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—Expector., Sed., Hypn.—*Uses:* Chron. bronch., & o. bronch. affect. Acts like codeine, but weaker; prod. large secret. of saliva, & accel. perist. action of bowel.—*Dose:* 3-4 grains (0.2-0.26 Gm.) per day, in pills.—*Inj.* $\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.01-0.08 Gm.) of 2% solut. in W.—*Caut.* Keep fr. air & light.

Apocynin Merck—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 5.00
Non-glucosidal, cryst. prin. fr. Apocynum cannabinum, L. (Canadian hemp).—*Sol.* A., C.

do. Merck—Amorphous 15 gr. vial 3.00
Resinous substc. fr. Apocynum cannabinum, L. (Canadian hemp).—Amorph., resinous mass; or wh. to yellowish-wh. pwd.—*Sol.* A., E., C.—Emetic, Expector.

Apomorphine Hydrochlorate Merck—U. S. P.
—Cryst. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 7.00
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., & 15 grain vials.

Salt of artificial alkaloid fr. morphine.— $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_2\text{HCl}$.—Minute, grayish-wh., shin., acic. cryst.; fbl. bitter taste; green, expos. to light.—*Sol.* 6.8 W.; 50 A.—*Melt.* 270° C.—Emetic, Expector., Cardiac Depressant.—*Uses:* Emesis in poison., suffoc., catarrh, &c.; dislodge foreign bodies fr. esophagus. Use fresh solut. only, or alarming symptoms may occur; contraindicated in weak or fatty heart.—*Dose:* Expector. $\frac{1}{64}$ - $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (0.001-0.003 Gm.) in syrup; emetic $\frac{1}{20}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.003-0.008 Gm.).—*Inj.*, emet. $\frac{1}{15}$ - $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.004-0.0065 Gm.).—*Appl.*, in skin dis. of infants, in $\frac{1}{5}$ % oint.—*Antid.*, strychnine, chloral, chlorof.—*Incomp.*, alkalies, potass. iodide, ferric chloride. Physiol. opp. to chloral & chlorof.—*Caut.* Keep dark, well stoppered.

* **do. Merck**—Amorphous $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. v.—oz. 3.25
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. vials.
Gray, amorph. pwd.—*Sol.* A., more sol. W. than cryst. form.—*Uses:* As preceding.—*Caut.* Well-stp. amber bot.

Apomorphine Sulphate Merck—Cryst. 15 gr. v. 1.50
($\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_2$) H_2SO_4 .—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.*, v. sl. in A., or W.—*Caut.* Keep fr. light & air.

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[Ten drops contain of Gold Bromide and Arsenic Bromide each $\frac{1}{32}$ gr.]

IN ADDITION TO ITS EFFICIENCY IN THE SCLEROSES, exercises a power as a tonic and nutrient to the nervous system. It stimulates the brain, incites a flow of spirits, gives sleep to the sleepless, and intensifies sexual desire and power."

Extract from the *N. Y. Medical Journal*,

Read before the Mississippi Valley Medical Association at its nineteenth annual meeting.

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BY E. A. WOOD, M. D.,

Ex-President Pennsylvania State Medical Society; Chairman Com. on Dietetics, American Medical Association, &c., &c.

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98 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

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Arabinose Merck.—Cryst......15 gr. vial .75
(Pectinose; Pectin Sugar).—Fr. beet gum, by sulphuric acid.
—C₅H₁₀O₅.—Sm. prism. cryst.—*Sol.* W.—*Melt.* 160° C.

Arbutin Merck.—White, cryst....c. v.—oz. 1.44
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., & 15 grain vials.
Fr. lvs. *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*, Spr. (Bear-berry).—(C₁₂H₁₆O₇)₂·H₂O.—Wh., cryst. need.; bitter.—*Sol.* A., boil. W.; sl. in cold W.
Diur.—*Uses*: In Bright's dis., inst. of uva-ursi.—*Dose* $\frac{2}{5}$ –5 grains (0.162–0.33 Gm.) 3 or 4 t. p. d.—*Max.* D. 15 grains (1 Gm.) single; 60 grains (4 Gm.) p. day.

Arecoline Hydrobromate Merck...15 gr. vial 2.50
Salt of Alkaloid, fr. *Areca Catechu*, L. (Betel nut).—C₈H₁₃NO₂·HBr.—Wh., cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—Cath. & Anthelm. (veter).—Also Myotic (human).—*Inj.*, for horse, $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 grain (0.03–0.06 Gm.).—*Appl.*, myotic, 1% solut.

Argentamineg. s. v.—oz. .75
(Solution of Silver Phosphate in Ethylene-diamine).—8% solut. silver phosphate in 15% aq. solut. ethylene-diamine.—Colorl., alkaline liq.; coagulates albumin but slightly.—*Misc.* W.—*Antisept.*, *Astring.*—*Uses*: *Extern.*, inst. of silver nitrate, or corros. sublimate.—*Appl.*, like silver nitrate, or corros. sublimate (in gonorr., in 1:10,000–4,000 solut.).

Argil.—see Aluminum Oxide.

Argonin
Soluble silver-albumin salt, fr. sodium-casein w. silver nitrate & alc.—Fine, wh. pwd.—*Sol.*, hot W.—Non-irritant., *Antisept.*, like argentamine; does not coagulate albumin of the tissues.
—Definite clinical data wanting.—*Caut.* Keep in the dark.

Aristol.....oz. 1.80
(Di-Iodo-di-thymol; Annidalin; Di-thymol-di-iodide).—Fr. thymol, by alk. w. iodine in potass. iodide solut.—C₂₀H₂₄O₂·I₂ (C₈H₇·CH₃·OI·C₈H₇)₂—Red-brown, cryst. pwd.; odorl.—45.8% of iodine.—*Sol.* E., C., oils; sl. A.—*Germic.* & *Antisept.*—*Uses*: *Extern.*, rhus poisoning, psori., syph. ulc., syph. neopl.; cicatr. wounds, as dust. pwd., solut. or salve; supposit. chr. dysent.—*Appl.* 10% solut. w. oils, salve, collodion, or ether. In prep'g solut. avoid heat.—*Incomp.*, acids, alcohol, ammonia, corros. sublimate, metal oxides, alkalies, or carbonates.—*Caut.* Dark bot., away f. light.

Arnicin Merck.....15 gr. vial 2.00
Fr. root *Arnica montana*, L.—C₂₀H₃₀O₄.—Brown, amorph. mass; odorl.; bitter.—*Sol.* A., E., amm. & alkali.—*Antisept.*

Arsenauro.....1 oz. vials.—doz. 8.00
(Liq. Auri et Arsenii Bromid. Barclay).—10 ml cont. $\frac{1}{32}$ grains each gold & ars. bromides.—Alter., Tonic.—*Uses*: Neurasth., Epilepsy, Sciatic., Syph.—*Dose* 5–15 ml (0.3–0.9 Cc.), in W. 3 t. p. d., after meals.

Arsenic Merck.—Cryst......c. b.—lb. .59
(Arsenicum; Arsenium).—Native metal.—As.—Steel-gray, brittle, lustr., metal-like, cryst. mass; odorl.; tastel.—Volat. above 100° C.—*Uses*: Techn.

do. Merck.—Pwd.c. b.—lb. .59
Heavy, black pwd.

Arsenic Bromide Merck.—Cryst....g.s.v.—oz. .37
(Arsenous, or Arsenious, Bromide; Arsenic Tribromide).—As Br₃.—Colorl., deliq. prisms; str. arsenic odor.—*Sol.* W.—*Melt.* 20–25° C.—*Boil.* 290° C. Volat. unchanged.—Poison.—*Uses*: Diab.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{16}$ – $\frac{1}{15}$ grain (0.001–0.004 Gm.).—*Max.* D. $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.01 Gm.), single.—*Antid.*, same as Acid, Arsenous.—*Incomp.*, water.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered; great care.

Arsenic Chloride Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .47
(Arsenous, or Arsenious, Chloride; Butter of Arsenic; Cautic Chloride of Arsenic; Arsenic Trichloride).—As Cl₃.—Colorl., oily liq.—Decomp. by W.—Sp. Gr. 2.205 at 0° C.—*Sol.*, all prop., A., E., oils.—*Boil.* 130° C.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{16}$ – $\frac{1}{15}$ grain (0.001–0.004 Gm.).—*Incomp.*, water.—*Antid.*, same as Acid, Arsenous.—*Caut.* Poisonous!

Arsenic Iodide Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure, cryst.g. s. v.—oz. .52
(Arsenous or Arsenious Iodide; Arsenic Tri-iodide).—As I₃.—Orange-red, glossy, cryst. masses; or orange-red, shin., cryst. scales; iodine odor & taste.—*Sol.* E., carbon. disulp. 7 W.; 80A.—*Melt.* 394–414° C.—Poison., *Antisept.*—*Uses*: *Intern.*, cancer, lepra & skin dis.—*Extern.*, psoria., lupus, lepra, &c.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{16}$ – $\frac{1}{15}$ grain (0.0011–0.0044 Gm.) several t. p. d., in pills.—*Max.* D. $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.008 Gm.), single.—*Antid.*, same as Acid, Arsenous.—*Incomp.*, water.—*Caut.* Handle w. care; keep fr. air & light.

Arsenic Pentoxide, — see (Acid) Arsenic Anhydride.

Arsenic Phosphide Merckg. s. v.—oz. 1.07
AsP.—Reddish-brown, dark, combust. fragments.—*Sol.*, carbon disulp.—Decomp. by heat.

Arsenic Sulphide, Red, Merck.—Lumps.....bulk.—lb. .15
(Arsenic Disulphide; Realgar; Red Orpiment, Ruby Sulphur).—Native.—As₂S₂.—Orange-red, somew. transl., monocl. prisms; or amorph. masses; resinous lustre; conchoid fracture.—*Sol.*, alkalies, their sulphides & carbonates.—Ignites at h. temp.; burns blue flame.—*Uses*: Techn.

do. Merck.—Powder.....bulk.—lb. .17
Dark red pwd.

Arsenic Sulphide, Yellow, Merck.—Lumps.....bulk.—lb. .15
(Arsenic Trisulphide; Orpiment; Yellow Sulphide of Arsenic; King's Yellow).—As₂S₃.—Yellow or orangelumps; or lemon-colored prisms.—*Sol.*, alkalies, their sulphides & carbonates.—*Uses*: Pigment; reduc. agent; depil.—*Caut.* Great care.

do. Merck.—Powder.....bulk.—lb. .15

do. Merck.—Precip.c. v.—oz. .35
(Precipitated Orpiment; Precip. Arsenic Trisulphide, &c.).—Yellow pwd.—*Sol.*, alkali, their carbonates, & sulphides.—*Uses*: Techn., & depil.

Arsenic, Tri-oxide; or Arsenic, White,—see Acid, Arsenous.

Asafoetida.—U. S. P......lb. .40
Gum-resin fr. root *Ferula fetida*, Regel.—*Sol.* A.; sl. in C.—Expector., Stim., Antispasm., Lax., Emmen., Anthelm.—*Uses*: Hyst., convulsions, spasms, asthma, whoop. cough, & catarrhs.—*Dose* 5–15 grains (0.32–1 Gm.) in pill or emulsion.

Asaprol.....c. v.—oz. 1.25
(Beta-naphtol-alpha-mono-sulphonate of Calcium; Abrastol).—Fr. beta-naphtol, by sulphuric acid.—CaC₂₀H₁₄S₂O₆·3H₂O = Ca(OH·C₁₀H₇·SO₃)₂·3H₂O.—Wh. to light red pwd.; odorl.; sl. bitter, then sweet, taste.—*Sol.* 1.5 W.; 3 A.—Decomp. near 50° C.—Anal., *Antisept.*, *Antirheum.*, *Antipyr.*—*Uses*: Tuberculosis, rheumat., pharyngitis, gutt., typh. fever, sciatic, dipth., &c.—*Dose* 8–15 grains (0.52–1 Gm.), several t. p. d.—*Max.* D. 15 grains (1 Gm.), single; 60 grains (4 Gm.) p. day.—*Appl.* 2–5% solut.—*Incomp.*, antipyrine & quinine

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Made from the juice of the Pineapple, and resembles in its action the animal ferments. PINAPIN prevents Fermentation of Food in the Stomach and cures Gastritis, Dyspepsia, Ulcer of the Stomach, Heartburn, and Infectious Diseases of the Alimentary Tract.

ITS greatest therapeutic use is manifested in the treatment of chronic dyspepsia, where there is more or less hypertrophy of the mucous membrane of the stomach with excessive activity of the mucous glands, where its action is one of stimulation, renewing normal functional activity and relieving digestion, promoting absorption and materially aiding digestion, besides this, "PINAPIN," as an agent of direct action on proteid compounds, relieves the diseased organ of unnecessary work and thus enhances that rest which is desirable in treatment of any inflammatory trouble.

In tonsillitis and post-nasal catarrh, it has been found exceedingly efficient as an emollient wash for the cure of these affections.

Write for sample and reprints, giving full information, with indorsements of leading physicians.

Price, \$1.00 per Bottle.

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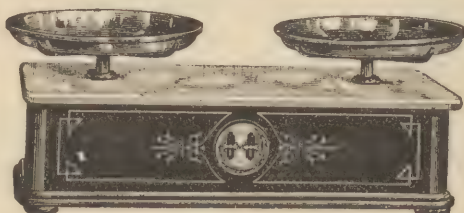
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Asaron Merck.—Cryst......15 gr. vial .75
(Asarum Camphor; Asarabacca Camphor).—Fr. root Asarum europæum, L. (Asarabacca).— $C_{12}H_{16}O_3 = (CH_2O)_3.C_6H_5.(CH_2)_2.CH_3$.—Colorl., transp. need., or plates; faint, biting taste.—*Sol.* A., E., glacial acetic acid; sl. in hot W.—*Melt.* 59° C.—*Boil.* 296° C.—Tonic, Antisept.

Asbestos.....lb. .35
(Amianthus).—Nat. calcium & magnesium silicate.—Fine, slender, flaxy fibres; resist fire & most solvents.—*Uses*: Chiefly techn. In laborat. to make filters for resist. str. acids; close combustion tubes; act w. sulphuric acid as drier for gases, &c.

Asclepin (Eclectic).....oz. .75
(Asclepiadin).—Resinous extr. fr. root of Asclepias tuberosa, L. (Butterfly weed).—Diaphor., Expector., Cath., Tonic.—*Uses*: Pleurisy, catarrh, pneum., consumpt., &c.—*Dose* 1-2 grains (0.065-0.18 Gm.) 3 or 4 t. p. d.

Asepsin,—see Brom-acetanilide.

Aseptol Merck.....oz. .30
(Sozolic Acid).—83½% solut. ortho-phenol-sulphonic acid.— $C_6H_4O_4S = C_6H_4(OH)SO_3H[1:2]$.—Clear, yellowish-brown liq.; odor carbolic acid.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.155 at 15° C.—*Sol.* A., G., all prop. W.—Antisept.—*Uses*: Disinf., claimed free fr. toxic effects, yet more effc. than carbolic acid.—*Extern.*, in dis. of bladder, eye, skin, & in diphth., laryng., gingivitis, &c.—*Appl.* 1 to 10 % solut.—*Caut.* Keep fr. light.

Asparagin Merck.....½ oz. vials.—oz. 1.50
(Amido-succinamic Acid; Althein; Asparagine; Asparamide).—Amido-deriv. of succinic acid fr. most young plants, espec. Leguminosæ.— $C_4H_8N_2O_3 + H_2O = CONH_2.CH_2CH(NH_2).CO.OH + H_2O$.—Transp., lustr., rhombic prisms.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.519.—*Sol.* 47 W. at 20° C, acids, alkalies.—Physiologically inactive.—[Formerly used in cardiac dis.: 5-10 grains (0.3-0.6 Gm.) per single dose.]

Asparagin-mercury,—see Mercury Asparaginate.

Asparagin Sulphate Merck.—Amorph......
 $C_4H_8N_2O_3.H_2SO_4$.—Syrupy fluid.—*Sol.* W.

Aspidosamine Hesse-Merck.....15 gr. vial 7.50
Fr. bark Aspidosperma Quebracho-blanco, Schlechtendal.— $C_{22}H_{36}N_2O_2$.—Yellowish-brown pwd.; darkens in air.—*Sol.* A., E., C., B.—*Melt.*, ab. 100° C.

Aspidosamine Hydrochlorate Hesse-Merck.....15 gr. vial 7.50
 $C_{22}H_{36}N_2O_2.HCl$.—Grayish-yellow pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.

Aspidospermine Merck.—Amorph., pure.....
.....15 gr. vial .75
Fr. bark Aspidosperma Quebracho-blanco, Schlechtendal.— $C_{22}H_{36}N_2O_2$.—Amorph., brownish-yellow pwd.; bitter taste; alkali react.—*Sol.* A., E., C., B.—*Melt.* 206° C.—Respiratory poison.—*Uses*: Dyspnoea, asthma, spasm. croup, &c. "The digitalis of the lungs."—*Dose* 1-3 grains (0.065-0.018 Gm.), several t. p. d., in pills.

Aspidospermine Fraude-Merck.—Cryst......
.....15 gr. vial 2.50
Fr. Aspidosperma Quebracho-blanco, Schlechtendal.— $C_{22}H_{36}N_2O_2$.—Needl., or pointed prisms.—*Sol.* A., E., C., B.—*Boil.* 206° C.—*Uses*: As preceding.—*Dose* ¼-1 grain (0.02-0.065 Gm.).

Aspidospermine Citrate Merck.—Amorph......
.....15 gr. vial 1.00
Yellowish-brown amorph. pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Caut.* Poison!

Aspidospermine Hydrochlorate Merck. —
Amorph......15 gr. vial 1.00
Yellowish-brown pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.

Aspidospermine Sulphate Fraude-Merck. —
Cryst......15 gr. vial 2.50
 $C_{22}H_{36}N_2O_2.H_2SO_4$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.

Aspidospermine Sulphate Merck.—Amorph......
.....15 gr. vial 1.00
Yellowish-brown pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.

Atherospermine
Fr. bark Atherosperma moschatum, Labill. (Australian sassafras).— $C_{30}H_{20}NO_2$ (Zeyer).—Wh., amorph. pwd., or wh. lumps; bitter taste.—*Sol.* A., acid; sl. in W.—*Melt.* 128° C.—Diaphor., Diur.

Atropin Resinoid (Eclectic). — (NOT the Alkaloid Atropine!).....c. v.—oz. 2.50
Resinous extr. fr. Atropa Belladonna, L., containing atropine.—Brown pwd.; bitter taste.—*Sol.* A.—Mydr., Sed., Analg.—*Uses*: To relieve pain & in spasmodic dis.—*Dose* ¼-1/12 grain (0.0033-0.0054 Gm.) 3 or 4 t. p. d. in pill or pwd.

Atropine (Alkaloid) Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P.,
cryst......½ oz. vials.—oz. 4.45
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ oz. vials.

(Atropia).—Alkaloid fr. lvs. & roots Atropa Belladonna, L.— $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$.—Wh., acic. cryst., or wh., amorph., pwd.; bitter, acrid taste; turn yellow in air.—*Sol.* 180 W., 3 A., 16 E., 4 C., 50 G.—*Melt.* 114-115° C.—Antispasm., Analg., Mydr.; Respir. & Card. Stim.; Antisialag. & Anthidr.—*Uses*: Intern., Antidote to pilocarpine & morphine; in angina pectoris, shock, colliquat. sw., ptyal., gastric ulcer, &c.—*Extern.*, oint. (1%), or oleate is used, as analg.; as mydr., ½ % solut.—*Dose* 1/120-1/64 grain (0.0005-0.001 Gm.).—*Max. D.* 1/64 grain (0.001 Gm.), single; 1/20 grain (0.0033 Gm.).—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach tube, pilocarpine, muscarine nitrate, or morphine, hypoderm.; tannin, or charcoal before absorpt.—*Incomp.*: Chem., alkalies, tannin, salts of merc. *Physiol.*, morphine, pilocarpine, muscarine, aconitine, & eserine.—*Caut.* Keep fr. air & light, well-stp. amber vials. Very poisonous! Handle with care.

Atropine Arsenate Merck.....15 gr. vial .65
($C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$)₂H₃AsO₄.—Wh. pwd. cont. 19.72% arsenic acid & 80.28% of atropine.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Caut.* Very poisonous!

Atropine Borate Merck.....15 gr. vial .50
($C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$)₂BeO₇.—Wh., transp. scales.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Melt.* 113-115° C.—*Uses*: Ophthalmic pract.

Atropine Hydrobromate Merck.....15 gr. vial .65
 $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3.HBr$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—Mydriatic.—*Uses*, &c. As atropine.

Atropine Hydrochlorate Merck.....15 gr. vial .65
 $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3.HCl$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.; sl. E.—Mydr. &c.—*Uses*, *Antidotes*, *Incomp.*, & *Cautions*: As atropine.—*Dose* 1/100-1/64 grain (0.00065-0.001 Gm.).

Atropine Nitrate Merck.....15 gr. vial .65
 $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3.HNO_3$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* A., W.—*Uses*, &c. As atropine.

Atropine Oleate,—see Oleate, Atropine.

Atropine Salicylate Merck.....15 gr. vial .55
 $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3.C_7H_5O_2$.—*Sol.* W., A., C.—*Uses*: Claimed preferable to sulphate or alkaloid, when pure & perf'ly neutral.—*Uses*, &c. As atropine.

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UROPHERIN, A NEW DIURETIC.

(See page 249)

Efficacious, well.borne.

Uropherin Merck is the salt Theobromine and Lithium Salicylate. Experiments with this new theobromine combination by Prof. C. Gram, of Copenhagen, have shown that it is absorbed much more readily than diuretin, and that the therapeutic effects are obtained with daily doses of 3 to 4 Gm. (45 to 60 grn.) just as well or even better than with 6 Gm. (1½ dr.) of diuretin. It is prescribed in 1:15 solution in distilled water—a tablespoonful three to four times a day; or in the form of gelatin capsules, each containing 1 Gm. (15 grn.) of the medicament—one capsule three to four times a day, followed by a glass of water.

Uropherin Merck has been tried on twelve patients. In seven of these (six cases of disease of the heart with degeneration, and one case of acute nephritis) very vigorous diuretic effects showed themselves; in two cases (of heart disease with severe organic lesions) a good but transitory effect was observed; and in three cases (of cirrhosis of the liver, chronic nephritis, and Basedow's disease all with edema) only a slight or no effect was obtained.

Uropherin Merck is reported to have as little direct effect on the heart as diuretin, but the action of this organ often becomes more regular and the pulse stronger—being greatly facilitated by the removal of edema and circulatory stases.

Untoward by-effects have been noticed as little as with diuretin. A combination of Uropherin-Merck and digitalis has often produced an excellent result.

The following is an approved formula:

Uropherin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 Gm.
Distilled Water,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120 Gm.
Vanillin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 Mg.
Syrup Acacia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 Gm.

Tablespoonful 3 or 4 times a day.

To be had of all Druggists.

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Atropine Santonate Merck (not Santoninate)

15 gr. vial .65
Wh., non-hygro., amorph. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses:* Non-irritating solut's. of atropine.—*Caut.* Dark amber bot. to prevent formation of photo-santonio acid.

Atropine Santoninate Merck (not Santonate).

15 gr. vial .75
 $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3 \cdot C_{15}H_{30}O_4$.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Melt.* 113-115° C.—*Uses:* Ophthalmic practice in preference to o. salts as it keeps better.—*Caut.* Dark bot.

Atropine Sulphate Merck. — U. S. P. — C. P., neutral, perfectly white, cryst.

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. vials—oz. 3.70
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. vials.

Fr. hyoscyamine.—($C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$) $_2$ H $_2$ SO $_4$.—Wh., perf'ly neutral, cryst. masses absol. free fr. acid or alkali.—*Sol.* 0.4 W., 6 A., 3 G., 694 C.—*Melt.* 189-191° C.—*Uses, Antidotes, Incomp., & Cautions:* As atropine.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{100}$ – $\frac{1}{50}$ grain (0.00065–0.0013 Gm.).

Atropine Tartrate Merck.....15 gr. vial .65
 $(C_{17}H_{23}NO_3)_2 \cdot C_4H_6O_6$.—Amorph., hygro. scales.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Melt.* 113-115° C.—*Uses, &c.* As atropine.

Atropine Valerianate Merck

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. vials—oz. 8.00
 $(C_{17}H_{23}NO_3 \cdot C_8H_{10}O_2)_2 \cdot H_2O$.—Wh., transp. cryst.—*Sol.* W., or A., E.—*Melt.* 113-115° C.—*Uses, &c.* As atropine.

Aureoline,—see **Dye, Yellow, Primuline.**

Auric & Aurous Compounds,—see under **Gold.**

Avenin Legumin Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
Albumin. fr. *Avena sativa*, L. (Oats), prob'ly ident. w. gluten casein.—Yellowish-wh. pwd.

Avenine Alkaloid Merck.....15 gr. vial .60
Fr. *Avena sativa*, L. (Oats).— $C_{88}H_{21}NO_{18}$ (?).—Brown, friable masses; arom. odor.—*Sol.* A.—Nerve Stimulant.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{120}$ – $\frac{1}{64}$ grain (0.0005–0.001 Gm.), several t.p.d., in pills.

Azobenzene Merck.—Pure.....c. v.—oz. .84
(Azobenzol; Azobenzide; Benzene-azo-benzene).—Fr. nitrobenzene, by sodium stannite.— $C_{12}H_{10}N_2 = C_6H_5 \cdot N_2 \cdot C_6H_5$.—Yellow scales, or plates.—*Sol.* 20 A., E.—*Melt.* 68° C.—*Boil.* 293° C.

Azolitmin Merck.—C. P......15 gr. vial .50
Principal coloring matter litmus.— $C_7H_7NO_3$.—Red-brown pwd. or scales.—*Sol.*, sl. W.; insol. A., E.; w. alkalies forms blue sol. salts.—*Uses:* Indicator.

Balsam Canada (Canada Turpentine, U.S.P.).

—Pure.....c. b.—lb. .49
(Balsam of Fir).—Natural oleoresin fr. *Abies balsamea*, Miller (Balm-of-Gilead fir).—Yellowish, transp., visc. liq.; agre., pine-like odor; bitter taste.—*Sol.* E., C., benzol, xylol, turpentine, oils.—*Antisept.*—*Uses:* Domest. practice, abrasions & sl. wounds.—*Intern.*, in diseases of bronch. & urethral muc. membr.—*Micros.*, for mounting.—*Dose* 5-30 grains (0.32-1.95 Gm.) in pills w. wax.

do. — Crude.....c. b.—lb. .25

Balsam Copaiba,—see **Copaiba.**

Balsam Copaiba, Dry,—see **Resin, Copaiba.**

Balsam Gurjun.....c. b.—lb. .59
(Wood Oil; so called "East-Indian Copaiba").—Oleoresin fr. various sp. of *Dipterocarpus*.—Transp., pale yellow, fluoresc.,

viscid liq.—*Sol.* E., C.; oils, chloroform.—*Antisept.*, Diur., Lax.—*Uses:* Dis. of muc. membr., lepra, & syph.—*Dose* 8-60 grains (0.52-3.9 Gm.) 2 to 4 t. p. d. in pills, emuls., or capsules.

Balsam Peru.—U. S. P......c. b.—lb. 3.09

Fr. *Toluifera Pereira*, Baillon.—Dark, molasses-like liq.; pleas., arom., odor; warm, bitter. taste & persist. after-taste.—*Misc.*, absol. acetone, absol. A., C., glacial acetic acid.—*Expector.*, Stim., Stoma., *Antisept.*—*Uses:* *Intern.*, chr. catar., gonorr., leucorr., palsy, rheum., amenorr., asthma, phth., &c.—*Extern.*, tubercul. affect. of bone, skin, &c.; chr. indol. ulc., scabies, sore nipples, chilbl., lice, &c.—*Dose* 10-30 M (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Balsam Storax,—see **Storax.**

Balsam Tolu.—U. S. P......lb. .40

Fr. *Toluifera Balsamum*, L.—Yellowish-brown, semi-fluid, or nearly solid mass; aromatic; brittle when cold.—*Sol.* A., E., C.—*Expector.*, *Antisept.*—*Uses:* Tuberculosis, chr. bronch. catar., coughs, &c.—*Dose* 10-30 grains (0.65-1.94 Gm.) 4-8 t. p. d. in caps. or pastil.

Balsam, Traumatic.—N. F......c. b.—lb. .85

(Friar's Balsam; Turlington's Balsam).—Alcoh. tinct. fr. benzoin, storax, balsams of Tolu & Peru, aloes, myrrh, & angelica.—*Antisept.*—*Uses:* *Extern.*, inflam., wounds, bruises & sores.—*Intern.*, antisept. in bowel & stomach affect.—*Dose* 30-60 M (1.85-3.7 Cc.).

Baptisin Merck.—Pure.....15 gr. vial .50

Fr. *Baptisia tinctoria*, R. Brown—(Wild indigo plant).—Brownish pwd.—*Sol.* A.—Purg., in large doses; Tonic Astring. in small doses.—*Uses:* Scar. fever, chron. dysent., &c.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 grains (0.032-0.03 Gm.), in pills.

Baptisin (Eclectic).....c. v.—oz. .65

Precipitated extr. fr. *Baptisia tinctoria*, R. Brown (Wild indigo plant).—Dark brown pwd.—*Sol.* A.—Tonic, Astring.—*Uses, &c.* Like pure Baptisin.—*Dose* 1-8 grains (0.65-0.52 Gm.).

Barbaloin,—see **Aloin.**

Barium Merck.—By electrolysis.....15 gr. vial 10.00

Metallic element.—Ba.—Yellow., sl. lustrous, somew. mall.

do. Merck.—Fr. Amalgam.....15 gr. vial 4.00

Fr. barium amalgam by heat in hydrogen.

***Barium Acetate Merck.—C.P., cryst.**.....c. v.—oz. .19

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Ba ($C_2H_3O_2$) $_2 \cdot H_2O$.—Wh., prisms.—*Sol.* W.—*Antid.*, in poison. by barium salts, give sod. or magnesium sulph.; emetics; use stomach siphon.

do. Merck.—C. P., dry.....c. v.—oz. .20

do. Merck.—Pure, cryst.....c. v.—oz. .17

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Barium Acetate Merck's G. R......c. v.—oz. .44

—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Tests:—(Haloids): 1 Gm. diss. in 20 Cc. W., add solut. AgNO $_3$: no chg.—(Lime, Alkalies, H. M., &c.): see "Barium Carbonate, Merck's G. R."

Barium Amylo-sulphate Merck.—Pure, cryst.

.....c. v.—oz. .40

Ba(C_6H_5) $_2$ SO $_4$ + 2H $_2$ O.—Fine, lustr., leaf-like crystals.—*Sol.* 10 W.

Barium Benzene-sulphate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .40

(Barium Benzol-sulphate).—Ba (C_6H_5) $_2$ SO $_4$ + H $_2$ O.—Pearly tablets.—*Sol.* A.

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METRORRHAGIA,
OVARIAN NEURALGIA
PAINFUL PREGNANCY
AFTER PAINS.

FORMULA

EACH TABLET CONTAINS: Ext. Ponca, 3 grs.; Ext. Mitchella Repers, 1 gr.; Caulophyllin. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; Helonin, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; Viburnin, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

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Barium Benzoate Merckc. v.—oz. .75 Ba(C ₆ H ₅ O ₂) ₂ +2H ₂ O.—Sm., colorl. laminae.—Uses: Heart stim. inst. of digitalis, in varicose veins & aneurisms.	Barium Chromate Merck —C. P.—c. b.—lb. 1.09 BaCrO ₄ .—Heavy, yellow, cryst. pwd.
Barium Bichromate Merck —Pure, cryst.c. v.—oz. .35 BaCr ₂ O ₇ +2H ₂ O.—Deliq., red-brown, cryst. masses.—Sol. W. cont'g chromic acid.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.	* do. Merck —Pure.....c. b.—lb. .69 Uses: Yellow paint; Swedish matches.
Barium Binoxalate Merckc. v.—oz. .18 (Acid Barium Oxalate).—Ba(HC ₂ O ₄) ₂ +2H ₂ O.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W.	Barium Citrate Merckc. v.—oz. .40 (Normal Barium Citrate).—Ba ₃ (C ₆ H ₅ O ₇) ₂ +7H ₂ O.—Wh., amorph. pwd.
Barium Borate Merckc. v.—oz. .40 BaB ₂ O ₄ +10H ₂ O (Berzelius).—Wh., light masses.	Barium Cyanate Merckc. v.—oz. .94 Ba(CNO) ₂ .—Fine, wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol., sl. W.
Barium Boro-tungstate Merckc. v.—oz. 1.00 (Barium Boro-wolframate).—2BaO.B ₂ O ₃ .9WO ₃ +18H ₂ O.—Quadratic octah. cryst.—Sol. W.	Barium Cyanide Merck —Pure, cryst.c. v.—oz. .84 Ba(CN) ₂ .—Wh., lustr., scale-like cryst., decomp. to carbonate in air.—Sol. W., with part. decomp.
Barium Bromate Merck —C. P.—g. s. v.—oz. .60 Ba(BrO ₃) ₂ +H ₂ O.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. hot W.	* Barium Dioxide, Merck —U. S. P.—Techn.c. b.—lb. .58 (Barium Peroxide).—BaO ₂ .—Heavy, grayish-wh., coarse pwd.; decomp. on expos.—Sol., dil. acids.—Uses: Making solut. hydrogen peroxide; oxygen (Brin process).
Barium Bromide Merck —Cryst.—g. s.—oz. .37 BaBr ₂ +2H ₂ O.—Colorl., cryst. tablets; perm't in air.—Sol. W. A.	do. Merck —Pure.....c. b.—lb. .68 Fr. barium oxide by heat. in oxygen or fr. barium nitrate, by heat.—BaO ₂ .—Grayish-wh. pwd.
Barium Carbonate Merck —C. P., precip. c. b.—lb. .99 BaCO ₃ .—Wh. pwd., or soft, wh., friable lumps.—Sol., solut. amm. chloride, nitrate, or succinate.—Uses: Reag.; also rat-poison.—Caut. Poison!	Barium Dioxide, Hydrated, Merck —U. S. P.c. b.—lb. 1.08 (Hydrated Barium Peroxide).—BaO ₂ +6H ₂ O.—Cryst. scales.—Insol. W.
* do. Merck —Pure, precip.c. b.—lb. .49	do. Merck —Technical.....c. b.—lb. .58 Wh. pwd.
do. Merck —Technical, precip.c. b.—lb. .39	Barium Dithionate ,—see Barium Hyposulphate.
Barium Carbonate Merck's G. R.c. b.—lb. 1.59 —Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —	Barium Ethyl-sulphate Merck —Cryst. c. b.—lb. 1.84 (Barium Sulpho-vinate).—Ba ₂ (C ₂ H ₅ SO ₄) ₂ +2H ₂ O.—Monocl. prisms.—Sol. W., A.
Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.	Barium Fluoride Merck —Pure....c. v.—oz. .44 BaF ₂ .—Wh., finely granular, cryst. pwd.—Melt., ab. 908° C.
Tests: —(Lime, Alkalies, &c.): 5 Gm. diss. in sl. exc. dil. HCl; clear solut.; dil. with W.; boil; ppt. w. H ₂ SO ₄ ; aft. 3 hrs., filter; to filtrate add A.: clear; evap. & incin. in Pt cruc.: only sl. trace res.—(Metals, &c.): diss. in 20 dil. HCl; boil; add H ₂ S aq., also Amm. & Amm. S: no dark color nor ppt.—(Chloride): diss. 20 in dil. HNO ₃ ; add solut. AgNO ₃ : no chg. or sl. turb.—(Nitrates): 1 Gm. diss. in 10 Cc. dil. Acetic Acid; add 3 Cc. conc. H ₂ SO ₄ & 1 drop Indigo solut.: no disc.	Barium Formate Merckc. v.—oz. .74 Ba(CO ₂ H) ₂ .—Colorl., transp., rhombic prisms.—Sol. W.
Barium Chlorate Merck —Cryst.c. b.—lb. .59 Ba(ClO ₃) ₂ +H ₂ O.—Colorl., monocl. prisms.—Sol. W.: sl. in A.	Barium Hydrate Merck —C. P., cryst.c. b.—lb. .83 (Barium Hydroxide; Caustic Baryta).—Ba(OH) ₂ +8H ₂ O.—Wh., quadratic tablets; absorb. carbonic acid fr. air.—Sol. 20 W. at 15° C.—Caustic.—Uses: Anal.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.
do. Merck —Powderc. b.—lb. .61	* do. Merck —Pure, cryst.c. b.—lb. .58 Uses: Techn., anal.
* Barium Chloride Merck —C. P., cryst.—In-different to Potass. Permang.c. b.—lb. .38 BaCl ₂ +2H ₂ O.—Colorl., flat, four-sided cryst.; bitter, salty taste.—Sol. 2½ W., alm. insol. A.—Cardiac Tonic & Alter.—Uses: Intern., arter. sclerosis & atherom. degen., syph., scrofula, &c.—Extern., eye-wash. Also anal. & techn.—Dose 1/10–1/2 grain (0.0085–0.082 Gm.) 3 t. p. d., in 1% sweet, arom. solut.	do. Merck —C. P., dried.....c. b.—lb. 1.25 Ba(OH) ₂ +H ₂ O.—Wh. pwd.—Caut. Stopper well.
do. Merck —Pure, cryst.c. b.—lb. .36	do. Merck —Pure, dried.....c. b.—lb. 1.00 Wh. pwd.—Sol., sl. W.
do. Merck —Purified.....c. b.—lb. .35	do. Merck —Technical.....c. b.—lb. .39 Yellowish-wh. cryst.—Sol., sl. W.
do. — Impalpable powderc. b.—lb. .19 Uses: Rat poison.	Barium Hydrate Merck's G. R. —Cryst.c. b.—lb. 1.09 —Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —
Barium Chloride Merck's G. R.c. b.—lb. 1.09 —Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —	Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.
Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.	Tests: —(Chloride): diss. in HNO ₃ (1:30); add AgNO ₃ : no chg.—(Lime, Metals, Alkalies, &c.): see "Barium Carbonate, Merck's G. R."—(Chlorate): 2 Gm. ground, heat sl'y w. 10 Cc. HCl: no yellow, nor Cl odor.

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HYDROQUINONE

(See page 133)

Photographic Developer.

Has gained great prominence as a developer in photography. Joseph B. Brown, of the U. S. Army, uses the following formulas:

- A.—Sodium Sulphite, pure, cryst., - - - - - 4 dr.
 Pure Water, - - - - - 4 fl. oz.
 Dissolve and filter, then add
 Hydroquinone Merck - - - - - 60 grn.
 B.—Saturated solution of Sodium Carbonate.

To develop a 5x8 plate, take 2 fl. dr. of each A and B, and water enough to make 4 oz.

The sodium sulphite must be pure crystals, and the Hydroquinone must be completely dissolved, before A and B are mixed.

Dr. O. Lohse recommends the following formula:

- Hydroquinone Merck, - - - - - 7.5 Gm. (2 dr.)
 Resorcin, - - - - - 0.4 Gm. (6 grn.)
 Sodium Sulphite, - - - - - 30 Gm. (1 oz.)
 Sodium Carbonate, - - - - - 20 Gm.
 Distilled Water, - - - - - 1000 Cc. (34 fl. oz.)

This solution, it is claimed by the author, will not spoil by keeping.

A combined developer of Hydroquinone and Pyrogallol is recommended by Dr. C. Schleussner, of Germany, made as follows:

- A.—Hydroquinone Merck, - - - - - 20 Gm. (5 dr.)
 Distilled Water, - - - - - 2000 Cc. (68 fl. oz.)
 B.—Potassium Carb., - - - - - 100 Gm. (3¼ oz.)
 Distilled Water, - - - - - 500 Cc. (17 fl. oz.)
 C.—Sod. Sulphite, - - - - - 60 Gm. (2 oz.)
 Distilled Water, - - - - - 400 Cc. (13¼ fl. oz.)
 Dil. Sulphuric Ac., - - - - - 10 to 20 drops
 Pyrogallol Merck, - - - - - 20 Gm. (5 dr.)

For use, combine 40 parts of solution A with 10 parts each of solutions B and C, starting development with an old mixture, replacing it by fresh, as development proceeds.

Mr. Brown draws the following conclusions from his experience with Hydroquinone: 1. It is harmless, absolutely free from any injurious, poisonous, or irritant effect on the user. 2. It is as cheap, and as economical in use, as any developer. 3. It is infinitely more stable in mixture than Pyrogallol. The author has kept a stock solution of Hydroquinone and Sodium Sulphite without any acid, in a half-filled, glass-stoppered bottle, without especial care except from exposure to light, for more than eight months, and found it upon trial to be unimpaired in developing power. 4. It does not stain fingers or linen. 5. It is certain in action, and will bring out only the impressions of light, even the faintest, and has, above others, that selective affinity which disregards such influences as result, with other developers, in fog or stains. 6. It can easily be controlled or modified by simple dilution with pure water. 7. It is reasonably rapid, and can be made as rapid as desired by the addition of a few drops of a solution of caustic soda.

To be had of all Druggists.

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Barium Hyposulphate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .60
(Barium Dithionate).— $\text{BaS}_2\text{O}_6+2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Transp., colorl., glist., rhombic cryst.—Sol. W.

Barium Hyposulphite,—see **Barium Thiosulphate**.

Barium Iodate Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.00
 $\text{Ba}(\text{IO}_3)_2$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol., hot W.

Barium Iodide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .57
 $\text{BaI}_2+2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Sm., deliq., colorl. cryst. Decomp. & redden on expos.—Sol. W., A.—Alter.—Uses: Scrof. affect., morb. growths.—Dose $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.0065–0.032 Gm.) 8 t. p. d.—Appl., oint. 4 grains (0.26 Gm.), to 1 oz. (31.1 Gm.) of lard.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Barium Lactate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .67
 $\text{Ba}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3)_2+4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., cryst., hygrosc. pwd.—Sol. W.; dil. A.

Barium Manganate Merck.....c. b.—lb. .69
 BaMnO_4 .—Emerald-green pwd. of micros. prisms, or six-sided plates.—Uses: Techn., inst. of Scheele's green (not so poisonous).

Barium Methyl-sulphate Merck.—Pure, cryst.
.....c. v.—oz. .54
 $\text{Ba}(\text{CH}_3\text{SO}_4)_2+2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Colorl., transp., deliq. cryst.—Sol. W., A.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Barium Molybdate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 74
 BaMoO_4 .—Cryst., wh. pwd.—Sol., diffic. in acids.

Barium Nitrate Merck.—C. P., cryst....c. b.—lb. .48
 $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$.—Lustr., colorl., regular octahedral cryst.—Sol. W.—Uses: Pyrotechn.; anal.

do. Merck.—C. P., powder....c. b.—lb. .49

do. Merck.—Techn., cryst....c. b.—lb. .20

* do. Merck.—Techn., powder....c. b.—lb. .21
Wh. pwd.

do. Merck.—Fused.....c. b.—lb. .88

Wh. masses.

Barium Nitrate Merck's G. R......c. b.—lb. 1.03
—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—(Chloride :) solut. 1: 20; add AgNO_3 : no chg.
—(Lime, Metals, Alkalies, etc.): see "Barium Carbonate, Merck's G. R."

Barium Nitrite Merck.—C. P.....c. v.—oz. .50
 $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_2)_2+2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., cryst. pwd., or colorl. prisms.—Sol. W., A.

Barium Oleate,—see **Oleate, Barium**

Barium Oxalate Merck.—Pure....c. b.—lb. .99
 $\text{BaC}_2\text{O}_4+2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. pwd.—Sol., v. sl. W.

* do. Merck.—Technical.....c. b.—lb. .59

Barium Oxide Merck.—Pure.....c. b.—lb. 1.59
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Barium Monoxide; Barium Protoxide; Calined Baryta).— BaO .—Whitish-gray, porous, amorph. mass; forms barium hydrate w. W.—Caut. Poison! Keep well stoppered.

do. Merck.—Technical.....c. b.—lb. .99

Barium Perchlorate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.54
 $\text{Ba}(\text{ClO}_4)_2+4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Colorl., hygrosc. cryst.—Sol. W., A.

Barium Permanganate Merck.—Cryst. c. v.—oz. 1.54
 $\text{Ba MnO}_4 \cdot 2$.—Large, orthorhombic cryst.; deep red, alm. black, color, w. violet reflect.—Sol. W.

Barium Phosphate Merck.—Pure...c. v.—oz. .39
(Dibarium Phosphate).— BaHPO_4 .—Fine wh. pwd.—Sol. W. cont'g amm. salts: phosphoric & dil. nitric acids.

Barium Phosphide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .67
 BaP_2 .—Gray mass.

Barium Phosphite Merck.—Precip., white...
.....c. v.—oz. .64
 $2\text{BaIIPo}_3+2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Soft., wh. pwd.—Sol., boil. W.

Barium Propionate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.54
 $\text{Ba}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_2$.—Sol. W.

Barium Salicylate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .54
 $\text{Ba}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_3)_2+2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., stellate, silky need.—Sol. W.

Barium Selenate Merck.....15 gr. vial .50
 BaSeO_4 .—Heavy, wh. pwd.—Decomp. in hydrochl. acid.

Barium Sulphate Merck.—Pure precip. c. b.—lb. .83
(Synthetic Barytes; Artificial Heavy Spar).—Heavy, wh. pwd.—Sol., ammonium nitrate solut., 40% hydrobr. acid solut. &c.—Uses: Chiefly techn.

Barium Sulphide Merck.—Pure....c. b.—lb. .64
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Barium Monosulphide).— BaS .—Wh., amorph., light-yellow phosphorescent pwd.—Sol. W.—Alter.—Uses: Syph. & scrof. affect.; depil. w. flour.—Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 grain (0.032–0.065 Gm.) in keratin-coated pills.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

do. Merck.—Purified, cryst....c. b.—lb. .59
Yellow cryst.

* do. Merck.—Technical.....c. b.—lb. .49
Grayish-wh., reddish, or yellowish porous masses.—Sol., partly W.—

do. Merck.—Techn., powder....c. b.—lb. .59

Barium Sulphide Merck's G. R......c. b.—lb. .69
—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Tests:—Dil. HCl generates unif. current pure H_2S .

Barium Sulphide Otto.—Cubes for generating arsenic-free H_2Sc. b.—lb. .69

Barium Sulphide Winkler.—Cubes for generating arsenic-free H_2Sc. b.—lb. 1.09

Barium Sulphite Merck.—C. P.....c. b.—lb. 1.59
 BaSO_3 .—Wh. pwd.—Sol., warm sulphurous acid.

Barium Sulphocarbonate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .29
 $\text{Ba}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}_4)_2$.—Colorl. cryst.—Sol. W.—Antisept.

* **Barium Sulphocyanate Merck**.—Pure c. v.—oz. .29
(Barium Sulphocyanide).— $\text{Ba}(\text{SCN})_2$.—Long, lustr., wh., deliq. need.—Sol. W., A.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

do. Merck.—Technical.....c. v.—oz. .19
Yellowish-white, cryst. pwd.

Barium Sulphovinate,—see **Barium Ethyl-sulphate**.

Barium Sulphydrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .64
 $\text{Ba}(\text{SH})_2$.—Transp., colorl. prisms; change to barium thio-sulphate & sulphate on expos.—Sol. W.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the **MERCK** Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: **MERCK**!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

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Specify "MILLER'S"

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Seamless Tin Boxes

FROM YOUR JOBBER, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS GET THE NEATEST,
BEST AND CHEAPEST BOXES ON THE MARKET.

They have been the STANDARD with the Trade for 21 Years.



See that this TRADE-MARK appears on every package of our Tin Boxes.

WE AIM to make EVERY STYLE
of a TIN BOX or CAN.

We pay Special Attention to and
Guarantee Superior Work
in Fancy Decorated

Lithographed Label
Tin Boxes and Cans
Of Every Description.



WRITE FOR PRICES ON ANYTHING
YOU MAY DESIRE.

H. F. MILLER & SON, Manufacturers Druggists' Tinware, BALTIMORE, MD.

When writing, please mention MERCK'S INDEX.

BARKER'S COMIC ALMANACS

..... FULL OF FUN.

Also comic Picture Souvenir, two handsome Banner Show-cards, and Baseball Game given to all buyers of



When writing, please mention MERCK'S INDEX.

Barker's Powder

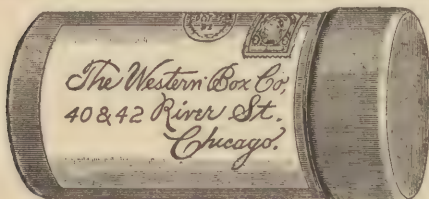
For Horses, Cattle, and Poultry; also

Barker's Nerve and Bone Liniment.

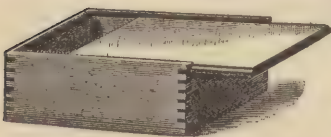
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All Wholesale Druggists.

The ad. matter will be sent from The Barker, Moore & Mein Medicine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.



Turned Wooden Drug and Pill Boxes.



WESTERN BOX CO.,

Rooms 208 and 207,

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Telephone, MAIN 4728.

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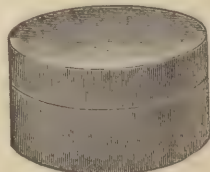
MAILING-CASES FOR LIQUIDS.

SQUARE LOCKED
CORNER . . .

WOODEN BOXES

FOR . . .

Mailing and Expressing
Chemicals, Medicines,
etc., etc.



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Barium Tartrate Merck.—Pure.....c. v.—oz. .74
BaC₄H₄O₆.—Wh., granul. pwd.—Sol. W.

Barium Thio-sulphate Merck.—C. P.—c. v.—oz. .29
(Barium Hyposulphite).—BaS₂O₃+H₂O.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol., diffic. in W.

Barium Tungstate Merck.—Pure.....c. v.—oz. .29
(Normal Barium Wolframate).—BaWO₄.—Wh. pwd., or lustr., colorl. cryst.—Uses: Pigment, "Wolfram white."

Barium & Platinum, Salts,—see **Platinum & Barium.**

Barium & Potassium Chlorate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .24
Ba(ClO₃)₂.KClO₃.

Barosmin (Eclectic).....c. v.—oz. 1.50
(Buchu Resin).—Fr. lvs. genus Barosma (Buchu).—Brown, arom. pwd.; pung., bitter taste.—Sol. A.—Diur., Antisep.—Uses: Genito-urinary diseases.—Dose 2-4 grains (0.13-0.26 Gm.).

Baryta, Caustic,—see **Barium Hydrate.**

Barytes, Synthetic,—see **Barium Sulphate.**

Bebeerine Merck.—C. P.c. v.—oz. 1.59
(Bebirine; Bibirine; supposed identical w. Buxine & Pelosine).—Fr. bark Nectandra Rodiei. Schomb.—C₁₉H₂₁NO₅.—Yellowish-brown, amorph., pwd.; odorl.—Sol. A., E., dil. acids.—Antipyr., Tonic, like quinine.—Uses: Intermitt. fever.—Dose 1/12-1/4 grains (0.005-0.097 Gm.) 3 or 4 t. p. d.

Bebeerine Hydrochlorate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.19
C₁₉H₂₁NO₅.HCl.—Reddish-brown scales.—Sol. W., A.—Antipyr., Tonic.—Uses & Doses: As preceding.

Bebeerine Sulphate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.19
(C₁₉H₂₁NO₅)₂.H₂SO₄.—Reddish-brown scales.—Sol. W., A.—Tonic, Febrifuge.—Uses & Doses: As bebeerine.

Beeswax, White.—U. S. P.lb. .55
Bleached yellow wax.—Brittle, wh. solid; faint, honey-like odor.—Sol. E., C.; boll. A., oils.—Melt. 64-65° C.—Uses: Oint., cerates, techn., &c.

Beeswax, Yellow.—U. S. P.lb. .45
Yellow, soft, brittle, solid substc.; agre. odor.; balsamic taste.—Sp. Gr. 0.955-0.967 at 15° C.—Melt. 63-64° C.—Uses: Pharm. & techn.

Belladonnine Merck.....15 gr. vial .75
Fr. mother-liquor of atropine cryst.—C₁₇H₂₁NO₂ (Merling).—Amorph., brown, varnish-like mass.—Sol. C.; sl. in W.—Mydr.

Benzacetine Merck
(Acetamido-methyl-salicylic Acid).—Wh. cryst.—Sol. A.; sl. sol. W.—Melt. 205° C.—Antineural., Anod.—Uses: Neuralgia.—Dose 8-15 grains (0.52-0.97 Gm.).

Benzaldehyde Merck.—C. P.—Free from Chlorine.....c. b.—lb. 6.09
(Benzoyl Aldehyde; Artificial Essential Oil of Almond; Benzoyl Hydrate).—Fr. benzyl chloride, by W. & lead nitrate.—C₇H₅O=C₆H₅.COH.—Colorl., fragr., volat. oil, free fr. chlorine & hydrocy. acid.—Sp. Gr. 1.0504 at 15° C.—Boil. 180° C.—Not poisonous.—Uses: Flavors & techn.

* **do. Merck.**—Pure.....c. b.—lb. 1.59
Uses: As preceding.

Benzamide Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00
Fr. benzoyl chloride, by solid amm. carbonate—C₆H₅.ON=C₆H₅.CONH₂.—Colorl., transp., monoc. tablets.—Sol. A., E., ammonia; sl. in W.—Melt. 128° C.—Boil. 286-290° C.

Benzanilide Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.25
(Benzoyl-anilide; Phenylbenzamide).—Fr. benzoic anhydride & aniline w. caustic soda.—C₁₃H₁₁NO=C₆H₅.NH(CO.C₆H₅).—Wh., cryst. pwd., or colorl. scales.—Sol. 53 A.; sl. in E.; alm. insol. W.—Melt. 160-162° C.—Antipyr., especially for children.—Uses: Zymotic dis.—Dose: Children, 1/4-6 grains (0.1-0.4 Gm.) acc. to age, several t. p. d.; Adults, 10-15 grains (0.65-1 (Gm.).—Max. Adult D., p. day, 45 grains (3 Gm.).

Benzene, from Coal Tar, Merck.—C. P., cryst-allizable, free fr. Thiophene.....c. b.—lb. 1.35
(Phenyl Hydride; Benzol; Coal Naphta).—Fr. coal tar.—C₆H₆.—Colorl., mobile, h'ly refract. liq.; below 6° C., colorl., trimet., pyramidal cryst.—Sp. Gr. 0.879.—Sol. A., E., acetone, C., glac. acetic acid, oils.—Melt. 6° C.—Boil. 80-84° C.—Antispasm., & Anticatarrrh.—Uses: Whoop. cough, influenza, &c. Also techn.—Dose 2-10 ℥ (0.12-0.6 Cc.) ev. 3 hrs. in emulsion, or on sugar or in caps.—Max. D. 45 ℥ (2.3 Cc.) single; 180 ℥ (11 Cc.) daily.

* **do. Merck.**—Highly purified, crystallizable.—Boil. 80-84° C.....c. b.—lb. .90

Benzene, from Coal Tar, Merck's G. R.
—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Crystallizable.....c. b.—lb. 1.00
Sp. Gr. 0.835 at 15° C.—Boil. 80.5° C.—Solid. at 0° C.
Tests:—(Other HC's): Boil. & solidif. temp's must not deviate materially.—N. B.—Sm. qu. Thiophene cont'd may be rem. by shak. w. H₂SO₄.

Benzene, from Benzoic Acid, Merck.c. v.—oz. 1.00
Fr. benzoic acid, by lime or vapor over red-hot iron.—C₆H₆.

Benzene, Dibromated, Ortho, Merck.c. v.—oz. 1.25
(Ortho-di-bromo-benzol).—Fr. ortho-brom-aniline by bromine, or by prod. of para-di-bromated-benzene.—C₆H₄Br₂.—Light mobile liq.—Sp. Gr. 2.003 at 0° C.—Sol. E., C.—Melt., minus 1° C.—Boil. 224° C.

Benzene, Dibromated, Para, Merck
(Para-di-bromo-benzol).—Fr. benzene, by excess bromine.—C₆H₄Br₂.—Monocl., colorl. tablets or prisms.—Melt. 89.4° C.—Boil. 219° C.

Benzene, Dichlorated, Para, Merck.c. v.—oz. 1.50
(Para-di-chloro-benzol).—Fr. benzene, by chlorine—C₆H₄Cl₂.—Monocl., transp., colorl. plates; pleas. odor.—Sol. A., E.—Melt. 56.4° C.—Boil. 173.2° C.

Benzene Hexa-chloride Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.75
(Benzene-alpha-hexachloride—not a substitution-, but an addition-product).—Fr. benzene, by chlorine. in sunlight or w. heat.—C₆H₆Cl₆.—Transp., colorl., monoc. cryst.—Melt. 167° C.—Boil. 288° C.

Benzene, Iodated Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 4.00
(Mono-iodo-benzol).—Fr. benzene, by iodine chloride w. aluminum chloride.—C₆H₅I.—Colorl., transp. liq.; red on expos. to light.—Sp. Gr. 1.833 at 15° C.—Sol. A.—Boil. 187-188° C.—Caut. Keep dark.

Benzene, Mono-bromated, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Mono-bromo-benzol).—Fr. benzene by bromine w. iodine.—C₆H₅Br.—Clear, colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.5258 at 0° C.—Sol. A.—Boil. 154.4-155.5° C.—Recently recommended against albuminuria.

Benzene, Mono-chlorated, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .75
(Mono-chloro-benzol; "Chloride of Phenyl").—Fr. benzene, by chlorine.—C₆H₅Cl.—Clear, colorl. liq.; sweet odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.1284 at 0° C., solidif. at 40° C.—Boil. 132° C.

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HYOSCYAMINE

(See page 133)

Hypnotic, Anodyne, and
Antispasmodic.

Occurs in two modifications: amorphous and crystalline. Besides these modifications of Hyoscyamine alkaloid, their sulphates, hydrochlorates, and hydrobromates are also found in commerce; but the alkaloid is what modern therapy has principally dealt with.

Generally speaking, the physiological and therapeutical effects of Hyoscyamine are similar to those of atropine—especially as regards mydriatic action; still, in recent practice its use for ophthalmology has been nearly abandoned, and it is now principally employed as a hypnotic in mental disorders, or as an anodyne and antispasmodic in asthma, tussicular irritation, epilepsy, colics, chorea—being administered either subcutaneously or by mouth.

According to Gnauck, the pure Crystallized Hyoscyamine Merck is the most eligible form of this medicament. Subcutaneously, the ordinary dose is 0.005 to 0.01 Gm. ($\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grn.); maximum, 0.025 Gm. ($\frac{2}{3}$ grn.). Per os, the dose is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 times as great as the subcutaneous.

According to Bardet and Egasse, the dose per os of Amorphous Hyoscyamine Merck is 0.005 to 0.01 Gm. ($\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grn.), which may be gradually increased up to 0.05 Gm. ($\frac{3}{4}$ grn.).

According to H. Mieth, the principal indications for the use of Hyoscyamine are stated with general agreement as follows:

Maniacal excitations, especially in chronic and periodic manias. Furthermore, apparently good results have been obtained in epileptic and menstrual excitations, in frenzy excitation, and in the motorial unrest of dementia. No effect has been accomplished by this medicament in the consternations of melancholia; its utility appears doubtful in paralysis.

Counter-indications are heart and vascular diseases, defective nutrition, great physical atony; psychically, vivid hallucinations, especially of the visual sense, with corresponding phantasms. Merck's Hyoscyamine, C. P. Crystals, is of absolute purity and uniformly effective.

To be had of all Druggists.

H-8-11

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL: \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Benzene Sulpho-chloride Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00

(Benzyl-sulpho-chloride).—Fr. aqu. solut. of benzene-sulphonic acid, by chlorine. — $C_6H_5SO_2Cl$. — Oily liq.; slowly solidif. at 0° C to large rhombic prisms.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Boil.* 247° C.

Benzene, Tribromated, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00

(Asymmetrical Tribromo-benzol). — Fr. ortho-di-bromo-benzene, by further bromine substit. — $C_6H_3Br_3$ [1:3:4].—Colorl. need., hot A.—*Melt.* 40–44° C.—*Boil.* 275–276° C.

Benzene, Trichlorated, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 5.50

(Asymmetrical Trichloro-benzol). — $C_6H_3Cl_3$ [1:2:4].—Transp. colorl., rhombic cryst.—*Melt.* 16° C.—*Boil.* 218° C.

Benzenyl-amido-thio-phenol Merck.....c. v.—oz. 3.50

(Benzenyl-amido-phenyl-mercaptane). — Fr. amido-phenyl-mercaptane, by benzoic aldehyde & heat. — $C_{15}H_{13}NS$.—Need.; pleas. smell of tea roses.—*Sol.* A., E., carbon disulphide, dil. hydrochl. acid.

Benzidine Merck.....C. P.c. v.—oz. 2.00

(Para-diamido-diphenyl). — Fr. azobenzol, by reduct. — $C_{12}H_{12}N_2 = NH_2(C_6H_4)_2NH_2$. — Large, shin., colorl. plates.—*Sol.*, boil. W., A., E.—*Melt.* 122° C.

*** do. Merck.** — Pure.....c. v.—oz. 1.25**Benzidine Sulphate Merck**.....C. P.c. v.—oz. 1.85

(Para-diamido-diphenyl Sulphate). — $C_{12}H_{12}N_2 \cdot H_2SO_4$. — Sm., wh. scales.—*Sol.* A.; v. sl. in W.

*** do. Merck.** — Pure.....c. v.—oz. .75**Benzile Merck**.....15 gr. vial .75

(Benzil; Dibenzoyl). — Fr. benzoin, by oxid. w. nitric acid. — $C_{14}H_{10}O_2 = C_6H_5 \cdot (CO)_2 \cdot C_6H_5$. — Transp., yellow need. or prisms.—*Sol.* E., hot A.—*Melt.* 90–92° C.—*Boil.* 340–348° C.

Benzin, from Petroleum (Benzin, U. S. P.)

(Petroleum Ether; Naphta). — Fr. petroleum distill'n.—Light, transp., colorl., volat. liq.; princip. hydrocarbons of marsh gas series & homol. comp.—*Sol.* E., oils, C.—*Boil.* 50–60° C.—Counter-irrit. & Parasiticide. — *Uses*: Chiefly in domestic practice (bronch. troubles, worms, itch, &c.).—*Techn.*, solvent; insecticide.—*Dose* 10–30 M (0.6–1.8 Cc.) in mucilage or caps.—*Caut.* Highly inflammable!

do. — *Boil.* 70–130° C

do. — *Ligroin*.—*Boil.* 120–135° C

Benzin, from Petroleum, Merck's G. R.
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Colorl., non-fluoresc.

Tests:—(Coal-tar oil or Lignite benzin:) Odor must not resemble coal tar or mustard.—(Heavy & light HC's:) Must distil between 40 & 75° C.

Benzoin Merck (not Gum Benzoin).—Cryst.

.....15 gr. vial .75

(Phenyl-benzoyl-carbinol; Bitter Almond Oil Camphor; Oxy-phenyl-benzyl-ketone). — React.-prod. benzoic aldehyde (200) potass. cyanide (20) & 50% alc. (800). — $C_{14}H_{12}O_2 = C_6H_5 \cdot CH(OH) \cdot CO \cdot C_6H_5$.—Colorl. or yellowish, frag., 6-sided prisms.—*Sol.*, hot A.—*Melt.* 135–137° C.—Antisept. — *Uses*: *Extern.*, ulc. & varic. veins.—*Appl.*, 1 part in 5 lard.

Benzol,—see *Benzene*.

Benzo-naphtol,—see *Naphtol*, *Beta*, *Benzoate*.

Benzonitrile Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.50

(Phenyl Cyanide).—Fr. benzoic acid, by lead sulphocyanate. — $C_7H_5N = C_6H_5 \cdot CN$. — Transp., colorl. oil; odor bitter almonds. — Sp. Gr. 1.023 at 0° C.—*Misc.*, all prop., A., E.—*Sol.* 100 W.—*Boil.* 190.5° C.

Benzophenone Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.50

(Diphenyl-ketone).—Fr. calc. benzoate dry distill'n.— $C_{13}H_{10}O = C_6H_5 \cdot CO \cdot C_6H_5$. — Transp., colorl. prisms.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Melt.* 48° C.—*Boil.* 306° C.

Benzopyrine,—see *Antipyrine Benzoate*.

Benzoquinone,—see *Quinone*.

Benzosol,—see *Benzoyl-guaiacol*.

Benzo-trichloride Merck.....c. b.—lb. 1.25

(Toluene, Benzenyl, or Benzoic, Trichloride; Phenyl Chloroform).—Fr. boil. toluene, by chlorine. — $C_7H_5Cl_3 = C_6H_5 \cdot CCl_3$. — Colorl., transp., h'ly refrac. liq., character. penetrat. odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.38 at 14° C.—*Boil.* 213–214° C.—*Uses*: Aniline industry.

Benzoyl Anilide,—see *Benzanilide*.

Benzoyl Chloride Merck.....C. P.—Free fr.

Chloro-Benzoyl Chloride.....c. b.—lb. 5.00

Fr. benzoic acid, by phosph. pentachloride. — $C_7H_5OCl = C_6H_5 \cdot CO \cdot Cl$.—Transp., colorl., pung. oil, vapor causes tears.—Sp. Gr. 1.21 at 19° C.—*Sol.* E., carb. disulph.—*Boil.* 194–195° C.—*Uses*: Reag. in org. anal. & synth.

*** do. Merck.** — Pure.....c. b.—lb. 2.00**Benzoyl-econine Merck**.....15 gr. vial 1.00

By-prod. of cocaine. — $C_{16}H_{19}NO_4 + 4H_2O = C_9H_{14}NO_3 \cdot C_6H_5 \cdot CO + 4H_2O$.—Transp., flat prisms.—*Melt.* 90–92° C, moist, & 188.5–189° C, dry.

Benzoyl-eugenol Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00

Fr. eugenol benzoyl chloride. — $C_{17}H_{16}O_3 = C_6H_5(OCH_3)O \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot CO$.—Large, transp., colorl. prisms, or sm. wh. cryst.—*Sol.* A., E., C., acetone.—*Melt.* 69–70.5° C.—*Uses*: Tuberculosis.

Benzoyl-guaiacol.....oz. tins.—oz. 1.30

(Guaiacol Benzoate; Benzosol).—Fr. guaiacol, w. benzoyl chloride or anhydride. — $C_{14}H_{12}O_3 = C_6H_4(OCH_3)O \cdot C_6H_5 \cdot CO$.—Colorl., cryst. pwd.; odorl; alm. tastel.—*Sol.* A., E., C.—*Melt.* 56–58° C.—Antituberc., & Intest. Antisept. — *Uses*: Phth., intest. disord. &c.—*Dose* 3–12 grains (0.194–0.78 Gm.) several t. p. d. in pill, pwd., choc. pastil., or w. peppermint-oil sugar.—*Max.* D. 40 grains (2.6 Gm.) p. day.

Benzoyl-nicotine Merck

$C_{10}H_{13}(C_7H_5O)N$.—Colorl., sl. viscid, non-cryst. alkaloid.—*Sol.*, dil. hydrochl. acid; insol. W.

Benzoyl-para-cresol

(Benzo-para-cresol; Para-cresol Benzoate).—Fr. benzoyl chloride & sodium para-cresylate; or from benzoic acid w. para-cresol, in presence of phosphorus oxychloride. — $C_{14}H_{12}O_2 = C_6H_4(CH_3)O(CO \cdot C_6H_5)$.—Prisms; pleasant ethereal odor.—*Sol.* E., C., hot A.; insol. W.—*Melt.* 70–71° C.—Antiseptic. — *Uses*: Inst. of benzoyl-guaiacol.

Benzoyl-phenylhydrazine, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00

(Symmetric Benzoyl-phenylhydrazine). — Fr. phenyl-hydrazine w. benzoyl chloride, or benzoic acid. — $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O = (C_6H_5)HN \cdot NH \cdot C_6H_5 \cdot CO$.—Antisept.

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ACONITINE.

(See page 25)

A Reliable Method of Prescribing
same.

Notoriously, the various brands of Aconitine in the market exhibit very marked differences in the strength of their physiologic action.

Dr. van Renterghem, to whom medical literature already owes a most excellent posological (dosimetrical) compendium, has subjected the following Aconitines to a series of exact therapeutic tests on his own person:

Aconitine Crystallized Merck; Aconitine Crystallized Duquesnel; Aconitine Amorphous Merck; Aconitine Amorphous Friedländer; Aconitine Amorphous Chanteaud (Granules).

The first subjective phenomena discernible appeared about 12 to 15 minutes after the ingestion of the respectively "sufficient dose" (see below). They consisted of a sensation of vermiculation or formication in the cheeks, and of prickling or tingling in the point of the tongue. Both sensations disappeared after one or two hours if the dose was not repeated.

The "sufficient dose" for this effect was found to be:

Of the two Crystallized Aconitines (Merck or Duquesnel), from 0.25 to 0.5 mg. ($\frac{1}{40}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grn.); of the Amorphous Aconitines of Merck and Chanteaud, from 10 to 15 mg. ($\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grn.); of Friedländer's Aconitine, from 200 to 300 mg. (3 to 4½ grn.)—thus showing a range of comparative degrees of potency, as from 1200 down to 1; that is, the like effect being secured from the strongest preparation by a dose only $\frac{1}{1200}$ to $\frac{1}{800}$ the size of those required of the weakest preparation tested under the name of aconitine.

Dr. van R. has repeatedly taken the following quantities of the above-mentioned various Aconitines in the course of twelve hours, in divided doses, without experiencing any grave symptoms in consequence: Aconitine Crystallized (Merck or Duquesnel), 3 to 4 mg. ($\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ grn.); Aconitine Amorphous (Merck or Chanteaud), 50 to 60 mg. ($\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 grn.); Aconitine Friedländer, 1 Gm. (15 grn.). During the experimental period Dr. v. R. attended to his practice, constantly enjoying calm nocturnal sleep, from which he awoke in the morning free from any symptoms of aconitine intoxication.

For his patients Dr. van Renterghem has, during a number of years, regularly prescribed Aconitine by the following formula:

Aconitine Cryst. Merck, 0.005 Gm. ($\frac{1}{20}$ grn.); Glycerin, 1 drop; Gentian Extract and Honey, about equal quantities of each, to make 200 pills, each weighing 0.015 Gm. ($\frac{1}{4}$ grn.).

Although the medicament has been prescribed by him in this form for a long time, not a single instance of medicinal poisoning thereby has come to his notice, and according to his copious experience, the form and combination here recommended are the safest known for the exhibition of this heroic medicament.

To be had of all Druggists.

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MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

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Benzoyl-pseudotropeine Hydrochlorate Merck

15 gr. vial 4.00

Also in 10 & 5 grain vials.

(Tropa-cocaine).—Fr. narrow-lvd. var. of Erythroxylon Coca, Lam., grown in Java; also synthet. — $C_8H_{14}NO_2C_6H_5.CO.HCl$.—Colorl. cryst.—Sol. W.—Local Anæsth.—Uses: Inst. of cocaine hydrochlorate. Solut. claimed more stable, & to have less depressing effect on heart.—Appl. 3% solut., in o. 6% sod. chloride solut.

Benzoyl-salicin,—see **Populin**.***Benzyl Chloride Merck**.—Pure.....c. b.—lb. 2.59

(Omega-chloro-toluene).—Fr. boil. toluene, by chlorine.— $C_6H_5.Cl=C_6H_4.CH_2.Cl$.—Oily liq.; arom. odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.107 at 14° C.—Boil. 178° C.—Uses: Chem. & techn.—Caut. H'y irrit. to eyes & air passages.

do. Merck.—Technical.....c. b.—lb. 1.59

Benzyl Cyanide Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.04

(Nitrile of Phenyl acetic acid).—Naturally, in garden cress & o. plants. Synth., fr. benzyl chloride, w. potass. cyanide.— $C_6H_5.N=C_6H_4.CH_2.CN$.—Liquid.—Sp. Gr. 1.0146 at 18° C.—Sol. A.—Boil. 232° C.

Benzyl Iodide Merck.—Pure.....c. v.—oz. 3.04

Fr. benzyl chloride, by hydro-iodic acid.— $C_6H_5.I=C_6H_4.CH_2.I$.—Colorl., cryst.; vapor causes tears.—Sol. E., carbon disulph.; sl. in A.—Melt. 241° C.

Benzyl Sulphide Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.04

Fr. benzyl chloride, w. potass. sulphide.— $C_6H_5.S=C_6H_4.CH_2.S$.—Trimet. tablets.—Sol. E.—Melt. 49° C.

Benzylamine Merck.....c. v.—oz. 4.50

Fr. thiobenzamide, by reduct. w. nascent hydrogen.— $C_6H_5.N=C_6H_4.CH_2.NH_2$.—Colorl. liq.; str'ly alkaline react.—Sp. Gr. 0.99 at 14° C.—Sol., all prop., W., A., E.—Boil. 184° C.

Benzylamine Hydrochlorate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 4.75

$C_6H_5.NH_2.C_6H_4.CH_2.NH_2.HCl$.—Large, colorl. leaflets, or flat tablets.—Sol. W.

Benzyl-aniline Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.29

(Benzylphenylaniline).—Fr. thiobenzanilide by reduct.— $C_{13}H_{13}N=C_6H_4.CH_2.NH(C_6H_5)$.—Four-sided prisms.—Sol. A.—Melt. 33° C.

Benzyl-benzol,—see **Diphenyl-methane**.**Benzyl-carbamide Merck**.....c. v.—oz. 4.75

(Benzyl-urea).—Fr. benzyl chloride, by potass. cyanate in alc.— $C_6H_5.N_2O=NH_2.CO.NH.CH_2.C_6H_5$.—Long, colorl. need.—Sol. W., A.—Melt. 147° C.

Benzyl-ethylaniline Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.54

Fr. ethylaniline, w. benzyl chloride.— $C_{12}H_{11}N=C_6H_4.N(C_2H_5).C_6H_4.CH_2$.

Benzylidene Acetone Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00

(Aceto-cinnamone; Methyl-cinnamyl-ketone; Methyl-styryl-ketone).—Fr. mixt. calc. cinnamate & acetate by heat.— $C_{10}H_{10}O=C_6H_4.CH:CH.CO.CH_3$.—Colorl., rectang. plates; odor of coumarin & rhubarb.—Sol. A., E., B., C.; sl. in petroleum benzin.—Melt. 42° C.

Benzylidene Chloride Merck.....c. v.—oz. .44

(Benzal, Benzylene, Chloride; Chloro-benzal).—Fr. toluene by phosph. pentachloride w. heat.— $C_6H_5.Cl=C_6H_4.CHCl_2$.—Oily liq.; faint arom. odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.27 at 0° C.—Sol. A., E.—Boil. 204° C.

Benzyl-urea,—see **Benzyl-carbamide**.**Berberine Merck**.—C. P.....c. v.—oz. 5.00Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.

(Xanthopicit).—Colored alkaloid fr. Berberis vulgaris, L., & exists in o. plants.— $2C_{20}H_{17}NO_4.9H_2O$.—Yellow need., or cryst. pwd.; bitter taste.—Sol., hot W., A.; insol. E.—Melt., ab. 140° C. (Flückiger).—Antiper., Stomachic, Tonic.—Uses: Malarial affect., amenor., enlargem. of spleen, anorexia, chr. intest. catarrh, vomiting of pregnancy, &c.—Dose: Antiper. 8-15 grains (0.52-1 Gm.); Stom. & Tonic, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 grain (0.032-0.065 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.; generally in form of one of its salts.

Berberine Carbonate Merck.—Cryst.....c. v.—oz. 7.00Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.

$C_{41}H_{34}NO_{11}=(C_{20}H_{17}NO_4)_2CO_3$.—Brownish-yellow, cryst. pwd.—Sol., hot W.—Uses, Doses, &c.: As alkaloid.

Berberine Citrate Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial .75

Yellowish, cryst. pwd.; bitter.—Sol. W.

Berberine Hydrochlorate Merck.—Cryst.....c. v.—oz. 1.84Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.

$2C_{20}H_{17}NO_4.HCl+5H_2O$.—Sm., yellow, microcryst. need.—Sol. W.

Berberine Phosphate Merck.—Cryst.....c. v.—oz. 2.04Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.

$C_{20}H_{17}NO_4.2H_3PO_4$.—Yellow, cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Most sol. salt & easiest to administer, in pills, hydro-alcoh. solut., or arom. syrup.

***Berberine Sulphate Merck**.—Cryst.....c. v.—oz. 1.24Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.

$C_{20}H_{17}NO_4.H_2SO_4$.—Yellow need.—Sol., diffic. W.; alm. insol. A.

do. Merck.—Cryst., soluble.....c. v.—oz. 2.54

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.

New soluble sulphate.—Yellow need.—Sol. W., A.

Berberine, Hydro,—see **Hydroberberine**.**Beryllium Merck**.....15 gr. vial 22.00

(Glucinum).—Metal.—Be.—Color, lustre, & hardness of steel.—Sp. Gr. 2.1.—Sol., in dil. hydrochl. acid, potash solut.; slowly in warm dil. sulphuric acid.

do. Merck.—Powder.....15 gr. vial 12.00

Beryllium Carbonate Merck.....15 gr. vial .25

(Basic Carbonate of Beryllium).—Comp. variable.—Wh. pwd.—Sol., acids.

Beryllium Chloride Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial .25

$BeCl_2+4H_2O$.—Snow-wh., cryst. mass, or colorl. need.; eas. fused & volatilized.—Sol. W., evolv. heat.

Beryllium Hydrate Merck.....15 gr. vial .25

(Hydroxide of Beryllium).— $Be(OH)_2$.—Wh. pwd.—Sol., alkalis, acids.

Beryllium Nitrate Merck.....15 gr. vial .25

$Be(NO_3)_2+8H_2O$ (Ordway).—Deliq. mass.—Sol. W., A.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Beryllium Oxide Merck.....15 gr. vial .50

BeO.—Loose, wh. infus., amorph. pwd.—Sol., acids.

Beryllium Sulphate Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial .25

(Normal Beryllium Sulphate).— $BeSO_4+4H_2O$.—Colorl., quadr., pyramid. deliq. cryst.; sweet taste.—Sol. W.—Caut. Stopper well.

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Beryllium & Potassium Fluoride Merck—15 gr. v. .35
BeF₂(KF)₂ (Berzelius).—Wh., cryst., or amorph., wh. masses.
—Sol., v. sl. in W.

Betaine Hydrochlorate Merck—15 gr. vial .75
(Trimethyl-glycoll Hydrochlorate; Oxyneurine Hydrochlorate; Lysine Hydrochlorate).—Fr. alkaloid of sugar beet; also synthet. —C₅H₁₁NO₂HCl = (CH₃)₃N.CH₂.COO.HCl. —Colorl., monoc. tablets.—Sol. W.

Beta-naphtol,—see **Naphtol, Beta**.

Betol Merck—c. v.—oz. .60
(Naphtalol; Naphto-salol; Sali-naphtol; Beta-naphtol Sali-cylate).—React.-prod., beta-naphtol sodium, phosph. oxychloride & sod. salicylate.—C₁₇H₁₂O₃=C₆H₄.OH.COOC₆H₄.—Wh. pwd.; odorl.; tastel.—Sol., boil. A.; in E., B.; insol. W., G.—Melt. 95° C.—Internal Antisep., Antizym., Antirheum.—Uses: Putrid processes of intest. tract, cystic catarrh, rheum., &c. Decomp. in intest. into salicylic acid & beta-naphtol.—Dose 4-8 grains (0.26-0.52 Gm.) 4 t. p. d. in wafers, milk, or emuls.

Bilifuscin Merck—1½ gr. vial 4.00
Bile-pigment. —C₁₄H₂₀N₂O₄(?). —Dark brown pwd.—Sol. A., alk. hydrates, glacial acetic acid; sl. in C.

Bililumin Merck—1½ gr. vial 2.00
Bile-pigment (Staedeler).—Dark brown, amorph. pwd.—Sol., sod. hydrate.

Biliprasin Merck—1½ gr. vial 4.00
Bile-pigment (Staedeler).—Prob'ly bilifuscin & biliverdin.—Dark green pwd.—Sol. A.

Bilirubin Merck—1½ gr. vial 4.00
(Biliphæin; Bilifulvin; Cholepyrrhin; Hematoïdin).—Prln. pigment of bile.—C₁₄H₁₈N₂O₃ (Staedeler, Maly.).—Orange-red pwd.—Sol. C., B., acids & alkali; sl. in A.

Biliverdin Merck—1½ gr. vial 4.00
Bile-pigment; fr. oxid'n bilirubin.—C₈H₈NO₂. —Dark green, amorph. pwd.—Sol. A., wood A., glacial acetic acid, concentr. sulphuric acid.

Birch Tar,—see **Oil, Birch, Crude**.

Bismarck Brown,—see **(Dye) Brown, Bismarck**.

Bismuth Merck—C. P.—lb. 3.00
Pure metal.—Bi.—Grayish-wh., w. reddish tinge, hard, brittle; bright metal lustre.—Sp. Gr. 9.823 at 12° C.—Sol., aqua regia, nitric, & hot sulphuric acids.—Melt. 286.3° C.—Uses: Pharm.

do. Merck.—C. P., powder—lb. 3.50
Steel-gray pwd.

do. Merck.—Pure, gran., free fr. Arsenic—lb. 1.60
Nearly C. P.

* do. Merck.—About 98%—lb. 1.50
Cont. some lead, iron, & copper, traces arsenic, antimony, & tellurium, rarely selenium.—Uses: Techn.

Bismuth Acetate Merck—c. v.—oz. .44
Bi (C₂H₃O₂)₃.—Wh. pwd.—Loses acetic acid on expos., espec. when warm.—Sol., acetic acid.

Bismuth Albuminate Merck—c. v.—oz. .54
Wh., or light-gray pwd.—9% bismuth.—Uses: Choleraic or crampy symp. in stom. or intest.—Dose 5-15 grains (0.32-0.97 Gm.) 3 or 4 t. p. d.

Bismuth Benzoate Merck—C. P.—c. v.—oz. .41
Bi(C₇H₅O₂)₃.—Wh., tastel. pwd.—27% of benzoic acid. —Sol. mineral acids; insol. W.—Antisep.—Uses: Intern., gastro-intest. dis.—Extern., like iodoform on wounds, &c.—Dose 5-15 grains (0.32-0.97 Gm.).

Bismuth Beta-naphtolate—c. v.—oz. 1.00
2Bi(C₁₀H₇O₃) + Bi₂O₃(Thoms). —Light-brown, insol. pwd.; odorl.—80% bismuth trioxide.—Antisep., like salol.—Uses: Affect. of intest.—Dose 15-30 grains (0.97-1.94 Gm.).

Bismuth Bismuthate Merck—c. v.—oz. .84
(Bismuth Peroxide).—Bi₂O₃+Bi₂O₃.—Heavy, gray-wh pwd.; loses oxygen by heat; decomp. by acids.

Bismuth Borate Merck—c. v.—oz. .84
BiBO₃.—Wh. pwd.—Intest. antisep.

Bismuth Boro-salicylate Merck—c. v.—oz. .74
Gray-wh., amorph. pwd.; decomp. by W.

Bismuth Bromide Merck—g. s. v.—oz. .67
(Bismuth Tribromide).—BiBr₃.—Golden-yellow, deliq. cryst., or yellow, cryst. mass; decomp. by W.—Sol. E.—Caut. Keep dry.

Bismuth Butyrate Merck—g. s. v.—oz. 1.07
Bi(C₄H₇O₂)₃.

Bismuth Camphorate Merck—c. v.—oz. 1.54
Bi₂(C₁₀H₁₄O₄)₃.—Wh. pwd.

Bismuth Carbolate Merck—c. v.—oz. .94
(Bismuth Phenylate or Phenate; Phenol-bismuth).—Bi(OH)₂.C₆H₅O (B. Fischer).—Grayish-wh. pwd.; alm. odorl. & tastel.—80% Bi₂O₃. —Antisep.—Uses: Intern., intest. antisep.—Extern., inst. of iodoform.—Dose 5-15 grains (0.32-0.97 Gm.).

Bismuth Chloride Merck—g. s. v.—oz. .82
(Bismuth Trichloride).—BiCl₃.—Wh., v. deliq. cryst.; readily volat.—Sol., in sm. quant. W.; much W. prod. oxychloride.—Melt. 227° C.—Incomp., with W.—Caut. Keep dry.

Bismuth Chromate Merck—c. v.—oz. .74
Bi₂O₃2CrO₃ (Lowe; Muir).—Orange-yellow, amorph. pwd.—Uses: Pigment.

Bismuth Chrysophanate
(Dermol).—Bi(C₁₂H₅O₄)₂.Bi₂O₃ (Trojesen).—Yellow, amorph. pwd.—Sol., nitric or sulphuric acid; insol. ordinary solvents.—Siccative Dermic, like dermatol.—Uses: Skin diseases (chiefly psoriasis).—Appl. 5-20% oint.

Bismuth Citrate Merck—U. S. P.—c. v.—oz. .22
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Fr. boil. bismuth subnitrate in solut. citric acid.—BiC₆H₅O₇. —Wh., micro-cryst., or amorph. pwd.; free fr. nitrates; odorl.; tastel.—Sol., amm., solut. of alkali citrates.—Stomachic & Astring.—Uses: Diar., dyspep., &c.—Dose 1-3 grains (0.065-0.194 Gm.).—Caut. Keep dry, from light, well stoppered.

Bismuth Dithio-salicylate,—see **Thioform**.

Bismuth Hydrate Merck—Pure—c. v.—oz. .29
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

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Tests:—See "Bismuth Subnitrate, Merck's G. R."

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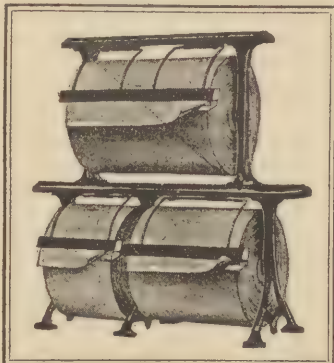
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Bi(IO ₃) ₃ .—Heavy, wh. pwd.— <i>Sol.</i> , sl. in nitric acid.	
Bismuth Iodide Merckg. s. v.—oz.	.77
(Bismuth Tri-iodide).—BiI ₃ .—Grayish-black, metal., glist. <i>cryst.</i> — <i>Sol.</i> , potass. iodide solut.	
Bismuth Lactate Merckc. v.—oz.	.74
BiH(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂ .—Wh., <i>cryst. crusts</i> , or pwd.— <i>Sol.</i> , sl. in W.— <i>Uses</i> : As bismuth sub-nitrate.— <i>Dose</i> 5-15 grains (0.32-0.97 Gm.).	
Bismuth Lactophosphate Merckc. v.—oz.	.79
Wh., micro- <i>cryst. pwd.</i> — <i>Sol.</i> , v. sl. W	
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Yellow pwd.	
Bismuth Nitrate Merck .— <i>Cryst.</i> ..g. s. v.—oz.	.22
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.	
(Bismuth Ter-nitrate, or Trinitrate; Normal Bismuth Nitrate).—Bi(NO ₃) ₃ ·5H ₂ O.— <i>Lustr.</i> , clear, colorl., <i>hygros. cryst.</i> ; acid taste; changed to sub-nitrate by W.— <i>Sol.</i> , acids, G.— <i>Astring.</i> , <i>Antisep.</i> — <i>Uses</i> : Phth. diar., &c.; also techn.— <i>Dose</i> 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).	
Bismuth Oleate ,—see Oleate, Bismuth.	
Bismuth Oxalate Merckc. v.—oz.	.49
Bi ₂ (C ₂ O ₄) ₃ ·15H ₂ O.—Wh., granular pwd.	
Bismuth Oxybromide Merckg. s. v.—oz.	1.07
(Bismuthyl Bromide).—BiOBr.—Yellowish-white pwd.	
Bismuth Oxycarbonate ,—see Bismuth Sub-carbonate.	
Bismuth Oxychloride Merckc. b.—lb.	2.58
Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.	
(Bismuthyl Chloride; Pearl White).—BiOCl.—Wh., <i>lustr.</i> , <i>cryst. pwd.</i> — <i>Sol.</i> , hydrochl. acid.— <i>Uses</i> : Face powders, pigment, &c.	
Bismuth Oxyiodide Merckc. v.—oz.	.39
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.	
(Bismuth Subiodide).—BiOI.—Brownish-red, amorph., <i>insol. pwd.</i> ; odorl.; <i>tastel.</i> —67% bismuth trioxide.— <i>Antisep.</i> — <i>Uses</i> : <i>Extern.</i> , on suppurat. wounds, ulc., in skin dis., gonorr., &c.— <i>Intern.</i> , gastric ulc., typh. fever, & dis. muc. membr.— <i>Dose</i> 1½-3 grains (0.097-0.194 Gm.) 8 t. p. d. in mixture, powder, or capsule.— <i>Appl.</i> , like iodoform; in gonorr. in 1:1000. inj.	
Bismuth Oxyiodo-gallatec. v.—oz.	1.50
(Airol).—C ₂ H ₃ (OH) ₂ COOBi.—Grayish-green, bulky pwd.; odorl.; <i>tastel.</i> ; permanent in light; changes to red in damp.— <i>Sol.</i> , alkal. solut.; dil. mineral acids. Decomp. by W.— <i>Antisepic</i> , like aristol.— <i>Uses</i> : <i>Extern.</i> , dust-pwd. on wounds, ulc. chancres, &c.; also oint.	
Bismuth, Pancreatized, Merckc. v.—oz.	.54
Yellowish-white pwd.—10% bismuth trioxide.— <i>Astring.</i> , <i>Antisep.</i> — <i>Uses & Doses</i> : Like bismuth subnitrate.	
Bismuth, Peptonized, Merckc. v.—oz.	.49
(Bismuthated Peptone).—Yellow to grayish-yellow, soluble bismuth comp.— <i>Uses</i> : Dyspep., gastralgia, &c.; 3.5% bismuth trioxide.— <i>Stomachic.</i> — <i>Dose</i> 30-80 grains (1.95-5.2 Gm.), 2 or 3 t. p. d.	
Bismuth Permanganate Merckc. v.—oz.	1.29
Bi(MnO ₄) ₃ .—Black, bulky pwd.— <i>Sol.</i> , dil. acids.— <i>Antisep.</i> — <i>Uses</i> : <i>Extern.</i> , dusting powder for wounds, & ulc., for combined effect, bismuth & permang. acid.	
Bismuth Phosphate Merckc. v.—oz.	.44
BiPO ₄ .—Wh. pwd.	

Bismuth Propionate Merck .—Pure.c. v.—oz.	1.69
Bi(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₃ (?).—Wh. amorph. pwd.	
Bismuth Pyrogallate Merckc. v.—oz.	1.79
(Helcosol).—Fr. action of 1 part pyrogallic acid on 2 bismuth carbonate.—(C ₂ H ₃ [OH] ₂)O ₂ BiOH.—Yellow, amorph. pwd.; odorl.; <i>tastel.</i> —48% Bi ₂ O ₃ .— <i>Sol.</i> , sl. in v. dil. hydrochl. acid; <i>insol.</i> W., A.— <i>Intern.</i> & <i>Extern.</i> <i>Antisepic</i> , like salol, & like dermatol.— <i>Uses</i> : <i>Intern.</i> , as intest. antisept.— <i>Extern.</i> , in skin dis., &c.— <i>Dose</i> 5-15 grains (0.32-0.97 Gm.) in pwd. or tablets.— <i>Appl.</i> As dermatol.	
Bismuth, Resorcinated, Merckc. v.—oz.	.84
Fr. bismuthous oxide & resorcin; comp. variable.—Yellowish-brown pwd.—40% of Bi ₂ O ₃ (?).	
* Bismuth Salicylate Merck .—64% Bi ₂ O ₃ ..	
c. v.—oz.	.24
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.	
(Basic Salicylate of Bismuth).—Bi(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂ ·Bi ₂ O ₃ .—Wh., bulky, micro- <i>cryst. pwd.</i> —64% of bismuth trioxide, free fr. subnitrate.— <i>Sol.</i> acids, alkalies.— <i>Extern.</i> & <i>Intest.</i> <i>Antisep.</i> & <i>Astring.</i> — <i>Uses</i> : <i>Intern.</i> phth. diar., summer complaint, typhoid, &c.— <i>Extern.</i> , like iodoform.— <i>Dose</i> 5-15 grains (0.32-0.97 Gm.).	
do. Merck .—40% Bi ₂ O ₃c. v.—oz.	.19
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.	
(Acid Salicylate of Bismuth).—Bulky, wh. pwd.—40% bismuth trioxide.—Loses salicylic acid when treated w. ether or alcohol.— <i>Intest.</i> <i>Astring.</i> & <i>Antisep.</i> — <i>Uses</i> : Dyspep., catarrh, enteritis, cyst., & dis. of alimentary canal.— <i>Dose</i> 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).	
Bismuth Sub-benzoate Merckc. v.—oz.	.41
(Basic Benzoate of Bismuth).—Approx.: Bi(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂ ·Bi(OH) ₃ .—Wh. pwd.—On ignit., resid.; 65-70% of Bi ₂ O ₃ .— <i>Antisep.</i> like iodoform.— <i>Uses</i> : As dust. pwd. for syph. ulc., &c	
Bismuth Sub-carbonate Merck .—U. S. P.	
c. b.—lb.	2.45
Also in ½, & ¼ lbs.	
("Carbonate," or Oxycarbonate, of Bismuth).—Approx.: (BiO)CO ₂ .—Wh., <i>insol.</i> , <i>tastel.</i> pwd.— <i>Stomachic.</i> <i>Astring.</i> , &c.— <i>Uses</i> : <i>Intern.</i> , Diar., vomit., & dis. condit. of alim. canal.— <i>Extern.</i> , face pwd.— <i>Dose</i> 5-30 grains (0.33-1.95 Gm.).	
Bismuth Subgallate ,—see Dermatol.	
Bismuth Subiodide ,—see Bismuth Oxy-iodide.	
Bismuth Subnitrate Merck .—U. S. P. —	
C. P., light powderc. b.—lb.	1.68
Also in ½ & ¼ lbs.	
(Magistery of Bismuth).—Approx.: BiNO ₃ ·H ₂ O.—Wh., micro- <i>cryst. pwd.</i> —On ignit., resid. 79-82% Bi ₂ O ₃ .— <i>Sol.</i> , acids.— <i>Antisep.</i> , <i>Astring.</i> — <i>Uses</i> : <i>Intern.</i> , subacute gastr., pyrosis, gastral., irrit. condit. of intest., diar., dysent., &c.— <i>Extern.</i> , acute & chronic moistecz., herpes, zoster, ulc., fiss., excoriat., gonorr., leucorr., &c.— <i>Dose</i> 5-40 grains (0.32-2.6 Gm.) in pwd., or w. liquids, but not pill.	
do. Merck .—C. P., tablets....c. b.—lb.	1.78
Bismuth Subnitrate Merck's G. R.	
—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —	
Very lightc. b.—lb.	2.08
Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.	
BiNO ₃ ·Bi(HO) ₃ .	
Tests :—(As): 1 Gm. incin.; res. Marsh test: no As in ½ h.—(CO ₂ , Pb, &c.): 0.5 Gm. diss. cold in 25 Cc. dil.	

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the **MERCK** Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: **MERCK!**
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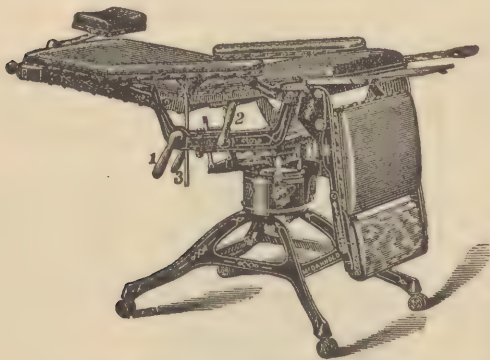
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- H_2SO_4 (1:5): no CO_2 ; solut. pt. 1, supersat. w. Amm.: filtrate colorl.; solut. pt. 2, dil. with W.; ppt. w. H_2S ; evap. filtrate: no wghble. res.—(*Chloride*, H_2SO_4), 0.5 Gm. dias. in 5 Cc. HNO_3 , clear solut.; solut. pt. 1, add 0.5 Cc. AgNO_3 : no chg., or max. react. opal.; or solut. pt. 2, add. dil. Ba(NO_3)₂: no chg.—(NH_3): heat w. exo. NaOH: none.
- Bismuth Sulphate Merck**..... c. v.—oz. .54
(Bismuth Trisulphate).— $\text{Bi}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$.—Amorph., wh. pwd.; decomp. by W.—*Sol.*, nitric acid.—*Caut.* Keep dry.
- Bismuth Sulphide Merck**..... c. v.—oz. .59
 Bi_2S_3 .—Blackish-brown pwd.—*Sol.*, nitric & boll. conc. hydrochl. acids.
- Bismuth Sulpho-carbolate Merck**... c. v.—oz. .79
(Bismuth Sulpho-phenate).—Pale reddish pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Antisept.*
- *Bismuth Tannate Merck**..... c. v. oz. .24
Yellow pwd.—*Astring.*, *Antisept.*—*Uses*: Relaxed condit. muc. membr. alim. canal; dysent., diar., &c.—*Dose* 10-30 grains (0.65-1.94 Gm.); children, this quantity per day.
- do. Merck.—Tablets..... c. v.—oz. .29
- Bismuth Tartrate Merck**..... c. v.—oz. .59
 $\text{Bi}_2(\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6)_3 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. pwd.
- Bismuth Tetroxide Merck**..... c. v.—oz. 1.29
By oxid'n bismuth trioxide.— Bi_2O_4 .—Heavy, yellowish-brown pwd.—*Sp. Gr.* 5.6.
- Bismuth Tribromo-carbolate Merck**.. c. v.—oz. .99
(Tribromophenol-bismuth; Bismuth Tribromo-phenate).—Approx.: $\text{Bi}_2\text{O}_3(\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{Br}_3\text{OH})(\text{B. Fischer})$.—Yellow, neut., insol. pwd.; odorl.; tastel.—57-61% of Bi_2O_3 .—*Intest.* *Antisept.*—*Uses*: Cholera, Asia. cholera, typh. fever, & inflam. condit. of muc. membr. *intest.*—*Dose* 8-15 grains (0.52-0.97 Gm.).—*Max. D.* per day 90 grains (5.85 Gm.).
- Bismuth Trioxide Merck**—C. P. c. v.—oz. .54
(Bismuthous Oxide).— Bi_2O_3 .—Heavy, yellow pwd.—*Sol.*, acids.—*Uses*, *Doses*, &c. Like bismuth subnitrate.—*Incomp.*, alkalies, W. in excess.
- Bismuth Tungstate Merck**..... c. v.—oz. 1.04
(Bismuth Wolframate).—Wh. pwd.; easily decomp.
- Bismuth Valerianate Merck**..... c. v.—oz. .59
 $\text{Bi}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{O}_2)_3, 2\text{Bi}(\text{OH})_3(?)$.—Wh. pwd.; odor of valerianic acid.—*Sol.*, dil. hydrochl. or nitric acid; insol. W. or A.—*Sedative*, *Antispasm.*—*Uses*: Cephalal., neural., cardial., epilepsy, chorea, &c.—*Dose* 1-3 grains (0.065-0.149 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.
- Bismuth & Ammonium Chloride**
Double salt of bismuth trichloride & amm. chloride.— $\text{BiCl}_3 \cdot 8\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$.
- Bismuth & Ammonium Citrate Merck**—U. S. P.
..... c. v.—oz. .22
Also in r , $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Comp. variable.—Pearly, shin., transp. scales; sl'y acid, metal. taste; opaque on expos.—*Sol.* W.; sl. in A.—*Stomachic* & *Astring.*—*Uses*: Dyspepsia, irritable stomach, diar., &c.—*Dose* 1-3 grains (0.065-0.194 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep fr. light, well stoppered.
- Bismuth & Cerium Oxalate Merck**.. c. v.—oz. .64
 $\text{BiCe}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_2$.
- Bismuth & Cerium Salicylate Merck**.. c. v.—oz. .64
Wh. pwd.—*Antisept.*, *Antirheum.*—*Uses*: *Intest.* & rheumat. affect.
- Bismuth & Potassium Tartrate Merck**.. c. v.—oz. .29
 $\text{BiKC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.
- Bismuth & Sodium Benzoate Merck**.. c. v.—oz. .54
Wh. pwd.—*Intest.* *Antisept.*—*Uses*: Dis. of alim. tract & to ulc., &c.
- Bismuth & Sodium Iodide Merck**... g. s. v—oz. 1.87
 $\text{BiI}_3 \cdot 4\text{NaI}$.—Red cryst.; decomp. by water.—*Sol.*, dil. acids.—*Alter.*, *Antisept.*
- Bismuth & Sodium Phospho-salicylate**
(Bismuthol).—Wh., cryst. pwd.; odorl.; agre. taste.—*Antisept.*, *Astring.*—*Uses*: *Extern.*, cuts, burns, purulent wounds, ulc. tuberc. or syph. sores, skin dis., gonorr., &c.—*Appl.* in 10-30% oint. or dust.-pwd. (with talc) 1-4% solut.
- Bismuth & Sodium Salicylate Merck**.. c. v.—oz. .64
Wh., bulky pwd.; decomp. by water.—*Antisept.*, *Disinf.*, *Antirheum.*—*Uses*: *Intest.* dis. & rheum. affect.
- Biuret Merck**..... c. v.—oz. 5.00
(Allophanamide).—Fr. urea by heat.— $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{NH}_2 \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{NH} \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{NH}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., cryst. needl.; decomp. by heat into ammonia & cyanuric acid.—*Sol.*, hot W.—*Melt.* 190°C , w. decomp.
- Bixin Merck**—C. P. c. v.—oz. 4.50
Fr. seeds Bixa Orellana, L. (Annatto).— $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_6$.—Dark red pwd.; or minute, red scales.—*Sol.* C., hot A.; sl. E.—*Melt.* 176°C .—*Uses*: Dye.
- Black Precipitate**,—see Mercury Oxide, Black, or Hahnemann's
- Blood, Albumen**,—see Albumen from Blood.
- Blood, Bullock's, Merck**—Dry powder.. c. b.—lb. 1.49
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.
Dark, reddish-brown pwd.—*Uses*: Techn.
- Blue, Berlin**,—see Iron Ferrocyanide.
- Blue, Bremen**,—see Copper Carbonate.
- Blue Mass**,—see Mass, Blue.
- Blue Ointment**,—see Ointment, Mercurial.
- Blue Vitriol**,—see Copper Sulphate.
- Boldin Glucoside**
(Boldo-glucin).—Fr. *Peumus Boldus*, Molina.—Leaves cont. 3%.— $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{52}\text{O}(?)$.—Syrupy liq.—*Sol.* A.—*Cholag.*, *Diur.*, *Tonic.*—*Uses*: Dis. of liver & rheum.—*Dose* 1-3 grains (0.065-0.194 Gm.). 5 or 6 t. p. d., in caps.
- Boldine Alkaloid Merck**..... 15 gr. vial 3.00
Fr. *Peumus Boldus*, Molina.—Greenish-wh., alkal., bitter pwd.—*Sol.* A., E., C.; alm. insol. W.—*Hypn.*—*Uses*: *Insom.*—*Dose* $\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.002-0.0065 Gm.).
- Bone Ash**,—see Calcium Phosphate, Tribasic, Crude.
- Bone Black**,—see Charcoal, Animal.
- Boral**,—see Aluminum Borotartrate.
- Borax**,—see Sodium Borate.
- Borneol Merck**..... c. v.—oz. 1.75
(Borneo, or Malayan, Camphor; Bornyl Alcohol; Camphol).—Fr. *Dryobalanops aromatica*, Gaert., or fr. ordinary camphor by sod. or potass. alcoholate.— $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{O} = \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{17} \cdot \text{OH}$.—Wh., transl. subst.; pecul., peppery odor; burning taste. Less volat. than ordinary camphor.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.011.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Melt.* 203 – 204°C .—*Boil.* 212°C .—*Stim.*, *Antisept.*—*Uses*: *Extern.*, antisept. appl. sores, headache, &c.—*Techn.*, incense.

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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

DIGITOXIN.

(See page 82)

Cardiac Tonic.
Superseding Digitalis.

Digitoxin is the most active glucoside contained in *Digitalis purpurea*. Until quite recently Digitoxin was in use only to a very limited extent, on account of its extraordinarily strong action, but is now believed to have a great future before it, because of its unvarying composition and uniform action. There are many authorities who look upon it as the best digitalis preparation for medicinal use.

It was particularly Masius, of Liège, who recommended Digitoxin on the strength of the clinical experiments he conducted with the Merck preparation (*Bull. de l'Acad. royale de Méd.*, 1893 and 1894). According to the experience of this author, Digitoxin Merck possesses a positive, quick, and energetic action. Accessory effects such as gastric disturbances are seldom observed, and, if they appear, they are insignificant. The action sometimes shows after 12, but generally not before 24, hours. The cyanosis and the respiratory disturbances of cardiac diseases disappear very often by this time, the pulse becomes stronger and regular, and the general health improves; the diuresis also increases considerably, sometimes up to 4 liters daily. The action of Digitoxin generally lasts 8 to 10 days. In pneumonia and typhoid a favorable influence is exercised on the pulse and temperature.

Masius prescribes Digitoxin as follows:

Digitoxin Merck,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1½ grn.
Alcohol (90%),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 fl. dr.
Distilled Water,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24½ fl. oz.
Sugar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 oz.

(2½ fl. dr. of this mixture contain ¼ grn. of Digitoxin Merck.)

Two and a half fluid ounces of this solution are mixed with 6 fl. dr. of syrup, and this mixture is taken in the course of a day, in three portions at intervals of four hours; the single dose thus amounts to 1½ grn.

Corin recently (*Le Scalpel*, 1895, April 14) drew attention to the fact that with the various glucosides obtained from digitalis, much depends principally on the method of administration. It was not, he said, merely a

H-86-12

Continued on page 54a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

***Boroglycerin Merck.—N. F.—Dried...c. b.—lb. 1.60**

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Glyceryl Borate; Glycerite, or Glyceride, of Boric Acid).—Fr. boric acid (2), by heat. w. glycerin (3).— $C_3H_5BO_3$.—Wh., transp., glossy, brittle, & hygroscopic masses.—*Sol.*, hot W.; changes into glycerin & boric acid.—*Antisept.*, *Preserv.*—*Uses*: Intern., antisept.—*Techn.*, preserv. fruit & o. food.—*Dose* 30-90 grains (1.94-5.83 Gm.).

do. Merck.—Syrupy.....c. b.—lb. 1.09

Sw., syr. liq.—*Antisept.*—*Uses*: Fruit & food preservative.

***Boron Merck.—Amorph.....15 gr. vial 2.00**

Non-met. element.—*Bo.*—Brown pwd.; ignites in air.

do. Merck.—Cryst.....15 gr. vial 4.50

Exceed. hard, brown, or reddish-yellow to black, cryst.—*Uses*: *Techn.*, inst. of diamond in glass-cut. & gem-polish.

Brayerin,—see *Koussein*.

Brazilein

(Brasilin).—By oxid'g brazilin in pres. alkali.— $C_{16}H_{12}O_6 + H_2O$.—Minute cryst.; gray lustre; or reddish-brown pwd. *Solut.*, yellowish-pink & fluoresc. green.—*Sol.*, hot W.—*Uses*: Dye.

Brazilin Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.77

(Brasilin).—Fr. *Cesalpinia echinata*, Lam. (Brazil wood), or *Cesalpinia Sappan*, L. (Sapanwood).— $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$.—Transp., sulphur-yellow cryst.; turns orange in air & light.—*Sol.* W., A., E.—*Antipyr.*—*Uses*: Chiefly as a dye.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered, fr. air & light.

Brimstone,—see *Sulphur*, fused.

Brom-acetanilide, Mono-, Merck...c. v.—oz. 1.25

(Monobromated Acetanilide; Monobrom-phenylacetamide; Asepsin; Antiseptin).—Fr. acetanilide in glacial acetic acid, by bromine.— $C_6H_5BrNO = C_6H_4Br.NH(C_2H_3O)$.—Sm. needl., odorl.; tastel.—*Sol.* A., E.; sl. in G.—*Melt.* 164.4° C.—*Anod.*, *Anal.*, *Antipyr.*, *Antisept.*—*Uses*: Neural., rheumat., pneum., typh. fever, phth.—*Extern.*, wounds; salve, supposit. in piles.—*Dose* 1-8 grains (0.065-0.52 Gm.).

Bromal Merck.—Anhydrous.....oz. 2.00

(Tribrom-acetaldehyde).—Fr. alc., by bromine.— $C_2Br_3HO = CBr_3.CHO$.—Pung., heavy, oily liq.; forms hydrate with W.—*Sp. Gr.* 3.84.—*Boil.* 174° C.

Bromal Hydrate Merck.—Cryst.....oz. 2.50

Fr. bromal & water.— $CBr_3.CH(OH)_2$.—Wh., deliq. cryst.; chloral odor; pung. taste.—*Sol.* W., A., E., C., G.—*Melt.* 53.5° C.—*Antispasmod.*, *Sed.*, & *Hypn.*—*Uses*: Epilepsy, chorea, & insom.—*Dose* 3-15 grains (0.2-0.97 Gm.), in solut.—*Incomp.*, alkaloids.

Bromalin Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.25

(Brom-ethyl-formin; Hexa-methylene-tetramine-bromethylate).— $C_6H_{12}N_4C_2H_3Br$.—Colorl. laminae, or wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Melt.* 200° C.—Nerve Sedative, Anti-epileptic.—*Uses*: As substitute for potass. bromide.—*Dose* 30-60 grains (1.95-3.9 Gm.) several t. p. d., in wafers or sweet. water.

Bromamide

(Tribromaniline Hydrobromate).— $C_6H_4Br_3N = C_6H_4Br_3.N.HBr$.—Colorl., odorl., tastel need.—*Sol.* C., E., oils, hot A.; insol. W.—*Melt.* 117.2° C.—*Volat.* 154.4° C.—*Antipyr.*, *Antirheum.*, *Anal.*—*Uses*: Rheum. fever, chr. artic. rheum., neural. & nephr. dropsy.—*Dose*, ab. 10 grains (0.65 Gm.) several t. p. d.

Bromine Merck.—U.S.P.—Free fr. Sulphuric

Acid.....g. s. v. & tin case.—oz. .25

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Halogen element.—*Br.*—V. dark, reddish-brown liq.; solid at minus 7° C.; v. irrit. vapor, oxid'g org. bodies.—*Sp. Gr.* 3.187.—*Sol.*, solut. of alkali bromide, C., 30 W.—*Boil.* 63° C.—*Alter.*, *Lymph.* *Stim.*, *Caustic*, *Stim.* *Antisept.*—*Uses*: Intern., laryng., diphth., or membr. croup, bronchocele, scrof. tumors, syphilis, &c.—*Extern.*, gangrene, uter. cancer, chancroids, hæmorrhoids.—*Dose* 1-3 M (0.065-0.2 Cc.), well dil.—*Appl.*: *Caust.*, pure or in 1:1-3 A. or G. antisept., $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ washes or oily paints.—*Antid.*, inhal. of ammonia.—*Caut.* Poison! Burns & blisters if strong. Keep sealed, glass stoppered. When working w. bromine, always keep ammonia water within reach.

Bromine Merck's G. R.—g.s.v. & tin case.—oz. .30
—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Sp. Gr. 3.1872.—*Melt.*: 7.3° C.—*Boil.*: 59° C.

Tests: —(*Res.*) evap. in porcelain: none.—(*Cl & I*;) see "Acid, Hydrobromic, Merck's G. R."—(*S*;) diss. in exc. amm.; evap. & dry on W.-b.; rediss. in W.; add HCl & BaCl₂; no chg.—(*Bromoform*, *Carbon Bromide*;) solut. in amm. as above: clear.

Bromine Chloride Merck....I oz. sealed tube .79

(Chlorine Bromide).—BrCl (below 10° C.).—Reddish-yellow, mobile, v. volat. liq.; vapors irrit. eyes. Begins to lose chlorine 10° C.—*Caustic*.—*Uses*: In cancer, both intern. & extern.—*Caut.* Irritating vapors. Keep well stoppered.

Bromine Cyanide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 3.00

(Cyanogen Bromide).—BrCN.—Colorl., pung., irrit. need. or cubes.—*Sol.* W.—*Melt.*, about 53° C.

Bromine Iodide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .85

(Iodine Bromide).—IBr₃.—Dark brown liq.—*Sol.* W.—*Antisept.*—*Uses*: $\frac{1}{10}$ solut. as diphth. gargle.

Bromo-antipyrine, *Mono*,—see *Bromopyrine*.

Bromoform Merck.—C. P....c. v.—oz. .30

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Tribromo-methane; Methenyl Tribromide; Formyl Tribromide).—Fr. acetone w. bromine.— $CHBr_3$.—Colorl., heavy liq.; odor & taste sim. to chloroform.—*Sp. Gr.* 2.904 at 15° C.—*Sol.* A., E.; alm. insol. W.—*Melt.* 7.8° C.—*Boil.* 151° C.—*Anæsth.*, *Nervine*, *Sed.*—*Uses*: Chiefly whoop. cough; not safe as anæsthetic.—*Dose* 2-30 drops in solut. or emuls. Children, as many drops as age in years, 3 to 5 t. p. d.; babies, 1-2 drops, 2 to 4 t. p. d.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Bromol,—see *Tribromophenol*.

Bromo-methane,—see *Methyl Bromide*.

Bromo-propylene,—see *Allyl Bromide*.

Bromopyrine Merck.....c. v.—oz. 4.50

(Mono-brom-antipyrine).— $C_{11}H_{11}BrN_2O$.—Wh., cryst. need.—*Sol.* A., C., hot W.—*Melt.* 114° C.—*Antipyr.*, *Antisept.*

Brucine Merck.—C.P., cryst.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 2.75

Fr. *Nux-vomica* & *Ignatia* seeds.— $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4 + 4H_2O$.—Wh., light, cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* A., C.—*Melt.* 105° C., hydrated; 178° C., anhydrous.—Nerve Tonic like strychnine, but much milder.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{12}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.005-0.03 Gm.), with care, in pills or solution.—*Max. D.* $\frac{3}{4}$ grain (0.05 Gm.), single; 3 grains (0.3 Gm.), p. day.—*Antid.*, chloral; chloroform; tannic acid.

*** do. Merck.—Pure, cryst.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 1.75**
Cont. trace of strychnine.

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question of administering the Digitoxin in a solution, but one must also take care that the Digitoxin, once dissolved, does not again become insoluble on coming into contact with the fluids of the body. In the following manner a solution may be prepared which does not yield a precipitate either on the addition of water or with physiological salt-solution or serum :

Digitoxin Merck,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grn.
Chloroform,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 min.
Alcohol (90%),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 fl. dr.
Distilled Water,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	To make 5 fl. oz.

To be taken in 3 doses.

The investigations of Masius and Corin have a valuable supplement in the paper recently published by Wenzel (*Centralblatt f. innere Medicin*, 1895, No. 19), who administered Digitoxin Merck in the form of enemas in the municipal hospital Magdeburg-Sudenburg, which is under the superintendence of Prof. Dr. Unverricht. When the Digitoxin is exhibited in this manner, the disturbances in the digestive canal can be very much reduced or even almost entirely avoided, while at the same time the cardiac action of the Digitoxin is very strongly in evidence. The treatment with Digitoxin would, according to Wenzel, seem to promise success in defects of the heart and myocarditis when other medicaments, even infusion of digitalis, have failed. The patients received the Digitoxin in the following solution:

Digitoxin Merck,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{8}$ grn.
Alcohol,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$2\frac{1}{8}$ fl. dr.
Distilled Water,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	To make 7 fl. oz.

After previously applying a cleansing enema, $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. of this solution was added to a lukewarm enema containing $3\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. of water, at first three times, later twice, and lastly once, a day. The patient thus received $\frac{1}{10}$ grn. of Digitoxin per dose.

To make the dosage of Digitoxin more convenient, Merck has recently, at the instance of Prof. Dr. Unverricht, prepared tablets, each containing $\frac{1}{40}$ grn. of Digitoxin, and perfectly soluble in water, to which the proper quantity of alcohol has been added. The medium dose for one enema is 2 of these tablets.

To be had of all Druggists.

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Brucine Merck G. R...... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 3.50
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Tests:—Sm. wh. cryst., eas. sol. cold A.; melt. 178° C (after dehydration 105° C).

Brucine Hydrobromate Merck $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 1.75
 $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4 \cdot HBr$.—Sm., wh. cryst.—Sol. W.—Uses, Doses, &c. As alkaloid; but preferable, because more soluble.

Brucine Hydrochlorate Merck $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 1.75
 $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4 \cdot HCl$.—Sm., wh. cryst.—Sol. W.—Uses & Doses: As Brucine.

Brucine Nitrate Merck..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 1.75
 $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4 \cdot HNO_3 + 3H_2O$.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W.—Uses & Doses: As Brucine.

Brucine Phosphate Merck..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 1.75
 $(C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4)_2H_3PO_4$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Uses & Doses: As Brucine.

Brucine Sulphate Merck..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 1.75
 $(C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4)_2H_2SO_4 + 3H_2O$.—Wh., microsc. cryst.—Sol. W., A.—Uses & Doses: As Brucine.

Bryonin Merck.....15 gr. vial .50
Fr. root *Bryonia alba*, L., & *B. dioica*, L.— $C_{48}H_{80}O_{19}$ (?).—Amorph., bitter pwd.—Sol. W., A.—Physiol. inactive.

Bulbocapnine Merck—C. P., cryst. 15 gr. vial 2.50
Princip. alkaloid fr. *Corydalis tuberosa*, De C.— $C_{24}H_{38}N_2O_7$ (Freund).—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. A. C.—Melt. 199° C.

Bulbocapnine Hydrochlorate Merck.—Cryst.
.....15 gr. vial 2.50
 $C_{24}H_{38}N_2O_7 \cdot HCl$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol., hot W.; less sol. cold W.

Bursin
Astringent fr. herb *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, Moench.—Yellow, deliq. pwd.—Astring., Tonic, Styp.—Uses: Inst. of ergot, hypoderm., intern. hemorrhage.

Butter, Cacao (Oil of Theobroma, U.S.P.).lb. .50
Fr. seeds *Theobroma Cacao*, L.—Stearin, olein, & glycerides of other fatty acids.—Colorl., wax-like; fbl. choc. odor & taste.—Sp. Gr. 0.995 at 15° C.—Sol. A., E., ether. oils.—Melt. 80–85° C or higher.—Uses: Pharm. & techn.

Butter, Palm,—see Oil, Palm.

Butyl Chloral Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 2.00
("Croton" Chloral; Trichloro-butyric Aldehyde; Anhydrous Butyl Chloral; Butyr-chloral).—Fr. acetic aldehyde, by chlorine in cold.— $C_4H_9Cl_3O = CH_3 \cdot CHCl \cdot CCl_2 \cdot CHO$.—Colorl., oily liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.895 at 20° C.—Decomp. by water to butyl chloral hydrate.—Sol. W., A., E.—Boil. 165° C.

Butyl Chloral Hydrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .49
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

("Croton" Chloral, or Butyr-chloral, Hydrate).—Fr. anhyd. butyl chloral, by W.— $C_4H_9O_2Cl_3 = CH_3 \cdot CHCl \cdot CCl_2 \cdot CH(OH)_2$.—Light, wh. shin. cryst. scales; pung. odor.—Sol. W., A., G.—Melt. 78° C.—Anal., Hypn.—Uses: Trigem. neural., toothache, &c., insom. of heart dis.—Appl., w. eq. parts phenol.—Dose: Hypn., 15–30 grains (0.97–1.95 Gm.); analg., 2–6 grains (0.13–0.39 Gm.); in solut. W., A., & G.—Max. D., ab. 45 grains (3 Gm.), single.—Antid., stomach siphon, atropine, strychn., caffeine, artif. respir.

Butyl Hypnal
Butyl chloral & antipyrine.—Colorl., transp. need.—Sol. A., E., C., & 30 W.—Melt. 70° C.—Hypn., Antipyr., Analg.

Butyl Iodide, Secondary, Merck .g. s. v.—oz. 5.00
(Secondary Normal Butyl Iodide).—Fr. erythrite, by distill. w. hydro-iodic acid.— $C_4H_9I = CH_3 \cdot C_2H_4 \cdot CHI$.—Colorl. liq.; turns brown on expos. to light.—Sp. Gr. 1.639 at 0° C.—Boil. 118° C.—Caut. Dark amber, well-stp. bot.

Butyl, Iso-, Acetate, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .40
(Acetic Iso-butyl-ether).—Fr. potass. iso-butyl-sulphate, by distill. w. potass. acetate.— $C_4H_9O_2 = C_4H_9C_2H_3O_2$.—Transp., colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.8921 at 0° C.—Boil. 116.3° C.

Butyl, Iso-, Aldehyde,—see Aldehyde, Butylic, Iso.

Butyl, Iso-, Benzoate, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .75
 $C_{11}H_{14}O_2 = C_4H_9C_7H_5O_2$.—Liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.002 at 15° C.—Sol. A.—Boil. 237° C.

Butyl, Iso-, Bromide, Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.25
 $C_4H_9Br = (CH_3)_2 \cdot CH \cdot CH_2 \cdot Br$.—Volat. liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.269 at 14° C.—Sol. A.—Boil. 91–92° C.

Butyl, Iso-, Butyrate, Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .75
(Iso-butyl Normal-butyrate; Iso-butyric Ether of Normal Butyric Acid).— $C_8H_{16}O_2 = C_4H_9C_4H_7O_2$.—Colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.880 at 0° C.—Sol. A.—Boil. 156.9° C.

Butyl, Iso-, Butyrate, Iso-, Merck .g. s. v.—oz. 2.00
(Iso-butyl Iso-butyrate; Iso-butyric Ether of Iso-butyric Acid).— $C_8H_{16}O_2 = C_4H_9C_4H_7O_2$.—Colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.875 at 0° C.—Sol. A.—Boil. 146.6° C.

Butyl, Iso-, Carbamate, Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 2.00
(Iso-butyl Ether of Carbamic Acid).—Fr. iso-butyl-ether of chloroformic acid, by amm.— $C_5H_{11}NO_3 = C_4H_9 \cdot NH_2 \cdot CO_2$.—Melt. 55° C.—Boil. 207° C.

Butyl, Iso-, Chloride, Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 2.00
Fr. iso-butyl alc., by hydrochl. acid or phosph. pentachloride.— $C_4H_9Cl = (CH_3)_2 \cdot CH \cdot CH_2 \cdot Cl$.—Colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.880 at 15° C.—Sol. A.—Boil. 69° C.

Butyl, Iso-, Chloride, Secondary, Merck
 $C_4H_9Cl = CH_3(C_2H_5)CHCl$.—Colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.883 at 15° C.—Boil. 68.5° C.

Butyl, Iso-, Chloro-carbonate, Merck
(Iso-butyl Ether of Chloro-carbonic Acid).—Fr. cool iso-butyl alc., by chloro-carbonic acid.— $C_5H_9ClO_2 = C_4H_9CClO_2$.—Colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.053 at 15° C.—Sol. A.—Boil. 128.8° C.

Butyl, Iso-, Formate, Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.25
(Tetryl Formate).—React.-prod. silver formate w. tetryl iodide.— $CHO \cdot C_4H_9O$.—Fragrant liquid.—Boil. 100° C.

Butyl, Iso-, Iodide, Merck.....oz. 1.75
Fr. iso-butyl alc., by hydro-iodic acid.— C_4H_9I .—Liq.—Sp. Gr. of 1.640 at 0° C.—Sol. A.—Boil. 120° C.

Butyl, Iso-, Nitrate, Merck.....oz. 1.75
Fr. iso-butyl iodide, by urea w. silver nitrate.— $C_4H_9NO_3$.—Colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.015 at 20° C.—Sol. A.—Boil. 123° C.

Butyl, Iso-, Phenol, Merck.....oz. 2.75
(Para-iso-butyl Phenol).—Fr. heat. phenol & iso-butyl alcohol w. zinc chloride.— $C_{10}H_{14}O = C_4H_9C_6H_4OH$.—Wh. mass; volat. w. steam.—Sol., alkalies.—Melt. 95–98° C.—Boil. 236–238° C.—Antisept.

Butyl, Iso-, Propionate, Merck.....oz. 2.00
(Iso-butyl Ether of Propionic Acid).— $C_7H_{14}O_2 = C_4H_9C_3H_7O_2$.—Colorl., transp. liq.; agre. ether odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.893 at 0° C.—Sol. A.—Boil. 136–137° C.

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Butyl, Iso-, Sulphocyanate, Merckoz. 5.00
(Iso-butyl Rhodanide; Iso-butyl Ether of Sulpho-cyanic Acid).
— $C_4H_9SN=C_4H_9SCN$.—Colorl. liq.—Sol. A.—Boil. 175° C.

Butyl, Iso-, Valerianate, Merckoz. .85
(Iso-butyl Ether of Valerianic Acid).— $C_9H_{18}O_2=C_4H_9C_5H_9O_2$.
—Colorl., transp. liq.; ether odor.—Sol. A.

Butyl Nitrite Merckoz. 1.25
Fr. distil. tertiary butyl iodide w. silver nitrite.— $(CH_3)_3CNO_2$.—Liquid.—Sp. Gr. 0.8914.—Melt. 63° C.

Butylamine, Iso-, Merckoz. 5.00
(Primary Iso-butyl-amine).—By heat. iso-butyl-chloride w. amm.— $C_4H_9N=(CH_3)_2CH_2CH_2NH_2$.—Colorl., transp. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.736 at 15° C.—Boil. 66° C.

Butylamine, Di-iso-, Merckoz. 2.00
Fr. iso-butyl alc., by amm. zinc chloride w. heat.— $C_8H_{19}N=[CH_3(CH_2)_2CH_2]_2NH$.—Colorl. liq.—Boil. 137° C.

Butylene Hydrate,—see Alcohol, Butylic, Second-ary.

Butylene, Iso-, Bromide, Merckoz. 2.00
(Dibromo-isobutane).—Fr. iso-butylene, by bromine.— $C_4H_8Br_2=(CH_3)_2CBrCH_2Br$.—Colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.798 at 14° C.—Boil. 149° C.

Butylene, Pseudo-, Bromide, Merckoz. 2.25
(Beta-butylene Bromide; Symmetrical Dimethyl ethylene Bromide).— $C_4H_8Br_2=CH_3CHBrCHBrCH_3$.—Colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.821 at 0° C.—Boil. 158° C.

Butyl-toluene, Iso-, Merck
(Methyl-iso-butyl-benzene).—Fr. toluene, by iso-butyl-bromide w. aluminum bromide.— $C_6H_4(CH_3)(C_4H_9)$.—Colorl. liq.—Boil. 187° C.

Butyrin Merck15 gr. vial .35
(Tributyrin; Tributyril derivative of Glycerin).—Fr. mono-butyrin, by butyric acid w. heat.— $C_{15}H_{26}O_6=C_3H_7(C_4H_7O_2)_3$.—Oil.—Sp. Gr. 1.052 at 22° C.—Sol. A., E.

Butyrone,—see Dipropyl-ketone.

Butyryl Chloride Merckoz. 2.25
(Normal Butyric Chloride).—Fr. butyric acid, by phosph. tri-chloride.— $C_3H_7OCl=C_3H_7COCl$.—Colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.027 at 20° C.—Boil. 101° C.

Butyryl, Iso-, Chloride, Merckoz. 2.00
(Iso-butyril Acid Chloride).— C_3H_7COCl .—Sp. Gr. 1.0174.—Melt. 92° C.

Buxine,—see Berberine.

Cacao Butter,—see Butter, Cacao.

Cadaverine,—see Penta-methylene-diamine.

***Cadmium Merck**lb. 1.30
Cd.—Silver-wh., lustr., blue-tinged bars; sl'y harder than zinc; v. mall., duct. & flex.—Sp. Gr. 8.604.—Sol., dil. min. acids.—Melt. 320° C.

do. Merck.—Ribbonslb. 1.90
Plat., lustr., silver-wh.

do. Merck.—Sheetslb. 2.15
Plat., tenacious, silver-wh.

do. Merck.—Powderlb. 2.15
Light-gray, metal. pwd.

Cadmium Acetate Merckc. v.—oz. .64
 $Cd(C_2H_3O_2)_2+3H_2O$.—Colorl., deliq. cryst.—Sol. W.—Incomp., caustic alkalis.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

***Cadmium Bromide Merck.—Hydrated** c. v.—oz. .19
 $CdBr_2+4H_2O$.—Colorl. need.; efflor. rapidly on expos.—Sol. W., A., E.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

do. Merck.—Anhydrousc. v.—oz. .44
Fr. heating cadmium to redness in bromine vapor.— $CdBr_2$.—Wh. cryst.; non-hygros.—Sol. A., E.—Uses: Techn.

Cadmium Carbonate Merckc. v.—oz. .39
 $CdCO_3$.—Wh., amorph. pwd.

Cadmium Chlorate Merckc. v.—oz. .64
 $Cd(ClO_3)_2$.—Colorl., deliq. cryst.—Sol. W.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Cadmium Chloride Merck.—Purec. v.—oz. .24
 $CdCl_2$.—Sm., wh. cryst.—Sol. W., A.

Cadmium Citrate Merckc. v.—oz. .74
 $Cd_3(C_6H_5O_7)_2+aq$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.

Cadmium Fluoride Merckc. v.—oz. .64
 CdF_2 .—Wh. pwd.—Sol., hydrofl. acid solut.; sl. in W.

Cadmium Formate Merckc. v.—oz. .79
 $Cd(HCO_2)_2+2H_2O$.—Wh., monocl. prisms.—Sol. W.

Cadmium Hydrate Merckc. v.—oz. .59
(Cadmium Hydroxide).— $Cd(OH)_2$.—Wh., amorph., solid or pwd.—Sol., amm.

Cadmium Iodate Merckc. v.—oz. 1.54
 $Cd(IO_3)_2$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol., v. sl. hot W.

Cadmium Iodide Merckc. v.—oz. .41
 CdI_2 .—Large, transp., six-sided, lustr. tables.—Sol. W., A.—Resolvent, Antisept.—Uses: Scrof. glands, chronic inflam. joints, chilbl. & skin dis.—Appl., oint. 1 to 8 lard.

Cadmium Nitrate Merckc. v.—oz. .24
 $Cd(NO_3)_2+4H_2O$.—Wh., amorph. mass, or deliq., fibr. need.—Sol. W., A.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Cadmium Oxalate Merckc. v.—oz. .34
 $CdC_2O_4+3H_2O$.—Fine, wh., cryst. pwd.

Cadmium Oxide Merckc. v.—oz. .54
 CdO .—Amorph., dark brown pwd.—Sol., acids.

Cadmium Salicylate Merckc. v.—oz. .69
 $Cd(C_7H_5O_3)_2+H_2O$.—Wh. needles.—Sol. W., A.

Cadmium Sulphate Merck.—Purec. v.—oz. .24
 $CdSO_4+aq$.—Wh. transp. cryst.—Sol. W., A.—Antisept., Astring.—Uses: Inst. of zinc sulphate in eye washes (1 to 10 of W.).

***Cadmium Sulphide Light Yellow, Merck** c. v.—oz. .29
(Cadmium Yellow; Jaune Brillant).— CdS .—Light-yellow pwd.—Sol., dil. sulphuric acid, boil. conc. hydrochl. acid.—Uses: Pigment; fireworks.

Cadmium Sulphide, Orange, Merckc. v.—oz. .29
(Orange Cadmium Sulphide).— CdS .—Sol., dil. sulphuric acid, boil. conc. hydrochl. acid.—Uses: As preceding.

Cadmium Sulphite Merckc. v.—oz. .64
 $CdSO_3$.—Wh. pwd.—Sol., sl. in W.

Cadmium Sulpho-carbolate Merckc. v.—oz. .59
(Cadmium Para-phenol-sulphonate).— $Cd(C_6H_4SO_3)_2+H_2O$.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W.—Antisept.

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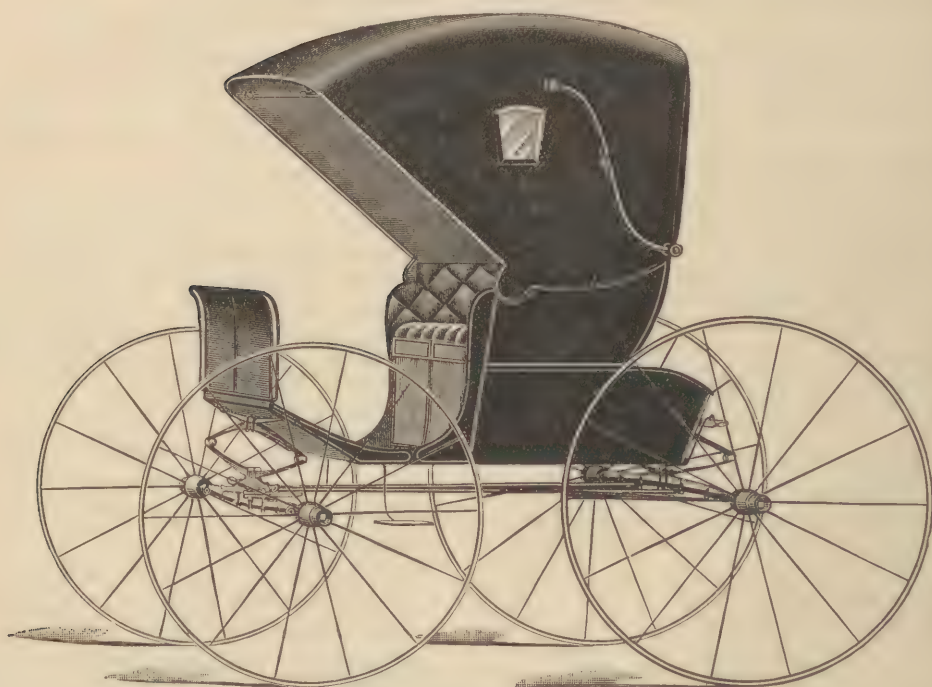
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Cadmium Tartrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .64
CdC₄H₄O₆+aq.—Fine, wh., cryst. pwd.

Cadmium Valerianate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.29
Cd(C₅H₉O₂)₂.—Sm., wh. scales; valerian odor.—Antispasm.

Cadmium & Ammonium Bromide Merck.....
.....g. s. v.—oz. .47
CdBr₂.2NH₄Br+H₂O.—Wh., deliq. cryst.—Sol. W.—Caut.
Keep well stoppered.

Cadmium & Ammonium Iodide Merck.....
.....g. s. v.—oz. .57
CdI₂.2NH₄I+H₂O.—Colorl., v. deliq. cryst.—Sol. W.—Caut.
Keep well stoppered.

Cadmium & Potassium Cyanide Merck.....c. v.—oz. .74
Cd(CN)₂.2KCN.—Wh., octah. cryst.—Sol. W.

Cadmium & Potassium Iodide Merck.....c. v.—oz. .64
CdI₂.2KI+H₂O.—Wh., deliq. cryst.—Sol. W.—Uses: Alkaloidal
*reag.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Cæsium Merck
(Cæsium).—Cs.—Silver-wh., soft, duct. metal; burns in contact with W.—Melt. 26-27°.

Cæsium Alum,—see Aluminum & Cæsium Sulphate.

Cæsium Bichromate Merck—Cryst. 15 gr. vial .75
(Cæsium Dichromate).—Cs₂Cr₂O₇.—Reddish-yellow cryst.—Sol. W.

Cæsium Bisulphate Merck—Cryst. 15 gr. vial .75
(Cæsium Disulphate; Acid Cæsium Sulphate).—CsHSO₄.—Rhombic, colorl. prisms.—Sol. W.

Cæsium Bitartrate Merck.....15 gr. vial .75
(Acid Cæsium Tartrate).—CsHC₄H₄O₆.—Rhombic cryst.—Sol. W.

Cæsium Bromide Merck—Cryst. 15 gr. vial .75
CsBr.—Colorl. cryst.

Cæsium Carbonate Merck.....15 gr. vial .80
(Normal Cæsium Carbonate).—Cs₂CO₃.—Wh., deliq. cryst.; or sandy pwd.—Sol. W., A.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Cæsium Chloride Merck—Cryst. 15 gr. vial .80
CsCl.—Sm., colorl. cubes; or feathery groups of cryst.—Sol. W., A.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Cæsium Cyanide Merck.....15 gr. vial .80
CsCN.

Cæsium Hydrate Merck.....15 gr. vial .85
(Cæsium Hydroxide).—CsOH.—Grayish-wh., deliq. solid; strongly alkaline react.—Sol., with W. prod. much heat.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Cæsium Iodide Merck—Cryst. 15 gr. vial .75
CsI.—Cryst.—Succedaneum for potass. iodide, without injurious action on heart.

Cæsium Nitrate Merck—Cryst. 15 gr. vial .75
CsNO₃.—Glitter. prisms; saltpetre taste.—Sol. W., sl. in A.

Cæsium Sulphate Merck—Cryst. 15 gr. vial .75
(Normal Cæsium Sulphate).—Cs₂SO₄.—Short, hard, prism. cryst.—Sol. W.; insol. A.

Cæsium & Ammonium Bromide Merck.....
.....c. v.—oz. 2.50

CsBr.3NH₄Br.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Nerve Sed.—Uses: Epilepsy, &c.—Dose 15-45 grains (1-3 Gms.) 1 or 2 t. p. d.—Max. D. 90 grains (6 Gms.) (Lauferer).

Cæsium & Ammonium Chloride Merck.....
.....c. v.—oz. 3.25
CsCl.3NH₄Cl.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Uses: Epilepsy.—Dose As preceding.

Cæsium & Antimony Chloride Merck—Cryst.
.....1/8 oz.—g. s. v.—oz. 6.57
6CsCl.SbCl₃.—Wh. cryst. pwd. or hexag. tables.

Cæsium & Manganese Chloride Merck 15 gr. v. .65
2CsCl.MnCl₂+3H₂O.—Cryst.

Cæsium & Rubidium Alum,—see Aluminum & Cæsium & Rubidium Sulphate.

Cæsium & Rubidium Bromide Merck 15 gr. v. .45
CsBr.RbBr.

Cæsium & Rubidium Chloride Merck 15 gr. v. .65
CsCl.RbCl.

Cæsium & Rubidium & Ammonium Bromide Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.50

CsBr.RbBr.6(NH₄Br).—Uses: Nerv. affect. & epilepsy.—Dose 15-45 grains (1-3 Gms.) 1-2 t. p. d.—Max. D. 90 grains (3-6 Gms.) (Lauferer).

***Caffeine Merck**—U. S. P.—Pure...c. v.—oz. .65
Also, bulk, 1, 1/2, & 1/4 lbs., & 1/2, 1/4, & 1/8 oz. vials or cartons.

(Theine; Guaranine; Methyl-theobromine; Trimethyl-xanthine).—Alkaloid fr. coffee, tea, guarana, Paraguay tea, or kola nuts. Us' y fr. lvs. Thea sinensis, L. (Tea).—C₈H₁₀N₄O₂+H₂O.—Wh., fleecy masses, long, flex., silky cryst.; bitter taste.—Sol. 7 C. at 15° C; 83 A., 80 W., 555 E.; solubil. increased by antipyrine, sod. benz., or sod. salicyl.—Melt. 239° C.—Subl. 285° C.—Diur., Cereb. Stim., Card. Stim., Muscle Invigor.—Uses: Nerv. headache, neural., heart fail., card. dropsy, chr. neph., collapse, senile pneum., &c.—Dose 1-5 grains (0.065-0.32 Gm.) several t. p. d.—Max. D. 10 grains (0.65 Gm.), single; 30 grains (1.95-65 Gm.) p. day.

do. Merck—U. S. P.—Fr. Coffee.....
.....1/8 oz. vials.—oz. 7.00
Fr. seeds Coffea arabica, L. (Coffee). Ident., chem., w. "theine" fr. tea.—C₈H₁₀N₄O₂+H₂O.—Uses: Claimed, differs physiol. fr. theine; said to act princip. on motor nerves, theine on sensory.

Caffeine Acetate Merck... 1/8 oz. vials.—oz. 1.45
C₈H₁₀N₄O₂(C₂H₃O₂)₂.—True salt, but unstable.—Fine, wh., need.-like cryst.; exhale acetic acid on expos.—Sol. W., with decomp.—Uses & Doses: As caffeine.—Caut. Keep well closed.

Caffeine Arsenate Merck... 1/8 oz. vials.—oz. 1.45
Caffeine, combined with arsenic acid.—Wh. pwd.—Sol., hot W.—Caut. Poison! Keep with care.

Caffeine Arsenite Merck... 1/8 oz. vials.—oz. 1.45
(C₈H₁₀N₄O₂).H₃AsO₃.—True salt.—Wh., cryst. mass.—Sol. W.—Caut. Poison! Keep with care.

Caffeine Benzoate Merck—True salt.....
.....1/8 oz. vials.—oz. 1.45
C₈H₁₀N₄O₂.C₆H₅O₂.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Decomp. W.—Uses & Dose: As caffeine.

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COCAINE HYDRO- CHLORATE.

(See page 72)

If impure, a Heart-poison.

The serious importance of the amorphous coca-bases in the matter of Cocaine-medication is apparent from communications by Liebermann and Liebreich, whose investigations have thrown much light on the frequent failures and grave surprises many of our ablest and most conscientious practitioners have met with in cocaine-therapy.

Liebermann discovered, among the amorphous accessory bases of coca-leaves, an exceedingly toxic substance, *isatropyl-cocaine*, which, according to Liebreich, acts as a direct heart-poison. The last-named investigator speaks hereof as follows :

"I deem it quite probable that also the Hydrochlorate of Cocaine, unless it be very perfectly made, contains the afore-mentioned heart-poison—even though this be but in traces."

Merck's Cocaine Hydrochlorate is free from the amorphous accessory bases of coca-leaves. This make is produced by a new and improved process, and its purity and permanence are unattained by any other make that we have been able to obtain for comparison. It bears in absolute perfection the severest test hitherto devised, for freedom from organic impurities, and for exact constitution in accordance with its formula.

Solutions of Cocaine Hydrochlorate are bitter, and provoke transient insensibility of the tongue. Concentrated aqueous solutions are precipitated by ammonia and by alkalies; and potassium permanganate gives a violet crystalline precipitate of cocaine permanganate in the same. Its aqueous solutions are very prone to decompose after a short time, wherefore it is advisable not to keep them in stock in advance for any length of time.

COCAINE CARBOLATE.

(See page 72)

Felix Baron v. Oefele has used Cocaine Carbolate with much success in various cases where a combination of an anesthetic and antiseptic was required (such as in pyloric carcinoma). It has been administered hypodermatically as an anesthetic in dental operations, and produced complete topical anesthesia without subsequent derangement of the general well-being. An alcoholic solution containing 1 part of the drug in 1250 of alcohol was the form employed.

Cocaine Carbolate has also been used and recommended in nasal catarrh, the forms of exhibition recommended being: Cocaine Carbolate Merck pure, or 5 to 10% solutions in alcohol or spirit of ether, or 1% solution in diluted alcohol containing 70% of water for paint or instillation, or 5 to 10% triturations of Cocaine Carbolate Merck with acetanilid or boric acid for insufflation.

To be had of all Druggists.

H-6-11

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Caffeine Borate Merck.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 1.50
Wh. cryst. or pwd.—Sol. W.

Caffeine Borocitrate Merck.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 1.50
($C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$)₃BO₃ + ($C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$)₃C₆H₅O₇(?)—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W., A., C.; decomp. W.—Antisept., Diur., Stim. Effect of caffeine, w. antisept. act. of boric acid.

Caffeine Bromide,—see **Caffeine Hydrobromate**.

Caffeine Carbolate Merck.—True salt.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 2.00
(Caffeine Phenylate; Caffeine Phenate).— $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2.HO.C_6H_5$.—Wh., cryst. mass.—Sol. A., w. decomp.—Antisept., Diur., Stim. Comb. act. caffeine & carbolic acid.

Caffeine Cinnamate Merck.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 4.00
 $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2.C_9H_7O_2$.—True salt.—Wh., cryst. mass.—Sol. W., with decomp.—Uses & Dose: As caffeine.

Caffeine Citrate, True Salt, Merck.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. v.—oz. 2.00
($C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$)₃C₆H₅O₇.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W., A., w. decomp.—Uses & Doses: As caffeine.—Caut. This salt is not the one intended when "Citrate of Caffeine" is prescribed. When "Citrate of Caffeine" is ordered without express specification of "true" the "Citrate Caffeine" of the U. S. P. will be furnished.

Caffeine, Citrated, Merck.—U. S. P. c. v.—oz. .53
Also, bulk, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials. (Improperly called "Citrate of Caffeine").—50% caffeine.—Wh. pwd.; acid taste.—Sol. W., mixt. C. & A.—Uses: As caffeine.—Dose 3-8 grains (0.2-0.52 Gm.).

Caffeine Citrate, Ammoniated,—see **Caffeine & Ammonium Citrate**.

Caffeine, Citrated, Effervescent.—U. S. P.
(Effervescent "Citrate" of Caffeine).—1% caffeine.—Coarse, wh., granul. pwd.; efferv. on add. W.—Sol. W.—Uses: As caffeine.—Dose 60 grains (ab. 4 Gm.).—Caut. Keep dry.

Caffeine Citro-benzoate Merck.—True salt.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 1.50
($C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$)₃C₆H₅O₇ + ($C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$)₃C₆H₅O₂.—Cryst. pwd.—Decomp. W.—Uses & Dose: As caffeine.

Caffeine Citro-salicylate Merck.—True salt.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 1.50
($C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$)₃C₆H₅O₇ + ($C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$)₃C₇H₅O₃.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Decomp. W.—Antisept.—Uses & Dose: As caffeine.

Caffeine Diiodide, Hydro-iodated,—see **Caffeine Tri-iodide**.

Caffeine, Ethoxy-, Merck—15 gr. vial .50
(Ethoxy-caffeine).—Fr. bromo-caffeine ($C_8H_9BrN_4O_2$), by alcoh. potass. hydrate.— $C_8H_9(OC_2H_5)N_4O_2$.—Wh., need-shaped cryst.; silky lustre.—Sol., hot A.; E., cold A., sl. W.; solubil. increased by sod. salicyl.—Melt. 140° C.—Uses: Intern., migraine; trigem. neural., &c.—Dose, 4 grains (0.26 Gm.), in wafers, or in solut. w. sod. salicyl., w. cocaine hydrochl.

Caffeine Hydrobromate Merck.—True salt, cryst.—c. v.—oz. .75
(So-called "Caffeine Bromide").— $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2.HBr$.—True salt.—Large, glass-like cryst.; reddish or greenish on expos.—Sol. W., with decomp.—Uses: Chiefly as diur.—Inj. 4-10 M (0.4-0.6 Cc.) of solut. caf. hydrobr. 10, hydrobromic-acid 1, distil. W. 3.—Caut. Keep well stoppered, brown bottles, fr. air & light.

Caffeine Hydrochlorate Merck.—True salt, cryst.—c. v.—oz. 1.05
(Caffeine Muriate).— $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2.HCl + 2H_2O$.—True salt.—Large, glass-like, rhombic, prism. cryst.; greenish on expos.—Sol. W., with decomp.—Uses & Dose: As caffeine.

Caffeine Hydro-iodate Merck.—True salt.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 3.00
(Mono-hydro-iodate of Caffeine).— $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2.HI$.—True salt.—Wh., eas. decomp. cryst.—Sol. W., with decomp.—Uses & Dose: As caffeine.

Caffeine "Iodide," Tri-, Merck.—Cryst.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 3.00
(Caffeine Tri-iodide, or Di-iodide Hydro-iodate).—($C_8H_{10}N_4O_2.I_3$).HI)₂ + 3H₂O.—Dark green prisms; metal. lustre.—Sol. A.—Alter., Diur.—Uses: Inst. of potass. iodide, said to be non-depressing. Readily liberates iodine in system.—Dose 2-4 grains (0.13-0.26 Gm.).—Incomp., acids.

Caffeine Lactate Merck.—True salt.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 2.00
 $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2.C_3H_5O_3$.—Wh., cryst. masses.—Sol. A., w. decomp.—Uses & Dose: As caffeine.

Caffeine Malate Merck.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 2.00
($C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$)₃C₄H₅O₅.—True salt.—Wh., cryst., deliq. masses.—Sol. A., w. decomp.—Uses & Dose: As caffeine.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Caffeine Nitrate Merck.—True salt, cryst.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 1.45
 $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2.HNO_3 + H_2O$.—True salt.—Sol. W., with decomp.—Uses & Dose: As caffeine.

Caffeine Oxalate Merck.—True salt.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 2.50
 $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2.H_2C_2O_4$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W., A., w. decomp.

Caffeine Phenate, or Phenylate,—see **Caffeine Carbolate**.

Caffeine Phosphate Merck.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 2.00
 $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2.H_3PO_4$.—Wh., cryst. mass.—Sol. A., w. decomp.—Uses & Dose: As caffeine.

Caffeine Phtalate Merck.—True salt.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 3.00
($C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$)₃C₈H₅O₄ + H₂O.—Wh., cryst. masses.—Sol. 5 W., w. decomp.—Uses & Dose: As caffeine. Solubility renders it useful for hypoderm. medication.

Caffeine Salicylate Merck.—True salt.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 1.25
 $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2.C_7H_5O_3$.—Wh., cryst. masses.—Sol. W., A., with decomp.—Uses: Inst. of caffeine w. salicylic acid.—Dose: As caffeine.

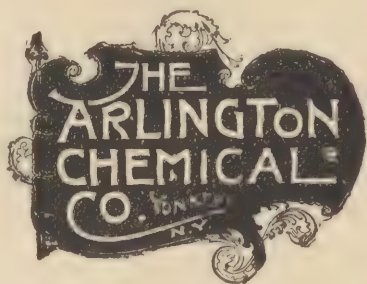
Caffeine Succinate Merck.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 2.50
($C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$)₃C₄H₅O₄.—Wh., cryst. masses.—Sol. A., w. decomp.

Caffeine Sulphate Merck.—True salt, cryst.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 1.15
Also in 1, & $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. vials.
 $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2.H_2SO_4$.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W., w. decomp.—Uses & Dose: As caffeine.

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Beef Peptonoids

Contains the solid constituents of Beef and Milk with Gluten, sterilized and partially peptonized. The most nutritious food in the market, easily assimilated, palatable, and permanent. Invaluable in Fevers, Convalescence from all Diseases, Gastritis, etc.

Liquid Peptonoids

Represents Beef Peptonoids in the form of an elegant cordial, all constituents being entirely digested and ready for assimilation. Is a nourishing peptogenic liquid stimulant with the albuminoids in a soluble state with only sufficient spirits added to preserve it.



The most efficient and palatable preparation in Nervous and Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Insomnia, Neurasthenia, and General Nervous Irritability.

Each dessertspoonful contains—

Caffein,
Acidi Phosphorici, aa grain ss,
Antipyrin,
Ext. Apii Grav. Dulc. (Celery), aa grain
Sodium Bromide, grains v.

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Caffeine-sulphonates,—see **Lithium, Sodium, & Strontium, Caffeine-sulphonates**.

Caffeine Tannate Merck.—True salt.....
----- $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 1.75
Yellow pwd.—*Uses & Dose*: As caffeine. More astring.

Caffeine Valerianate Merck.—True salt
----- $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 1.15
 $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 \cdot C_8H_{10}O_2$.—Small, instr. need.—*Sol.* A., w. decomp.
—*Uses*: Nerv. headache, nerv. vomit., whoop-cough., & hyst. condit. w. pain.—*Dose*: As caffeine.

Caffeine & Ammonium Citrate Merck
(Ammoniated Citrate of Caffeine).—Wh. pwd.—54% caffeine.
—*Sol.* W.

Caffeine & Iron Citrate Merck... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. v.—oz. 2.00
Brownish-red pwd.—*Sol.* W., w. part. decomp.

Caffeine & Iron Valerianate Merck.....
----- $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 1.75
Yellowish-red pwd.—*Uses*: Where caffeine & iron valerianate are indic.

Caffeine & Sodium Benzoate Merck.....
----- $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 1.00
45.8% caffeine.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* 2 W.—*Uses*: Inst. of caffeine, by inj.—*Dose*, ab. double that of caffeine.

Caffeine & Sodium Cinnamate Merck.....
----- $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 1.75
62.5% caffeine, w. 37.5% sod. cinnamate.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* 2 W.—*Uses*: Inst. of caffeine w. sod. cinnamate.—*Dose*, ab. one-third more than that of caffeine.

Caffeine & Sodium Citrate Merck.....
----- $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 1.05
52.2% caffeine, w. 47.8% sod. citrate.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* 2 W.—*Uses*: Inst. of caffeine w. sodium citrate.—*Dose*, ab. double that of caffeine.

Caffeine & Sodium Hydrobromate Merck....
----- $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 1.05
52% caffeine, w. 48% sod. bromide.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Inst. of caffeine w. bromides.—*Dose*, ab. double that of caffeine.

Caffeine & Sodium Salicylate Merck.....
----- $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 1.00
Also in 1, & $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. vials.

62.5% caffeine.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* 2 W.—*Uses*: Inst. of caffeine, by inj. Valuable in rheum. w. heart disease, & in threatened collapse of pneumonia.—*Dose*, ab. double that of caffeine.

Caffeine-iodole,—see **Iodole, Caffeinated**.

Calabarine,—see **Eserine**.

Caincin,—see **Acid, Caincin**.

Calcium Merck.—By Electrolysis. 15 gr. vial 10.00
Metal.—Ca.—Sm. p.; surf., dark-gray; interior, lustr. yellow.—*Caut.* Keep dry, well closed.

***Calcium Acetate Merck**.—Pure, dried. c. b.—lb. 1.00
 $Ca(C_2H_3O_2)_2$.—Wh., amorph. pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses*: Chem. & techn.

do. — Crude.....c. b.—lb. .60
Fr. crude acetic, or pyroligneous, acid.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Techn.; chiefly for acetic acid.

Calcium Albuminate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .79
Alter., Nutrient.—*Uses*: Rachitis.

Calcium Arsenate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .34
(Tricalcium Ortho-arsenate).— $Ca_3(AsO_4)_2$.—Wh. pwd., or fine, wh. prisms.—*Antid.* See Acid, Arsenous.

Calcium Arsenite Merck.....c. v.—oz. .29
 $Ca_3(AsO_3)_2$.—Wh., gran. pwd.—*Antid.* See Acid, Arsenous.

Calcium Benzoate Merck.—Pure...c. v.—oz. .34
 $Ca(C_7H_5O_2)_2 + 8H_2O$.—Wh. pwd., or efflor. cryst.—*Sol.* 29 W.—Alter., Antisept.—*Uses*: Scrof. affect., & rachitis.—*Dose* 10-30 grains (0.65-1.95 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Calcium Bichromate Merck.—C. P....c. v.—oz. .54
(Calcium Dichromate).— $CaCr_2O_7$.—Coarse, brownish-red, deliq., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* W.

Calcium Bimalate Merck.—Cryst....c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Calcium Dimaleate; Acid Malate of Calcium).— $Ca(HC_4H_4O_6)_2 + 6H_2O$.—*Sol.*, bl. W.

Calcium Bisulphate Merck.—Pure...c. v.—oz. .29
(Acid Calcium Sulphate; Calcium Disulphate).— $Ca(HSO_4)_2$.—Wh., micro-cryst. pwd.; decomp. to gypsum by moist air.—*Incomp.*, water.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Calcium Bisulphite, Liquid,—see **Solution, Calcium Bisulphite**.

Calcium Bitartrate Merck.—Pure...c. v.—oz. .40
(Acid Calcium Tartrate; Calcium Ditartrate).— $Ca(HC_4H_4O_6)_2$.—Colorl., rhombic cryst., or wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.

Calcium Borate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .24
V. light, wh. pwd.—Antisept., Astring.—*Uses*: *Intern.*, infant diarrhoea.—*Extern.*, weeping eczema, foetid perspir., chafing, &c.—*Dose* (children) 1-5 grains (0.065-0.32 Gm.) 3 t. p. d., in pwd.—*Appl.*, 10-20% oint. or dust-pwd.

Calcium Boro-citrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .34
Fine, wh. pwd.

Calcium Bromide Merck.—U. S. P.—Dried...
-----g. s. v.—oz. .25
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

$CaBr_2$.—Wh. gran.; v. deliq.; sharp, saline taste.—*Sol.* W., A.—Nerve Sed., like potas. brom.—*Uses*: Epilepsy, hyst., &c.—*Dose* 10-30 grains (0.65-1.95 Gm.) 2 t. p. d.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Calcium Bromo-iodide Merck...-g. s. v.—oz. .97
Mixt. of calcium iodide & bromide in molec. prop.— $CaI_2 + CaBr_2$.—Yellow pwd.—*Sol.* W.—Alter., Sed.—*Uses*: Epilepsy & rachitis.—*Dose* 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.

Calcium Butyrate Merck.—Pure...c. v.—oz. .50
 $Ca(C_4H_7O_2)_2 + H_2O$.—Transp. scales.—*Sol.* W.; v. sol. hot W.

Calcium Butyrate, Iso, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.44
 $Ca(C_4H_7O_2)_2 + 5H_2O$.—Colorl., monocl. need.—*Sol.* 36 W.

Calcium Carbide Merck.....c. b.—lb. .84
Fr. lime w. carbon by the electric furnace.— CaC_2 .—Whitish-gray to bluish-black, irregular lumps. Decomp. with W., evolving acetylene & leaving residue of slaked lime.—Sp. Gr. 2.22.—*Uses*: *Techn.*, for the generation of acetylene gas.

***Calcium Carbolate Merck**.—Pure...c. b.—lb. 1.50
 $Ca(OC_6H_5)_2$.—Reddish pwd.—Antisept.—*Uses*: Disinf.; extern. & intern. antisept.—*Dose* 2-5 grains (0.13-0.32 Gm.).

do. — Crude, ab. 40%.....c. b.—lb. .30
Uses: Disinf.

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BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRATE.

Antineuralgic and Hypnotic.

(See page 55.)

Numerous authors have recommended Butyl-Chloral Hydrate as a most efficient remedy in treatment of facial neuralgia, toothache, and other neuralgic affections, when administered either in the form of mixture, pill, or enema. Subcutaneous injection should not be employed, since it usually leads to production of abscess.

Dr. BOCQUILLON (*Jour. de Méd. de Paris*, Dec. 28, 1890) recommends the following formula :

Butyl-Chloral Hydrate Merck,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 part
Glycerin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 parts
Distilled Water,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 parts

A tablespoonful of this mixture contains 16 grn. of Butyl-Chloral Hydrate Merck. The dose is one or two tablespoonfuls daily.

Prof. LIEBREICH (*Therap. Monatshefte*, 1888, p. 528) prefers the following mixture in trigeminal neuralgia :

Butyl-Chloral Hydrate Merck,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2-5 parts
Alcohol,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 parts
Glycerin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 parts
Distilled Water,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120 parts

Two to four tablespoonfuls per dose, as necessary.

Pills of Butyl-Chloral Hydrate may be made according to the following formula :

Butyl-Chloral Hydrate Merck,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 grains
Glycerite Tragacanth or Mucilage Acacia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sufficient for 1 pill

Five to ten such pills may be taken at a dose during the paroxysm.

The effect of these may be enhanced by adding to each pill $\frac{1}{300}$ grain of Gelseminine Hydrochlorate Merck.

As a *hypnotic*, Butyl-Chloral Hydrate has also given good results in cases of simple insomnia and those due to pain. According to Bocquillon, it produces sleep without the disadvantage of slowing the pulse or respiration, and without producing any unfavorable after-effects on the digestive or other organs, as is the case with chloral hydrate. Prof. Hare considers Butyl-Chloral Hydrate as infinitely preferable to chloral hydrate in sleeplessness due to pain.

To be had of all Druggists.

H-11-11

MERCK & CO., New York.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Calcium Carbonate, Precipitated, Merck.—

U. S. P......c. b.—lb. .85
(Precipitated Calcium Carbonate; Precipitated Chalk).—
CaCO₃.—Fine, wh., amorph. pwd.—*Sol.*, acids, w. effervesc.—
Antacid.—*Uses*: Intern., diar., acid condit. of intest.—
Extern., tooth pwd., & in pyrosis.—*Dose* 10-40 grains (0.65-2.6 Gm.).

do. — English.....7 lb. bundles.—lb. .10

Also in Bbls., & kegs.

Light, wh. pwd.

Calcium Carbonate, Prepared.—U. S. P.—

White dropsbulk.—lb. .06
(Prepared Chalk).—Calc. carb. (chalk) purif. by mech. means.
—CaCO₃.—Perf. wh., amorph. pwd., or sm. conical drops.—
Sol., acids w. effervesc.—Antacid, Intern. Antisep.—*Uses*: Intern., diar., acid dyspep.—*Extern.*, burns & ulcers.—*Dose* 10-40 grains (0.65-2.6 Gm.).

Calcium Chlorate Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .42

Ca(ClO₃)₂+2H₂O.—V. deliq., colorl. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—
Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Calcium Chloride Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure,

fused, white, granular.....c. b.—lb. .90
CaCl₂.—Pure wh., v. deliq. gran., free fr. cryst. W.—*Sol.* 1.5 W., 8 A.—*Uses*: Rachitis & arthritis.—*Chem.*, drying agent.—
Dose 5-20 grains (0.32-1.3 Gm.), in solut.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

do. Merck.—*U. S. P.*—Pure, fused,
white, sticks.....c. b.—lb. .85
Light, wh., easily broken sticks.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

do. Merck.—Pure, fused, white, tablets
.....c. b.—lb. .80
Wh., lustr. tablets.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

do. Merck.—Pure, cryst.....c. b.—lb. .34
CaCl₂+6H₂O.—Colorl., very deliq. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

* do. Merck.—Pure, dry.....c. b.—lb. .44
CaCl₂.—Sm., wh. lumps.—*Sol.* W., A.

do. Merck.—Crude, fused.....c. b.—lb. .22
CaCl₂.—Grayish-wh., deliq. lumps.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses*: Drying agent.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

do. Merck.—Crude, granular...c. b.—lb. .44
Uses: Technical.

Calcium Chloride Merck's G. R.

—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.—

Cryst.....c. b.—lb. .44

Dried.....c. b.—lb. .54

Fused, white, lumps.....c. b.—lb. .90

Tests:—(*Metals*;) solut. in W. 1:5: clear & neutral; add Amm. S: no chg.; also add HCl & H₂S aq.: no chg.—(*H₂SO₄*;) solut. 1:20; add HCl. & solut. BaCl₂: no chg. for hrs.—(*Sol.*;) compl. in 10 pts. alc.—(*Amm.*;) 2 Gm. boil. w. solut. NaOH: no Amm. (Turmeric paper).—(*Baryta*, &c.) solut. 1:20; add solut. Calc. sulphate: no chg. in 1h.; add Amm.: no turbid.

Calcium Chromate Merck.—Pure...c. v.—oz. .24
CaCrO₄.—Fine, lemon-yellow pwd.

Calcium Cinnamate Merck.—Pure...c. v.—oz. 1.50
(Calcium Cinnamyate).—Ca(C₆H₅O₂)₂+3H₂O.—Colorl., need.-like cryst.—*Sol.*, hot W.

Calcium Citrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .34

Ca₃(C₆H₅O₇)₂+4H₂O.—Cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* 1780 W. at 90° C.; more readily cold W.

Calcium Cyanide

Ca(CN)₂.—Cubical crystals.—*Sol.* W.

Calcium Dimalate,—see Calcium Bimalate.

Calcium Ethylate

React.-prod. calcium carbide w. absolute ethyl alcohol.—
Ca(C₂H₅)₂.

Calcium Ethyl-sulphate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .75

(Calcium Sulphovinate).—Ca(C₂H₅SO₄)₂+H₂O.—Transp., colorl., sl'y deliq. tablets, or monocl. cryst.—*Sol.* W.; sl. in A.

Calcium Ferricyanide Merck.—Pure...c. v.—oz. .50

Ca₃(FeCy₆)₂+aq.—Reddish, very deliq. need.

Calcium Ferrocyanide Merckc. v.—oz. .50

Ca₂FeCy₆+aq.

Calcium Fluoride Merck.—C. P.....c. b.—lb. 2.00

Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

CaF₂.—Wh. pwd.; bec. luminous w. heat.—*Sol.*, aqu. solut. amm. salts.

Calcium Formate Merckc. v.—oz. .34

Ca(CHO₂)₂.—Wh., cryst. pwd., or clear, colorl. cryst.—*Sol.* W.

Calcium Glycerate Merckc. v.—oz. 2.00

(Calcium Glycerolate).—Ca(C₃H₅O₄)₂+2H₂O.—Wh. pwd., or wh. crusts.—*Sol.* W.

Calcium Glycerino-phosphate Merck...c. v.—oz. 1.00

(Calcium Glycerophosphate).—Fr. calc. carb. by glycerino-phosphoric acid.—CaC₃H₇PO₆=C₃H₇(OH)₃CaPO₄.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* W.; alm. insol. in boil. W.—Nerve Tonic.—*Uses*: Where lime & phosph. are required. In rach., wasting dis. & convalesc. The phosphorus of lecithin of food is converted to glycerino-phosph. acid before assimil.; hence most nat. form for adm. phosphorus.—*Dose* 2-5 grains (0.13-0.32 Gm.) 3 t. p. d., in syrup or solut.

Calcium Glycolate Merck15 gr. vial .50

Ca(C₂H₄O₃)₂+aq.—Stellate groups asbestos-like need.—*Sol.*, sl. W.

Calcium Hippurate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.29

Ca(C₆H₅NO₃)₂.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.*, sl. in hot W.—Alter. & Antilith.—*Uses*: Cystitis, lithiasis, scrophulosis, phth., diffc. dentit., &c.—*Dose* 5-15 grains (0.32-1.3 Gm.).

Calcium Hydrate

(Calcium Hydroxide; Slaked Lime).—Ca(OH)₂.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, depil. Also pharm. & techn.

Calcium Hydrosulphate,—see Calcium Sulphydrate.

Calcium Hypochlorite

Ca(ClO)₂+aq.—Wh. cubes; decomp. readily.—Antisep.—*Uses*: Str. bleach. agent, disinf.—*Antid.*, ammonia vapor, steam, ether vapor, v. dil. sulphuretted hydrogen gas.—*Caut.* Poison!

***Calcium Hypophosphite Merck.....c. b.—lb. 1.49**

Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

(Hypophosphite of Lime).—Ca(PH₂O₂)₂.—Sm., lustr. scales, colorl., transp. cryst., or wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* 6.8 W.—

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

OREXIN.

(See page 180)

Appetizer and Anti-emetic.

Orexin (phenyldihydroquinazoline hydrochlorate) has for several years been used as a stomachic and appetizer, with more or less success; but its administration was connected with certain drawbacks—such as pungent taste and the causation of vomiting occasionally—which Prof. Penzoldt recently reported (*Therap. Monatsh.*, 1893, No. 5) to have overcome by employing the remedy in its basic form; that is, uncombined phenyldihydroquinazoline. This Basic Orexin, when finely pulverized, may be taken into the mouth and quickly swallowed with water without causing hardly any pungent sensation on the mucous membrane.

The writer used Basic Orexin in 30 cases in which anorexia was the most pronounced symptom, particularly in incipient pulmonary tuberculosis. In the three severest cases of this disease, 7 to 10 doses of 0.3 Gm. ($4\frac{1}{2}$ grn.) of Basic Orexin produced only a slight and temporary improvement of appetite; but there was a marked success attained in twelve cases of mild or chronic tuberculosis with 5 doses of 0.3 Gm. ($4\frac{1}{2}$ grn.), and a very decided improvement in the remaining cases.

The remedy was likewise employed in nine cases of emphysema, insufficiency of the cardiac muscle, and nephritis; in seven of them, appetite was increased and nutrition essentially improved. Ill effects of the Orexin were observed in three cases only, and consisted exclusively in vomiting. The remedy was always administered in wafers with a rather copious quantity of liquid (broth, milk, etc.). The dose was, as a rule, 0.3 Gm. ($4\frac{1}{2}$ grn.), but in cases requiring caution, doses of 0.1 to 0.2 Gm. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grn.) only were given, usually but once a day, and mostly for five successive days, before the desired effect became marked and permanent.

The drug is contra-indicated in gastric ulcers.

Prof. Penzoldt now recommends the use of the base exclusively. The best time is about 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The average dose is 0.3 Gm. ($4\frac{1}{2}$ grn.) a day, which may be increased to 0.4 to 0.5 Gm. (6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ grn.). Whenever the desired effect takes place, the administration may be suspended for a while to see if the effect be lasting. If the remedy should fail to work after 5 to 10 days, it might be discontinued, to be resumed eight days afterward.

Dr. R. Frommel (*Wien. med. Presse*, 1893, No. 20) warmly recommends Orexin in the vomiting of pregnancy, in doses of 30 Ctg. ($4\frac{1}{2}$ grn.) three times daily.

To be had of all Druggists.

H-28-11

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

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Decomp. & gives out inflam. gas above 300° C.—*Uses*: Phth., rach., chlorosis, defect. nutrit. of nerv. & bony tiss.; contra-indic. in fever.—*Dose* 10-30 grains (0.65-1.94 Gm.).

Calcium Hypophosphite Merck.—Purified..... c. b.—lb. 1.69

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

do. — C. P. c. b.—lb. 4.34

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Calcium Hyposulphite,—see **Calc. Thio-sulphate**.

Calcium Iodate Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .85

$\text{Ca}(\text{IO}_3)_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Rhombic, micros. prisms.—*Sol.*, v. sl. in hot W.; insol. A.—*Antiseptic*.—*Uses*: *Intern.*, cystitis.—*Extern.*, wounds, &c.

Calcium Iodide Merck.—C. P., dried g. s. v.—oz. .47

CaI_2 .—Yellowish-white, hygrosc. masses, or wh. pwd.; decomp. by absorp. of carbon. dioxide fr. air.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Alter.*—*Uses*: Syph., hepat., asthma, struma & o. affect., inst. of potass. iodide; said to act better potass. salt.—*Dose* 2-5 grains (0.13-0.32 Gm.) 3 t. p. d., in syrup.—*Max. D.*, daily 15 grains (0.97 Gm.).

Calcium Lactate Merck.—Pure, soluble..... c. v.—oz. .24

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

$\text{Ca}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., opaque, gran. masses.—*Sol.* W., hot A.—*Uses*: Rach. & scrof. of children as syrup of calcium lactophosphate.—*Dose* 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.), in syrup.

***Calcium Lactophosphate Merck — Cryst., soluble**.....c. v.—oz. .27

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Comb. of calcium lactate & phosphate.—Wh., hard, shin., scaly cryst.—1% of phosphorus.—*Sol.* W.—*Stim.* & *Nutrient.*—*Uses*: Rach. & cond. of malnutrit.—*Dose* 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.), 3 t. p. d.

do. Merck.—Paste.....c. v.—oz. .24

Wh., pasty masses.

do. Merck.—Powder.....c. v.—oz. .19

Wh. pwd.

Calcium Malate,—see **Calcium Bimalate**.

Calcium Meconate Merck

Fr. extract of opium, by sol. calc. salt.— $\text{CaC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Yellowish to wh. pwd.

Calcium Nitrate Merck.—Pure, dry c. v.—oz. .24

$\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Whitish to wh. yellow, radiated, deliq., cryst. mass.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Calcium Nitrite Merck.—C. P......g. s. v.—oz. .87

$\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_2)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Deliq. prisms, or yellowish masses.—*Sol.* W.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Calcium Oleate,—see **Oleate, Calcium**.

Calcium Osmate Merck.....15 gr. vial 2.50

$\text{CaOsO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Calcium Oxalate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .24

CaC_2O_4 .—Wh., friable masses or pwd.—*Sol.*, nitric or hydrochl. acids.

Calcium Oxide Merck (Lime, U.S.P.).....c. b.—lb. .39

(Burnt Lime).—By burning marble or limestone.— CaO .—Hard, wh. lumps; gradually crumbles on expos. to air; when wet evolve heat & bec. "slaked."—*Sol.*, dil. acids; 65 G.; 750 W.—*Eschar.*, *Antacid.*—*Uses*: *Intern.*, in solut. (as lime-water or syrup lime) to check nausea, acid stom., & rachitis.—*Extern.*, in canc. growths & ulcers, &c.—*Caut.* Keep fr. air.

Calcium Oxide, fr. Marble, Merck's G. R......c. b.—lb. .60
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Tests:—(CO_2 , SiO_2 , H_2SO_4 , Al_2O_3 , &c.): 5 Gm. mix w. 4 pts. W. to thick paste; diss. in dil. HCl; fbl. esc. of CO_2 , sm. res. of sand, &c.; solut. pt. 1, supersat. w. Amm.; sl. ppt. Al_2O_3 , Fe_2O_3 ; solut. pt. 2, add BaCl_2 ; sl. turb. only.

Calcium Oxide, from Iceland Spar, Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

.....c. v.—oz. 1.50

Tests:—3 Gm. diss. in dil. HCl; solut. dil. to 100 Cc.; boil; add BaCl_2 ; no chg. in 12 hrs., or barely visible, unwghbl. trace ppt.—(P_2O_5 & Cl): 3 Gm. diss. in dil. HNO_3 ; pt. 1, add Molybdate solut.; no chg.; pt. 2, add AgNO_3 ; no chg.

Calcium Oxysulphide Merck.....c. b.—lb. 1.09
Yellowish-wh. pwd.—*Uses*: Wash for scrof. ulc.

Calcium Palmitate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .64

$\text{Ca}(\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{31}\text{O}_2)_2$.—Pearly wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* A.

Calcium Permanganate Merck.—C. P., cryst.

.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.57

$\text{Ca}(\text{MnO}_4)_2 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Deliq., brown cryst.; violet lustre.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: *Intern.*, gastro-enter. & diar. of children.—*Extern.*, as o. permang's f. mouth lotions; taste less objectionable.—*Dose* $\frac{3}{4}$ -2 grains (0.049-0.13 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Calcium Phosphate, Antimoniated (Antimonial Powder, U. S. P.).....c. b.—lb. .69

(James's Febrile Powder).—Antimony oxide (33) & precip. calc. phosphate (67).—Dull white, gritty pwd.; odorl; tastel.—*Sol.* boil. W.—*Diaphor.*, *Alter.*, *Purg.*, & *Emetic.*—*Uses*: Ac. rheum., febr. dis., &c.—*Dose* 3-8 grains (0.2-0.52 Gm.) 4 to 6 t. p. d., in pills as w. opium; larger doses purg.

Calcium Phosphate, Dibasic, Merck.—C. P.

.....c. b.—lb. 1.09

(Dicalcium Orthophosphate; Bicalcic Phosphate; Secondary Calcium Phosphate; Bibasic Calcium Phosphate).—Fr. sol. calc. salt & disod. phosph.— $\text{Ca}_2\text{H}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2$ or CaHPO_4 .—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.*, acids; insol. W.—*Uses*: Source of phosph. or phosphates for syst., in bone dis. (rach., osteomal., card., &c.), chlorosis, fungous inflam. of joints, &c.—*Dose* 8-20 grains (0.52-1.3 Gm.), us'y diss. w. aid of acid.

* do. Merck.—Pure.....c. b.—lb. .59

do. Merck.—Purified.....c. b.—lb. .54

do. — Crude.....c. b.—lb. .39

Calcium Phosphate, Dibasic, Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

.....c. b.—lb. 1.59

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—(As, H_2SO_4 , CO_2 , Cl): acid solut.: then see "Sodium Phosphate, Merck's G. R."—(Fe): supersat. the acid solut. w. Amm.; add Amm. S: perf. wh. ppt.

Q. D.:—Acid solut.; det. H_3PO_4 by Molybdate method.

Calcium Phosphate, Monobasic, Merck.—Pure, cryst......c. b.—lb. 1.49

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Monocalcium Orthophosphate; Monocalcic Phosphate; Primary Calcium Phosphate).—Chief constit. of so-called "Superphosphate of Lime," prod. by decomp. tricalcic (or dicalcic) phosphate w. sulphuric acid.— $\text{CaH}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., deliq., str'ly acid cryst.—*Sol.* W.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

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DR. J. FEHR'S "Compound Talcum Baby Powder,"

THE
"HYGIENIC DERMAL POWDER"

FOR
INFANTS AND ADULTS.

"Originally investigated and its therapeutic properties discovered in the year 1868 by Dr. Fehr, and introduced to the medical and the pharmaceutical professions in the year 1873."

Composition : Silicate of Magnesia with Carbolic and Salicylic Acids.

Properties : Antiseptic, Antizymotic, and Disinfectant.

Useful as a **General Sprinkling Powder**, with positive Hygienic, Prophylactic, and Therapeutic properties.

GOOD IN ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

Per Box, Plain.....	\$0.25	Perfumed.....	\$0.50
Per Dozen, Plain.....	1.75	Perfumed.....	3.50

SOLD BY THE DRUG TRADE GENERALLY.

Manufacturer:

JULIUS FEHR, M.D..

ANCIENT PHARMACIST,

HOBOKEN, N. J.

Only advertised in Medical and Pharmaceutical prints.

REMARKS ON

"COMPOUND TALCUM BABY POWDER,"

The Hygienic Dermal Powder for Infants and Adults.

TALCUM, the Silicate of Magnesia ($4\text{MgO} \cdot 5\text{SiO}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$),* although known in olden times, as far back as 2200 years ago, when that immortal Greek scientist and naturalist, Theophrastus (370-286 B.C.), in his venerable work on "Stones," described it, was, up to the present days, entirely overlooked by therapeutists and never used by dermatologists. Strange to say! Only in the year 1868 it was the good fortune of the writer to be induced by peculiar circumstances to make researches in the pharmaceutic realm for a dermal application which might be acceptable to the medical profession in the treatment and prevention of skin affections. In these researches Talcum was also experimented with, which proved to be the very substance looked for. Further investigations showed that, with the addition of carbolic acid, a preparation was produced most efficacious in preventing erythema intertrigo, and in curing the same in very severe cases, and all other affections of the skin.

Refraining from producing any testimonials, the writer deems every physician perfectly able to judge for himself of the therapeutic value of the Compound Talcum.

Respectfully,

JULIUS FEHR, M.D.,

Ancient Pharmacist

HOBOKEN, N. J., June, 1891.

*Leonhard.

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FINAL REMARKS ON

"COMPOUND TALCUM BABY POWDER,"

The Hygienic Dermal Powder for Infants and Adults.

IT is a matter of fact that every new preparation, in order to bring out its usefulness, must be made known at large. This the writer endeavors to accomplish, as much as possible, by the insertion of an advertisement of his preparation in all first-class medical and pharmaceutical prints, whose editors and proprietors are of good standing. All of these gentlemen willingly recognize the originality of this preparation, and are willing to recognize the immense work which had to be done for a long time by day and night, and the pecuniary sacrifices which had to be brought for fully twenty years, to make "Talcum" known to the professions at large, and they are, no doubt, now willing to make a due discrimination between the original and the base imitations which are beginning to appear.

In his 69th year, with a record of over 50 years in active pharmacy and in medical science, the writer trusts to receive from his friends and confrères all due consideration they think him entitled to.

Respectfully

JULIUS FEHR, M.D.,

Ancient Pharmacist.

HOBOKEN, N. J., 1893.

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Calcium Phosphate, Monobasic, Merck's G. R.
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —
c. b.—lb. 1.59

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests & Q. D.:—See "Calcium Phosphate, Dibasic, Merck's G. R."

Calcium Phosphate, Tribasic, Merck (Precipitated Calcium Phosphate, U. S. P.).
—Pure, dry-----c. b.—lb. 1.09
(Tricalcium Orthophosphate; Calci Phosphas Præcipitatus; Tricalcic Phosphate; Tertiary Calcium Phosphate).—Fr. bone-ash direct.— $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$.—Light, wh., amorph. pwd.; odorl.; tastel.—Sol., acids; insol. W.—Uses: Same as the dibasic.

do. — Crude

(Bone-ash).

Calcium Phosphate, Tribasic, Merck's G. R.
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —
Dry -----c. b.—lb. 1.49

Gelatinous-----c. b.—lb. .75

Tests & Q. D.:—See "Calcium Phosphate, Dibasic, Merck's G. R."

Calcium Phosphide Merck-----
-----g. s. v. & tin case.—oz. .50

Ca_3P_2 .—Gray masses; decomp. contact with W. generat. phosphoret. hydrogen.—Uses: Signal fires.

Calcium Phosphite Merck-----g. s. v.—oz. .77
 $\text{CaHPO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Sm., wh. cryst.; give phosphoret. hydrogen w. heat.—Sol., sl. W.

Calcium Phtalate Merck-----c. v.—oz. .84
 $\text{CaC}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Lustr., rhombic prisms.—Sol. W.

Calcium Picrate Merck-----c. v.—oz. .30
(Calcium Piconitrate).— $\text{Ca}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_2(\text{NO}_3)_3\text{O}_2)$.—Reddish-brown to yellow pwd.—Sol. W.—Caut. Explosive!

Calcium Plumbate Merck-----c. v.—oz. .54
Flesh-colored pwd.—Sol., acids.—Uses: Oxidizer.

Calcium Propionate Merck.—Pure .c. v.—oz. 1.79
 $\text{Ca}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. W.

Calcium Pyrophosphate Merck-----c. v.—oz. .30
 $\text{Ca}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$.—Wh. pwd.

Calcium Quinate Merck.—Cryst. .c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Calcium Chininate, or Kinate).— $\text{Ca}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_8)_2 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W.

Calcium Quinovate Merck-----c. v.—oz. 1.00
Pwd.—Uses: Rec. as tonic in dysent. & malar. fever.—Dose $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.013–0.032 Gm.).

Calcium Saccharate Merck-----c. v.—oz. .29
(Saccharated Lime; Calcium Bisaccharate).—True calc. saccharate w. sugar.—Wh., glossy scales.—Sol. W.; v. sol. in sweet. water.—Antacid.—Uses: Intern., dyspep., flatulence, &c., partic. in children; antid. carbolic acid.—Extern., burns.—Dose 10–30 grains (0.65–1.94 Gm.), children ab. half as much.

Calcium Salicylate Merck-----c. v.—oz. .34
 $\text{CaC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.; alkal. react.—Sol., w. diffic. in W.—Uses: Gastro-ent., sum. diar. of child.—Dose 8–20 grains (0.52–1.3 Gm.).

Calcium Santoninate Merck-----c. v.—oz. .54
(Normal Calcium Santoninate).— $\text{Ca}(\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_4)_2$.—Wh., odorl., insipid. pwd.—Insol. in W. or C.—Anthelmintic,—

Uses: Inst. of santonine; less dangerous, being less sol.—Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.32–0.65 Gm.), in confec. or sugar.

Calcium Selenite Merck.—Pure .c. v.—oz. 3.00
 $\text{CaSeO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. pwd.

Calcium Silicate Merck.—Pure .c. v.—oz. .29
Fr. a calcium salt solut., w. sod. or potass. silicate.—Wh., amorph. mass.

Calcium Silicofluoride Merck.—Pure .c. v.—oz. .39
 CaSiF_6 (?).—Wh. pwd.

Calcium Succinate Merck-----c. v.—oz. .54
(Normal Calcium Succinate).— $\text{CaC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Fine, colorl., transp., cryst. need.—Sol. W.

Calcium Sulphate Merck.—Pure, precip.-----
-----c. b.—lb. .59
(Artificial Gypsum; Hydrated Calcium Sulphate).— $\text{CaSO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. pwd.—Sol., v. sl. in W.—Uses: Tèchn.

do. — U. S. P.—Dried-----c. b.—lb. .22
(Dried Gypsum; Plaster of Paris).— $2\text{CaSO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Fine, wh. pwd.; 95% of anhyd. calc. sulph. & 5% W.; odorl.; tastel.—Uses: Making plaster bandages for fractures, &c.

Calcium Sulphate Merck's G. R.
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —
Precip.-----c. b.—lb. 1.59

Tests:—(Var. Impur.): 2 Gm. heat. w. 10 Cc. HCl & 100 Cc. W.: clear solut.; add Amm. & Amm. S: no chg.—Solut. pptd. w. Amm. Oxal.; filter; evap. filtrate & incin. in Pt cruc.: sl. res. only.

Calcium Sulphide Merck's G. R.-----c. b.—lb. .69
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —
(Calcium Monosulphide).—CaS.

Tests:—Dil. HCl generates unif. current pure H_2S .

Calcium Sulphide, Crude,—see Lime, Sulphurated.

Calcium Sulphide Fresenius-Merck.c. b.—lb. 1.00
Fr. calcium hydrate, by sulphuretted hydrogen gas.— $\text{CaS} + \alpha\text{Ca}(\text{HO})_2$.—Grayish-white pwd.; sulph. hydrogen odor.—Uses: Prep. sulph. hydrogen.

Calcium Sulphide Otto-Merck-----c. b.—lb. 1.00
Uses: As preceding.

Calcium Sulphide, Hydrated, Merck.c. b.—lb. 1.10
 $\text{CaS} + \text{aq}$.—Uses: Depil.

***Calcium Sulphite Merck**.—Pure .c. b.—lb. .84
 CaSO_3 .—Wh. pwd.—Sol., sulphurous acid, 20 G., 800 W.—Antisep.—Uses: Flatul., diar., & some dyspep.—Dose $\frac{1}{10}$ –5 grains (0.0065–0.32 Gm.).

do. Merck.— Purified-----c. b.—lb. .49
Wh. pwd.

do. Merck.— Crude -----c. b.—lb. .27
Wh. pwd.—Uses: Disinf.; gives off sulphur diox. w. acids.

Calcium Sulphocarbonate Merck-----c. v.—oz. .14
(Calcium Sulphophenate).— $\text{Ca}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}_4)_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., odorl., astring.-bit., scaly cryst. or pwd.—Sol. W.—Intern. Antisep. & Astring.—Uses: Cholera morbus, infect. diarr., intern. ulc., &c.—Dose 5–15 grains (0.32–0.97 Gm.) in $\frac{1}{2}$ solut. sweet.

Calcium Sulphocyanate Merck.—Pure-----
-----c. b.—lb. 1.24
(Calcium Sulphocyanide, or Rhodanide).— $\text{Ca}(\text{CNS})_2$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.

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Calcium Sulphomethylate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .84
(Calcium Methyl-sulphate).— $\text{Ca}(\text{CH}_3\text{SO}_3)_2$.—Octah., v. deliq. cryst.

Calcium Sulphovinate, — see **Calcium Ethyl-sulphate**.

Calcium Sulphydrate Merck.....c. b.—lb. .84
(Calcium Hydrosulphate).—Fr. monosulphide by boil. with W., or fr. hydrate, by sulph. hydrogen.— $\text{Ca}(\text{HS})_2=\text{CaS.H}_2\text{S}$.—Colorl., transp. cryst.; decomp. in air.—Sol. W.—Uses: Depilatory.—*Caution*. Keep well closed.

Calcium Tannate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .30
Yellow-gray pwd.

Calcium Tartrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .29
 $\text{CaC}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_6+4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. pwd.—Sol., v. sl. W.

Calcium Tartrate, Acid,—see **Calcium Bitartrate**.

Calcium Thiosulphate Merck.—Dried.c.b.—lb. 1.09
(Calcium Hyposulphite).— CaS_2O_3 .—Wh. cryst.—Sol. 1 W.—Antisept.—Uses: Internal antiseptic in fermentative affections of stomach & bowels.—Dose 3-10 grains (0.194-0.65 Gm.).

Calcium Trichlorocarbonate Merck...c. v.—oz. .64
 $\text{Ca}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{Cl}_3\text{O}_2)_2+4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Small, wh., cryst scales.

Calcium Urate Merck.—C. P.c. v.—oz. 1.04
 $\text{Ca}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_2\text{N}_4\text{O}_9)_2$.—Wh. pwd.

Calcium Valerianate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .94
(Calcium Valerate).— $\text{Ca}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_8\text{O}_2)_2+3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Long, colorl., cryst. need.; sl. valerian odor.—Sol. W.

Calcium & Copper Acetate Merck.—Cryst....c. v.—oz. 1.04
 $\text{CaCu}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_4+8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Blue cryst.

Calcium & Iron Lactophosphate Merck. — Soluble.....c. v.—oz. .50
Yellowish-wh. pwd.—Uses: Rachitis & scrof.—Dose 3-8 grains (0.194-0.52 Gm.), several t. p. d. in syrup.

Calcium & Magnesium Phosphate Merck. — Purec. v.—oz. .34
Wh. cryst. or pwd.

Calomel,—see **Mercury Chloride, Mild**.

Cambogia,—see **Gamboge**.

Camellin Merck.....15 gr. vial 3.00
Fr. seeds *Camellia japonica*, L.—Wh., bitter pwd.—Cardiac Stim.—Uses: Rec. in endocarditis & pericarditis inst. of digitalin.

Camphor.—U. S. P.—Refined.....Price fluctuating.
(Common Laurel, or Gum, Camphor).—Stearopten fr. *Cinnamomum Camphora*, Nees & Ebermaier.— $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$.—Wh., transl. masses, w. numerous cracks; easily broken, but diffc. pwd.—Sol. A., E., C.; sl. in W.—Melt. 175° C.—Boil. 204° C.—Stim., Diaph., Sed., Expector., & Carmin.; Antisept., Antiprur., Analg.—Uses: Intern., in nerv. diar., flatul., colic, headache, rheumat., gout, chordee, spasm, cough, asthma, &c.—Extern., in neural., toothache, indol. ulc., paras. skin dis., coryza, &c.—Dose 2-10 grains (0.13-0.65 Gm.).—Max. D. 20 grains (1.3 Gm.).—Antid., emetics followed by castor oil.—Appl., in 1-2% oint. or dust. pwd.; f. inhal. (in coryza) teaspoonful to cup boil. W.

Camphor, Alant,—see **Helenin**.

Camphor, Anemone,—see **Anemonin**.

Camphor, Anise,—see **Anethol**.

Camphor, Artificial,—see **Terpene Hydrochlorate**.

Camphor, Asarum,—see **Asaron**.

Camphor, Benzoated, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .54
Mixt. benzoic acid & camphor.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. A., E., C.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Extern., inst. of camphor & benzoic acid.

Camphor, Borneo,—see **Borneol**.

Camphor, Cantharides,—see **Cantharidin**.

Camphor, Carbolated, Merck....g. s. v.—oz. .40
(Phenol-camphor; Camphorated Phenol).—Mixt. eq. wts. camphor w. carbolic acid.—Oily liq.; arom. odor.—Sol. A., E., C., fatty oils; insol. W.—Antisept., Antiprur., Local Anæsth., Carmin.—Uses: Intern., dyspep., flatul., &c.—Extern., toothache, neural., furunc., &c. Hypoderm., first prod burn. sensation, then anesthesia.—Dose 5-10 M (0.32-0.95 Gm.), in caps.—Appl., mostly in 50% oily solut.

Camphor, Champaca,—see **Champacol**.

Camphor, Citrated, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .54
Mixt. of citric acid & camphor.—Wh. pwd.—Antisept., Antispasmod., Stim.—Uses: Flatulence, colic, diar., rheum., & spasmodic cough.—Dose 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.) several t. p. d.

Camphor, Dibromated, Merck....g. s. v.—oz. 1.00
(Beta-di-bromo-camphor).—Fr. mono- (or fr. alpha-di-) bromo-camphor.— $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{Br}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., trimet. cryst.—Sol. A., E.—Melt. 115° C.—Antiseptic.

Camphor Dichloride Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.00
Fr. camphor by phosph. penta-chloride in cold.— $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{Cl}_2$.—Fine, wh., need.-like cryst.—Sol. A., E.—Melt. 155° C.—Antiseptic.

Camphor, Monobromated, Merck....c. v.—oz. .22
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

(Bromated, or Brominated, Camphor; Brom-camphor, Bromo-camphor).—Fr. bromine & camphor by heat.— $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{15}\text{BrO}$.—Colorl., need.-shaped cryst.—Sol. A., E., C., G., B.—Melt. 76° C.—Boil. 274° C.—Sopor., Antineural., Antispasmod.—Uses: Delir. trem., hyst., insom., spermator., convuls. irrit. of dentit., chordee, infant. diar., whoop-cough, epilepsy, neural., &c.; with codeine for morphine habit.—Dose 2-5 grains (0.13-0.32 Gm.) several t. p. d., in pill or emulsion.—Inj. 1½ grains (0.1 Gm.) in oil.

Camphor, Parsley,—see **Apiol, White**.

Camphor, Peppermint,—see **Menthol**.

Camphor, Salicylated, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .69
43.6% salicylic acid & 56.4% camphor.—Wh. pwd.—Sol., oils, A.; v. sl. in W., G.—Antisept., Astring.—Uses: Intern., diar.—Extern., oint. for lupus & o. skin dis.—Dose 1-5 grains (0.065-0.32 Gm.) in pills w. ½ pt. lard.

Camphor, Tar,—see **Naphtalene**.

Camphor, Thyme,—see **Thymol**.

Camphor, Valerianated, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .79
Mixt. camphor & valerianic acid.—Liq.—Sol. A.—Sed., Antisept.—Uses: Hyst. & o. nerv. affect.

Canadine

Fr. rhizome *Hydrastis canadensis*, L.— $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_4$.—Wh., somew. glossy, need.-like cryst.—Sol. A.—Melt. 132.5° C.

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Produces leucocytosis as soon as taken into the organism.

The normal Tissue-builder and antitoxic principle of the animal organism, obtained from the lymphoid structures of the body by direct mechanical and physiological processes. All other methods of isolating nucleins, by the use of chemicals, destroy their physiological and proliferating functions.

The power of Protonuclein to support the organism and resist toxic germs seems unlimited. This has been proven by most careful experiments made under the direction of the highest authorities in the Hospitals of New York and other parts of the country.

Preparations of nuclein made from plant life are not directly assimilable in the organism.

THERAPEUTIC USES OF PROTONUCLEIN

Protonuclein is indicated in all conditions where there are toxic germs to be destroyed and where the organism is below the normal physiological standard. It rapidly restores the vitality of all the tissues by stimulating and supporting assimilative nutrition.

Important Note.—If given in time it will act as a reliable preventive or prophylactic, protecting those exposed to contagion or infection, or greatly modify the virulence of the disease if attacked.

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THE ONLY COMPLETE DIGESTANT

The Only Combination of Enzymes Covering all the Digestive Functions

The Only Preparation Containing the Active and Potential Mother Ferments

The Only Preparation Acting in any Medium

The Only Functionally Preserved Combination of Ferments

Peptenzyme differs in every essential feature from all digestive products in use, and is less expensive, considering its digestive power and properties. Prepared in the form of Tablets, Powder, and Elixir.

**AIDS DIGESTION, STOPS VOMITING,
RESTORES FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITY.**

Send for samples and 48-page pamphlet describing Peptenzyme.

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Canadine Hydrochlorate Merck....15 gr. vial 4.50
 $C_{21}H_{21}NO_4.HCl$.—Sol., sl. in W.

Canadine Nitrate
 $C_{21}H_{21}NO_4.HNO_3$.—Sm., wh. leaflets.

Canadine Sulphate
 $C_{21}H_{21}NO_4.H_2SO_4$.—Large, colorl. cryst.—Sol., readily hot W.; sl. in cold W.

Canadol Merck.....c. v.—oz. .35
 (Kandol; Very Light Petroleum Ether; Light Ligroin).—Fr. petroleum, princip. normal hexane.—V. light, colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.650-0.700.—Boil. 60° C.—Local Anæsthetic.—Uses: Sciatica, rheum., &c.; solvent.—Appl., by spray.

Cannabin Resinoid Merck (not "Cannabine" !).....15 gr. vial .35
 Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.
 Fr. Cannabis sativa, L., var. indica (Indian Hemp).—Greenish-black, extr.-like mass.—Sol. A., E.—Hypn., Nar., Analg., & Aphrod.—Uses: Hyst., delir. trem., neural., insom., gout, rheum., ment. depres., insanity, &c.

Cannabindon
 Fr. Cannabis sativa, L., var. indica.— $C_2H_{12}O$.—Dark, cherry-red syrup.—Sol. A., E., C., B.—Nar., Hypn., Aphrodisiac.—Uses: Causes sleep & intoxication w. hallucinations.—Dose $\frac{1}{3}$ -1 M (2-6 Ctg.).

Cannabine Alkaloid Merck (not "Cannabine" !).....15 gr. vial 10.00
 Also in 10 & 5 grain vials.
 Fr. Cannabis sativa, L., var. indica.—Fine need.—Hypn., without danger. second. effects.—Dose $1\frac{1}{2}$ -4 grains (0.097-0.26 Gm.).

Cannabine Tannate Merck.....15 gr. vial. .25
 Also in $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.
 Yellow or brownish pvd.; sl'y bitter, & str. astring. taste.—Sol., alkal. W. or A.; v. sl. W. or A.—Hypn., Sed.—Uses: Hyst., delir., nerv. insomnia, &c.—Dose 8-16 grains (0.52-1.04 Gm.) at bedtime, in pvd. w. sugar.—Max. D. 24 grains (1.6 Gm.), single; 40 grains (2.6 Gm.) p. day.

Cannabinine, liquid.—Pure
 Fr. Cannabis sativa, L., var. indica.—Yellowish to brownish, syrupy liq.; odor similar to nicotine.—Sol. E.—Hypn., Sed.—Uses: Produces sleep in insom. of hyst. & epileptic persons.

Cannabion Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.50
 Balsamic resin. fr. fl. tops Cannabis sativa, L., var. indica.—Dark-brown, sticky mass; v. disagr. taste.—Sol., benzin, A., C., E., oils; insol. W.—Hypn.—Uses: Hyst. & insanity.—Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ -1½ grains (0.032-0.097 Gm.), grad. increased, once p. d., in pvd. coffee & sugar; women half as much.

do. Merck.—10% Abstract....c. v.—oz. .50

Cantharidin Merck.—C. P., cryst...15 gr. vial 1.25
 Also in $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., & 10 & 5 gr. vials.
 (Lactone of Cantharidic Acid; Cantharides Camphor).—Active prin. fr. Cantharis vesicatoria, De Geer.— $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$.—Colorl. cryst. scales; blister the skin.—Sol. A., B., E., C., carbon disulph.—Melt. 218° C.—Stim., Vesic., Antituberc., Aphro.—Uses: In lupus & tuberculosis; also cystitis.—Dose: Teaspoonful of 1:10000 alcohol-aq. solut. 3 or 4 t. p. d.—Inj., in form of potass. cantharidinate, 3-6 M (0.2-0.4 Cc.) of solut. 1 in 5000 several t. p. week.

Caoutchouc,—see India Rubber.

Capro-nitrile,—see Amyl Cyanide.

Capryl Acetate, Normal, Merck....c. v.—oz. 2.00
 $C_{10}H_{20}O_2=C_8H_{17}.C_2H_3O_2$.—Transp., colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.8847 at 0° C.—Boil. 210° C.

Caprylene Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.50
 (Normal Octylene; Octene).—Secondary octyl alc. by anhyd. zinc chloride w. heat.— C_8H_{16} .—Colorl., rather str. smell. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.722 at 17° C.—Boil. 125° C.

Capsicin Merck.....c. v.—oz. .75
 Oleo-resin fr. Capsicum fastigiatum, Blume.— $C_9H_{14}O_2$.—Soft, reddish-brown masses.—Sol. A., E.—Melt. 59° C.—Stim., Rubef., Anod.—Uses: Intern., promote digestion.—Extern., revulsive, relieve pain.—Dose $\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.007-0.016 Gm.) 3 or more t. p. d. in pills.—Appl., in olive oil, or vaselin.

Caramel.....gal. 1.25
 (Coloring, or Burnt, Sugar).—Brown substc. fr. sugar, by heat.—Amorph., brittle, v. dark brown mass, or semi-solid: bitter taste; deliq.—Sol. W.—Melt. 100° C.—Uses: Coloring liquors, &c.

Carbamide,—see Urea.

Carbanilide,—see Diphenyl-urea.

Carbazole Merck.—Cryst......c. v.—oz. .84
 (Diphenyl-imide).—Fr. aniline by dissociation, or fr. crude anthracene.— $C_{12}H_9N=C_6H_4NH$.—Wh., lustrous laminae.—Sol. A., toluene, sulphuric acid.—Melt. 238° C.—Boil. 338° (351.5° corr.) C.

Carbon,—see Charcoal.

Carbon Chloride, Bi-, Merck....g. s. v.—oz. 1.75
 (Tetra-chlor-ethene; Tetra-chlor-ethylene; Per-chlor-ethylene; Carbon Dichloride).—Fr. carbon trichloride (C_2Cl_3) by dissociation.— $C_2Cl_4=CCl_2.CCl_2$.—Colorl. liq.; ether. odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.619 at 20° C.—Boil. 121-122° C.

Carbon Chloride, Tetra-, Merck..g. s. v.—oz. .47
 (Tetra-chloro-methane; Per-chloro-methane).—Fr. carbon bisulph. & chlorine gas by heat.— CCl_4 .—Heavy, colorl. fluid; agre., arom. odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.632 at 0° C.—Sol. A., E.; insol. W.—Boil. 77° C.—Local Anæsth.—Uses: Tic douloureux, dysmenor., &c.

Carbon Chloride, Tri-, Merck....g. s. v.—oz. 1.25
 (Hexa-chlor-ethane; Per-chlor-ethane; Carbon Hexachloride; Tetra-chlor-ethylene-dichloride).—By chlorine w. ethyl & ethylene chlorides in sunshine.— $C_2Cl_6=CCl_3.CCl_3$.—Colorl., rhombic cryst.; camphor odor.—Sol. A., E.—Melt. 184° C.

Carbon Disulphide Merck.—U. S. P.—Highly rectified.....c. b.—lb. .49
 (Carbon Bisulphide).— CS_2 .—H'y refract., clear, colorl., inflam. liq.; str., pecul. odor; sharp, arom. taste.—Sp. Gr. 1.268 at 15° C.—Sol. A., E., C., oils; sl. in W.—Boil. 46-47° C.—Antisep., Counter-irrit., Local Anæsth.—Uses: Chiefly techn.—Intern., diar.; gastric cancer, dyspep., &c.—Extern., counter-irrit. in enl. lymph. glands; in rheum., neural., &c.—Dose 3-10 M (0.2-0.65 Cc.), in milk or mucilage.—Caut. Keep cool & well stoppered. Highly inflammable!

do. Merck—Deodorized.....c. b.—lb. .75

Carbon Disulphide Merck's G. R.....c. b.—lb. .50
 —Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Tests:—(S:) 50 Gm. evap. spontan.: no res.—(H_2S , &c.) shake w. Lead Carbonate: no color.—Caut. Light turns the CS_2 yellowish, by separat. of S.

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KERATIN

(See page 144)

FOR COATING PILLS
Not intended to Act until after
reaching the Intestines.

Is the natural horny substance of the epidermis, nails, claws, hoofs, hair, feathers, horns, etc. Keratin for pharmacological use is mostly obtained from goose-quills, as being most readily capable of purification. Keratin Merck is soluble in acetic acid, in ammonia-water and other alkaline fluids; and insoluble in pepsin or hydrochloric acid. (The remark "Pepsinized," as applied to Keratin in "Merck's Index," refers not to any admixture of pepsin with it, but to the mode of its purification by pepsin.)

The pharmacological use of Keratin is to COAT PILLS not intended to act before reaching the intestines. The pills must not only contain no appreciable moisture, but, also no hygroscopic substances (such as most vegetable excipients). The body of the pill-mass may consist of a mixture, by fusion, of 1 part yellow wax with 10 parts tallow or cacao-butter. Kaolin, bole, or charcoal-powder, may be employed as excipients. Fatty medicaments may be united with the molten wax, or a cerate; while aqueous infusions or liquid extracts may be thickened up with acacia or tragacanth-powder, and further, if needed, with some vegetable or mineral powder little apt to swell in water.

The pills, duly medicated, are to be immersed in molten cacao-butter for a moment, and then rolled in graphite-powder to smooth them; then they are coated with Keratin by rolling them in a solution thereof until the solution is evaporated, repeating this process (perhaps as many as 10 to 12 times) until the coating is thick enough. The sufficiency of the coating may be easily determined by having a few trial pills with, say, $\frac{3}{4}$ grn. of calcium sulphide in each, along with the lot to be coated, and having these of different sizes from the others, so as to distinguish them. If one of those calcium sulphide pills be taken, and no eructation of sulphurated hydrogen takes place within a few hours thereafter, the coating is sufficient.

The solution of Keratin is made by either of the following methods:

1. Ammoniacal Solution: 7 parts Keratin Merck; digest (if need be, slightly warmed) in a mixture of 50 parts 10% ammonia water and 50 parts 60% alcohol.

2. Acetated Solution: 7 parts Keratin Merck; digest (if need be, slightly warmed) in 100 parts glacial acetic acid.

The ammoniacal solution is adapted for pills containing pancreatin, trypsin, bile, iron sulphide, and the like. The acetated solution is adapted for pills containing salts of silver, gold, mercury, iron chloride, arsenic, creosote, salicylic acid, hydrochloric acid, and the like. In the case of chemically neutral substances, it is immaterial which solution is employed.

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Carbothialdine Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.29
(Diethidene-ammonium Thiocarbamate; Diethylidene Dithiocarbamate).—Fr. carbon bisulph., by alcohol. solut. aldehyde amm.— $C_6H_{10}N_2S_2=NH_2.CS.SN(CH_3)_2$.—Colorl., glist. cryst.—Sol., in acids; sl. in A.

Cardol, Pruriginous.....c. v.—oz. .75
Non-volat. oil fr. *Anacardium orientale*, from *Semecarpus Anacardium*, L. fl.—Dark brown, oily liq.—Sol. A., E.—Rubef.

Cardol, Vesicatory.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
Fr. *Anacardium occidentale*.— $C_{21}H_{30}O_2$ (Staedeler).—Oily, yellow or dark brown liq.—Sp. Gr., ab. 0.978.—Sol. A., E.—Uses: Vesicant. Have skin dry; does not act w. moist.

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Carmine (Nacarat) Merck.—I.—Pure, lumps
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Pigment fr. dried female of *Coccus cacti*, L.—Cont. carminic acid, alumina, lime & org. acids.—Sm., brill.-red lumps.—Sol., amm.—Uses: Dye.

do. Merck.—II.—Pure, lumps....c. v.—oz. .74

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Carniferrin,—see Iron Phospho-sarcocollate.

Carnine Merck.....1½ gr. vial 1.00
Fr. meat extr.— $C_7H_8N_2O_3+H_2O$.—Wh. cryst.—Sol., v. sl. in W.

Carnine Hydrochlorate Merck.....1½ gr. vial 1.00
 $C_7H_8N_2O_3.HCl$.—Fine, cryst. need.

Carpaine Merck.—Pure, cryst....15 gr. vial 15.00
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Fr. *Carica Papaya*, L. (Tropical melon tree).— $C_{14}H_{25}NO_3$.—Large, wh. cryst.—Sol. A., C., amyl alcohol, B.—Melt. 119–120° C.—Cardiac Tonic, Diur., &c., like digitalis.—Uses, Doses, &c.: Us'y admin. as hydrochlorate, which see.

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(Carthamic Acid).—Coloring prin. fr. *Carthamus tinctorius*, Willd. (Safflower).— $C_{16}H_{16}O_7$.—Dark red scales.—Sol., dil. alkali carbonates; solut's rapidly decomp.—Uses: Dye.

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Carvacrol Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.50
(Oxycymol; Cymophenol).—Constit. of oils of Cretan Origanum, thyme, & summer savory.— $C_{10}H_{14}O=C_6H_5.CH_2.(CH_2)_2.CH_2.OH$.—Thick, arom. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.981 at 15° C.—Boil. 236–237° C.

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(Iodo-carvacrol).— $C_{10}H_{13}OI$.—Yellowish-brown pwd.—Sol. E., C., oils; sl. in A.; insol. W.—Melt. 90° C.—Antisept.—Uses: Inst. of Iodoform.

Carvol,—see Oil, Caraway.

Caryophylline Merck.....c. v.—oz. 3.50
Constit. of cloves.— $C_{16}H_{16}O$.—Stellate groups silky need.—Sol., boil. alkal.; sl. in A.—Subl., ab. 285° C.

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Albuminoid fr. milk.—Wh., gran. mass.—Sol., alkal.—Uses: Food (cheese). Also techn.

* do. Merck.—Commercial.....c. b.—lb. .70
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Casein, Plant,—see Legumin.

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(Catechuic, or Catechinic, Acid).—Fr. catechu.— $C_{21}H_{26}O_9+5H_2O$ (Liebermann & Taubert).—Reddish-wh., amorph. pwd.—Sol. A., acetic ether, alkalies; sl. in W.—Uses: Dye.

Catechol,—see Pyrocatechin.

Catechu.—U. S. P.bulk.—lb. .12
(Cutch).—Extr. fr. wood *Acacia Catechu*, Willd.—Astring., Tonic.—Uses: Hemorrhage, diar., & indol. ulc.—Dose 10–30 grains (0.65–1.8 Gm.).

Cathartin,—see Acid, Cathartic.

Caulophyllin (Eclectic).....c. v.—oz. .40
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Caulophylline Hydrochlorate
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Fr. *Ceanothus americanus*, L. (New Jersey Tea).—Brown pwd.—Purg., Alter.—Uses: Syph., dysent., & sore throat.—Dose 1–2 grains (0.065–0.13 Gm.).

Cedrin Merck.—Cryst.....15 gr. vial 8.00
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Celastrine
(Katrine).—Fr. *Celastrus edulis*, Vahl.—Minute, wh. cryst.—Stim.—Uses: Same as coca.

Celloidin.—Chips or shreds.....oz. 1.00
20% pure pyroxylin.—Tablets, chips, or shreds of tough gelat.; sl. milky-wh. transp.—Sol., all prop., A., E.—Uses: Imbedding sections in microscopy.

Celluloid
(Zylonite).—Substc. prep. fr. gun cotton & camphor.—Softens in boil. W.—Uses: Techn.

Cephaeline Merck.....15 gr. vial 5.00
Accompanies emetine in ipecac.— $C_{14}H_{20}NO_4$.—Snow-wh., fine, interlacing need.; rapidly turn yellow.—Sol. E., caustic soda.—Melt. 98–102° C (Paul).

Cerasin from Gum
(Metarabic, or Metagummic, Acid).—Fr. gum arabic by heat. Native in cherry & beet gums.—Wh., insipid pwd.

Cerasin (Eclectic).....c. v.—oz. .45
(Prunin).—Fr. tincture *Prunus serotina*, Ehrhart (Wild. Cherry).—Brown pwd.—Sol. A.—Bitter Tonic, Sed., Expector.—Uses: Cough in phth., bronch., & colds; gen'l. debil., & palpit. of heart.—Dose 2–10 grains (0.13–0.65 Gm.).

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3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

STRYCHNINE NITRATE.

A Dipsomania Remedy.

(See page 234)

Dr. Portugalow, of Samara, reports that he has actually cured 455 cases of dipsomania with hypodermic injections of Strychnine. He gives expression to his unbounded confidence in this remedy by saying that he knows "of reliable and specific remedies for two affections only. Strychnine for the various forms of alcoholism, and quinine for malarial fever."

He prescribes:

Strychnine Nitrate Merck, - - - - - 0.06 Gm. (1 grn.)

Distilled Water, - - - - - 15 Gm. ($\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.)

For subcutaneous injection: Daily, one to two injections, using for each, at first, 0.5 Gm. (8 min.); later, 0.25 Gm. (4 min.).

Usually 10 to 16 injections suffice for a complete cure. Some sodium bromide may be administered at the same time.

Dr. W. N. Jergolski also has published his experience with the Strychnine treatment of dipsomania. His cases—10 in number—include men of most widely different vocations—ministers, merchants, gardeners, farmers, etc.

The results of the treatment are described as truly surprising. Topers who had been addicted to drink for many years—some even for decades—became endowed, as a result of the Strychnine treatment, with an invincible repugnance for alcohol, and could no longer bear spirituous liquors. One of the author's patients, prior to the treatment, scarcely passed a single day without drinking $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 liter (about 1 to 2 pints) and more of brandy. On the day following the first injection of 0.0015 Gm. ($\frac{1}{40}$ grn.) Strychnine Nitrate, he was astounded to find that he had no desire for alcohol, and experienced neither mental uneasiness nor any feeling of pressure in the epigastrium. The injections were continued, and the patient was cured.

Another case, of 15 years' standing, complicated with chronic intestinal catarrh and incontinence of urine, was cured by 10 daily injections, of 0.003 Gm. ($\frac{1}{20}$ grn.) Strychnine Nitrate, combined with the internal use of Strychnine in pills. Not only was the dipsomania permanently cured, but the intestinal catarrh gradually disappeared, and the bladder again performed its functions normally, it is reported.

All of Jergolski's cases are said to have been completely and permanently cured, save two, in which the patients, after having acquired a thorough distaste for alcohol, became addicted to it again through subsequent medication, in other diseases, by means of alcoholic menstua.

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Cerberin Merck.....15 gr. vial 5.00
(Cerberid).—Fr. Thevetia Yecotli, De C.— $C_{25}H_{39}O_{12}$.—Yellowish-wh., amorph., bitter pwd.—*Sol.*, hot W., dil. A.—Cardiac Tonic, like digitalin.—*Uses*: Heart dis.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{250}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.00025–0.001 Gm.).

Cerebrin Merck.....15 gr. vial 2.00
Proximate principle from brain substance (not a so-called "animal extract.")— $C_{80}H_{160}N_2O_{18}$ (Pareus).—Wh., spherical, cryst. pwd.—*Sol.*, acetone, C., B., glac. acetic acid, conc. H_2SO_4 .—(N. B. Not a medicament!)

Ceresin, White.....bulk.—lb. .20
Purified ozokerite (or earth wax).—Hydrocarbon of complex compos.—Wh., waxy cakes; odorl.; tastel.; fracture very much like that of white wax.—*Melt.* 79° C.—*Uses*: Substit. for white wax.

Ceresin, Yellow.....bulk.—lb. .20
Partly purified ozokerite (or earth wax).—Yellow, wax-like cakes or lumps; faint odor; tastel.; very stable toward oxid'g agents.—*Sol.* A., B., C.—*Melt.* 75–85° C.—*Uses*: Substit. for yellow wax.

Cerin,—see Acid, Cerotic.

Cerium Merck.—Fused.....15 gr. vial 7.50
Metal.—Ce.—Iron color, ductile, mall.—Sp. Gr. 6.728.—Tarnishes in moist air.

do. Merck.—Powder.....15 gr. vial 4.50
Gray-wh., metal. pwd.

Cerium Acetate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .79
(Cerous Acetate).— $Ce_2(C_2H_3O_2)_3$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.

Cerium Bromate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.50
(Cerous Bromate).— $Ce_2(BrO_3)_3 \cdot 18H_2O$.—Colorl., scaly cryst.—*Sol.* W.

Cerium Bromide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.00
(Cerous Bromide).— Ce_2Br_6 .—Reddish, deliq. pwd.—*Sol.* A.; sl. in W.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Cerium Carbonate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .64
(Cerous Carbonate).— $Ce_2(CO_3)_3$.—Light, wh. pwd., or sm., silky need.

Cerium Chloride Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .37
(Cerous Chloride).— Ce_2Cl_6 .—Yellowish-wh. masses.—*Sol.* W., w. evol. heat.

Cerium Citrate Merck.—C. P.c. v.—oz. .69
 $Ce(C_6H_5O_7)_2$.—Wh. pwd.

Cerium Hypophosphite Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Cerous Hypophosphite).— $Ce_2(PH_2O_2)_6 \cdot 2H_2O$.—Whitish pwd.—*Uses*: Rec. phth.

Cerium Iodide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .97
(Cerous Iodide).— CeI_3 .—Black pwd.; decomp. in air.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Caut.* Keep well closed.

Cerium Lactate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .89
 $Ce(C_3H_5O_3)_2$ (?).—Whitish pwd.

Cerium Malate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 3.00
 $Ce_2(C_4H_5O_5)_3$.

Cerium Nitrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .34
(Ceric Nitrate).— $Ce(NO_3)_4$.—Reddish-yellow mass; indist., amethyst-red cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—Nerve Tonic.—*Uses*: Irrit. dyspep., & chronic vomit.—*Dose* 1–3 grains (0.065–0.22 Gm.).

Cerium Oxalate Merck.—Pure.....c. v.—oz. .12
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bottles & cartons.

(Cerous Oxalate).— $Ce_2(C_2O_4)_3 \cdot 9H_2O$.—Wh., gran. pwd.; odorl.; tastel.—*Sol.*, dil. sulphuric acid, or hydrochl. acid.—Sed., Nerve Tonic.—*Uses*: Vomit. pregn., seasickn., epilepsy, migr., chronic diar., cardialgia & hyst.—*Dose* 1–5 grains (0.065–0.32 Gm.).

Cerium Oxide Merck.—Pure.....c. v.—oz. .79
(Ceric Oxide).—Fr. ignition cerium oxalate.— CeO_2 .—Pale yellow mass.—*Sol.*, conc. sulphuric acid, nitric acid; sl. in hydrochl. acid.

Cerium Oxysulphide Merck.....c. v.—oz. 5.00
Flesh-colored pwd.

Cerium Salicylate Merck.—Cryst....c. v.—oz. .69
 $Ce_2(C_7H_5O_2)_6$ (?).—Wh. pwd.

Cerium Sulphate, Ceric, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .35
 $Ce(SO_4)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$.—Yellow pwd.

Cerium Sulphate, Cerous, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .40
 $Ce_2(SO_4)_3$.—Pink masses.—*Uses*: Develop. aniline black. Said super. to vanadium.

Cerium Sulphide Merck.....c. v.—oz. 3.50
(Cerous Sulphide).— Ce_2S_3 .—Scales or pwd.; verm., golden, or black acc. to temp.—*Sol.*, dil. min. acids, w. evol. hydr. sulphide.

Cerium Valerianate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .84
(Cerous Valerate).— $Ce_2(C_8H_7O_2)_6$.—Yellowish-wh. pwd.

Cerium & Bismuth Salicylate,—see Bismuth & Cerium Salicylate.

Ceruse,—see Lead Carbonate.

Cetin Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.50
Chief constit. of commercial purified spermaceti.— $C_{32}H_{64}O_2$.—Fatty, cryst. substc.—*Sol.* abs. A., E.; insol. W.—*Melt.* 49° C.—*Volat.* 380° C.

Cetrarin Merck.—C. P., cryst....15 gr. vial .75
(Cetraric Acid).—Bitter prin. fr. *Cetraria islandica*, Ach.— $C_{18}H_{16}O_8$.—Wh., v. fine, cryst. need., conglom. into lumps; bitter.—*Sol.*, in alkalies & their carbonates, & in boil. A.; sl. in W., A., E.—Hæmatinic, Stom., Expector.—*Uses*: Chlorosis (incr. number red corpuscles in blood), incip. phth., bronchitis; digest. disturb. w. anæmia, &c.—*Dose* $1\frac{1}{2}$ –3 grains (0.097–0.194 Gm.).

* do. Merck.—Pure.....15 gr. vial .50

Cetyl Iodide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 2.00
Fr. cetyl alcohol, by iodine w. phosphorus.— $C_{18}H_{38}I$.—Fine scales.—*Sol.* A.—*Melt.* 23° C.

Cevadine,—see Veratrine.

Chalk, Drop, — see Calcium Carbonate, Precipitated.—Drops.

Chalk, Precipitated, — see Calcium Carbonate, Precipitated.

Chalk, Prepared,—see Calcium Carbonate.

Chameleon Mineral,—see Potassium Manganate.

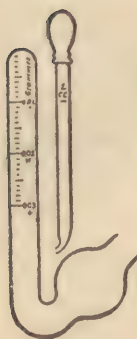
Champacol Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00
Camphor fr. champaca wood (fr. *Michelia Champaca*, L.).— $C_{17}H_{30}O$.—Wh., cryst. need.—*Sol.* E.—*Melt.* 86–88° C.

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Gm.).

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Quinoidine.**

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acid: insol. ord. solv.

Chloracetyl Chloride Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.25
(Chloro-acetyl Chloride).—Fr. acetyl chloride, by chlorine in
sunlight.—C₂H₂Cl₃O=CH₂Cl.CO.Cl.—Colorl., transp. liq.—
Sp. Gr. 1.495 at 0° C.—Boil. 105-106° C.

Chloral Alcoholate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .50
(Chloral Ethyl-alcoholate).—Fr. chloral, by ethylic alcohol.—
C₄H₇Cl₃O₂=CCl₃.CH(OH)OC₂H₅.—Transp., colorl. cryst.—
Sol. A.; sl. in W.—Melt. 56° C.—Boil. 115° C.

Chloral, Anhydrous Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .37
(Tri-chlor-acetic Aldehyde; Chloral).—Fr. aqu. aldehyde, by
chlorine.—C₂HCl₃O=CCl₃.CHO.—Aldehyde-smell. liq.; solidi-
fies if shaken w. water.—Sol. W., A.

Chloral, Camphorated Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.00
Fr. tritur. eq. pts. camphor & chloral hydr. in a warm mortar.
—Transp., colorl., syrupy liq.—Sol., all prop., A., E., oils, fats;
insol. W.—Anal.—Uses: Toothache, neural., &c.

Chloral, Carbolated
(Chloral-phenol).—Fr. tritur., w. heat, 1 pt. chloral hydr. & 3 pts.
phenol.—Oily liq.—Anal.—Uses: Toothache & neural.

***Chloral Hydrate Merck.—U. S. P.—Loose
cryst.....g. s. b.—lb. 1.30**
Also in bulk, 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.

(Erroneously called "Chloral").—Fr. chloral, by W.—C₂-
H₃Cl₃O₂=CCl₃.CH(OH)₂.—Transp., colorl. cryst.; pecul.
pung. odor & taste.—Sol. W., A., E., C., G.—Melt. 57° C.—Boil.
97° C.—Hypn., Antispasm., Anal.; Antisep.—Uses: Intern.,
prod. sleep; antid. to cocaine; puerperal eclampsia, mania,
delir. trem., convuls., chorea, tetanus, phth. night-sw., hysteria,
epilepsy, local spasm, asthma, strangul. hernia, incontin.
urine, spasm. croup, & spasm of glottis.—Extern., foul sores,
irrit. ulc., destroy parasites.—Dose 10-30 grains (0.65-1.94 Gm.)
in syrup or elixir.—Appl. in 1-5% solut.—Max. D. 75 grains
(4.9 Gm.). Contraindic. infl. stomach; large doses must not be
given in heart disease; children & the aged, with caution.—
Antid., emetics, stomach siphon, cocaine hydrochlorate,
strychn., or atropine, hypoderm.; stimulants, oxygen, muci-
lage of acacia.—Incomp., carbolic acid, camphor, alcohol,
potass. iodide, &c.—Caut. Keep glass stoppered.

do. Merck.—Flakes.....g. s. b.—lb. 1.25
Also in bulk, 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
Flat, wh., cryst. masses.—Uses & Doses: As the loose
crystals.

Chloral Hydrocyanate Merck.1/8 oz. vials.—oz. 1.50
(Trichloro-lacto-nitrile).—Fr. chloral, by anhydrous hydrocy-
anic acid, at 120° C.—C₃Cl₃H₂N=CCl₃.CH(OH)CN.—Wh.,

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GOODS WE MANUFACTURE

Weinhagen's Clinical Thermometers

embody every known improvement up to date. We guarantee sensitiveness, reliability, indestructible index, magnified mercurial column, and age will not change their readings.

Weinhagen's "Regular" Fever Thermometer.



Weinhagen's "Normal Index" Fever Thermometer.

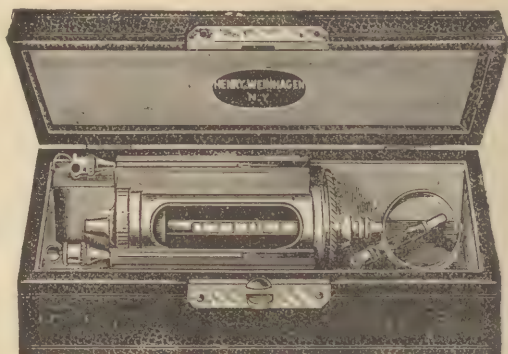


Weinhagen's "Black Back" Fever Thermometer.

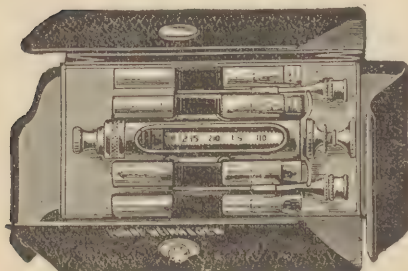


HYPODERMIC SYRINGES.

We have added to our factory a complete plant for making HYPODERMIC SYRINGES and NEEDLES of steel, silver, gold, and platinum. We carry in stock a full line. The cases of our Hypodermic Syringes (except Nos. 0 and 1) are made of LEATHER THROUGHOUT, with METAL hinges and soap covers.



CUTS ARE ONE-HALF SIZE.



Our goods may be obtained from any jobbing-house, or can be had direct from us. Quotations and circulars cheerfully furnished.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

HENRY WEINHAGEN,

MANUFACTURER OF

High-Grade Hydrometers, Thermometers, Etc.,

NOS. 22 AND 24 NORTH WILLIAM STREET,

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

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cryst. pwd., or wh., rhombic prisms.—15.3% prussic acid.—*Sol.* W., A., E.—*Melt.* 58-61° C.—*Boil.* 218° C.—*Uses:* In solut., inst. of cherry laurel, or bitter almond W.; super. to hydrocyanic acid, as exact dose possible, because more permanent, 1 part dissolved in 166 distil. water makes bitter almond water Ph.G.

Chloral, Mentholated

Fr. melting on water-bath eq. pts. chloral hydr. & menthol.—*Analg.*, Counter-irrit.—*Uses:* Neural, headache, &c.

Chloral, Meta-, Merck-----c. v.—oz. 1.00

(Meta-chloral).—Fr. chloral, by contact w. sulphuric acid.—(CCl₃COH)_n.—Wh., amorph. pwd.—*Insol.* W.

Chloral-acetaldoxime

C₄H₉NO₂Cl₃=CH₃CH:N.OCH(OH)CCl₃.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Melt.* 74° C.—*Hypn.*

Chloral-acetone Merck-----g. s. v.—oz. 1.25

By heat. acetone w. chloral.—C₆H₅O₂Cl₃=CCl₃.CH(OH).CH₂CO.CH₃.—Crystalline mass.—*Sol.* A., E., hot W.—*Melt.* 75-78° C.

Chloral-acetoxime

C₄H₉NO₂Cl₃=(CH₃)₂N.OCH(OH)CCl₃.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Melt.* 72° C.—*Hypn.*

Chloralamide-----25 grammes .80

(Chloral-formamide; Formamidated Chloral).—Fr. chloral, by formamide.—C₃H₅O₂Cl₃N=CCl₃CH(OH).CONH₂.—*Lustr.*, colorl., bitter cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.; decomp. by warm solvents.—*Melt.* 114-115° C with decomposition.—*Hypn.*, *Analg.*—*Uses:* Claimed: prod. sleep without injur. act.; insom. of alcoholism, cardiac dis., pulmon. dis., neural., & hyst.—*Dose* 15-45 grains (0.97-2.9 Gm.).—*Max.* D. 60 grains (3.9 Gm.), single; 120 grains (7.8 Gm.), p. day.—*Incomp.*, with alkalies.—*Caut.* Keep below 60° C.

Chloral-ammonia Merck-----c. v.—oz. 1.50

(Trichloramido-ethylc Alcohol).—Fr. solut. chloral in C., by amm.—C₃H₅Cl₃NO=CCl₃.CH(OH).NH₂.—Wh., cryst. pwd.; chloral odor & taste.—*Sol.* A., E.; *insol.* cold W.; decomp. by hot W.—*Melt.* 64° C.—*Hypn.*, *Analg.*—*Uses:* Nerv. insom., neural., &c.—*Dose* 15-30 grains (0.97-1.94 Gm.).

Chloral-antipyrine,—see **Hypnal**.**Chloral-benzaldoxime**

C₆H₅NO₂Cl₃=C₆H₅CH:N.OCH(OH)CCl₃.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Melt.* 63° C.—*Hypn.*, *Antisep.*

Chloral-caffeine-----c. v.—oz. .75

C₈H₁₀N₄O₂.C₂Cl₃H₂O.—Colorl., glitt., sm. rods.—*Sol.* W.—*Hypn.*, *Sed.*, & *Analg.*—*Uses:* Nervn., insom., neural., & headache.—*Trj.* 3-6 grains (0.194-0.388 Gm.) 2 or 3 times p. d.

Chloral-camphoroxime

C₁₂H₁₈NO₂Cl₃=C₁₀H₁₆:N.OCH(OH)CCl₃.—Wh. cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Melt.* 98° C.—*Hypn.*, *Stim.*, *Antisep.*

Chloral-formamide,—see **Chloralamide**.**Chloralimide Merck (Not: -amide).**-----c. v.—oz. 5.00

Also in ½, ¼, & ⅛ oz. vials.

(Tri-chlor-ethylidene-imide).—Fr. chloral-ammonia, by heat; or fr. chloral hydrate, by amm. acetate.—C₂Cl₃H₂N=CCl₃CH:NH. Chloral., cryst. need.; odorl.; tastel.—*Sol.* A., E., C., oils; *insol.* W.—*Melt.* 160° C.—*Hypn.*, *Analg.*—*Uses:* Insom., headache, & fever.—*Dose* 15-45 grains (0.97-2.9 Gm.) 2 or 3 t. p. d.—*Max.* D. 45 grains (2.9 Gm.), single; 90 grains (5.8 Gm.), p. day.

Chloral-nitroso-beta-naphтол

C₁₂H₉Cl₃NO₂.C₁₀H₇(OH):N.OCH(OH)CCl₃.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Melt.* 100° C.—*Hypn.*, *Antisep.*

Chloral-urethane,—see **Urethane-chloral**.**Chloralose Merck**-----c. v.—oz. 3.00

Also in ½, ¼, & ⅛ oz. vials.

(Anhydro-gluco-chloral).—Fr. anhydrous chloral, by heat. w. glucose.—C₆H₁₁Cl₃O₆.—Sm., colorl. cryst.; bitter, disagr. taste.—*Sol.* A.; sl. in W.—*Melt.* 185° C.—*Hypn.*—*Uses:* Insom. Free fr. disagr. cardiac after-effects & cumulative tendency of chloral. Acts princip. by reduc. excitability of gray matter of brain.—*Dose* 3-12 grains (0.194-0.78 Gm.).

Chloralose, Para-, Merck-----c. v.—oz. 5.00

By-product of manufacture of chloralose.—C₆H₁₁Cl₃O₆.—Wh. shin. flakes.—*Sol.* A.; sl. sol. W.—*Melt.* 227-229° C.

Chloranil Merck-----c. v.—oz. 1.25

(Tetra-chloro-quinone).—Fr. aniline (or phenol, by potass. chlorate w. hydrochl. acid.—C₆Cl₄O₂.—Thick, lemon-yellow scales.—*Sol.* B., E.; sl. in A.—*Melt.* 245° C.—*Uses:* Techn.

Chlor-ethane, Per-,—see **Carbon Bichloride**.**Chlorinated Lime**,—see **Calcium Oxide, Chlorinated**.**Chloro-benzene**,—see **Benzylidene Chloride**.**Chloro-bromo-propane**,—see **Trimethylene Chloro-bromide**.**Chloro-chromic Anhydride**,—see **Chromium, Chloride, Oxy**.**Chloroform.—U. S. P.—C. P.**-----c. b.—lb. 1.08

(Tri-chloro-methane; Formyl Chloride).—Fr. alcohol or acetone, by bleaching pwd.—CHCl₃.—H'ly refract., sweet-tast., heavy liq.; charact. odor.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.502 at 15° C.—*Misc.*, all prop., A, E., B., petroleum ether, & oils; sl. in W.—*Boil.* 60.9-62° C.—*Anæsth.*, *Antisep.*, *Analg.*—*Uses:* Intern., colic, gastral., asthma, spasm, cough, atonic quincy, hyst., scar. fever, neural., cancer, hicc., tic douloureux, &c. Inhal. in pneum. & for anæsth. surg. operat.—*Extern.*, linim. for rheum., neural., colic, &c. Hypoderm., hydrocele.—*Dose* 10-20 M (0.6-1.2 Cc.) in solution.—*Max.* D. 30 M (1.9 Cc.).—*Antid.*, vomiting, stomach siphon, cold douche, fresh air, artif'l respir., &c.—*Caut.* Keep in dark amber. Never admin. as anæsthetic near a flame, as poisonous vapors (of decomp.-prod.) form.

N. B.—Occasionally practitioners fail to recollect, until after the disagreeable occurrence, that chloroform rapidly decomposes when its vapor comes into contact with an exposed gas-light, evolving peculiar chlorine vapors which are extremely irritating to all present and may be even dangerous to the patient. Chloroform, therefore, should never be administered by gas-light unless the latter be well protected by a closed glass case and furnished with abundant provision for the rapid escape from the room of all decomposition products.

do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Fr. Chloral-----

-----g. s. b.—lb. 2.75

Fr. chloral potass. hydrate.

Chloroform, Merck's G. R.-----c. b.—lb. 1.18

—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Sp. Gr. 1.485-1.489.—*Boil.* 60-62° C.

Tests:—(Acid:) shake with ½ W.: no react. w. blue Litmus.—When caref. superimp. on AgNO₃ solut. dil. ½: no turb.—(Cl:) shake w. Zinc-Iodide-Starch solut.: not blue.—(Cl comp's:) 20 Cc. w. 15 Cc. H₂SO₄ in gl.-stdp. vial washed w. H₂SO₄: shake freq.: no color in 1 h.

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3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS**. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

Pyrogallic Acid Merck

(See page 20)



Will be found, upon comparison, to be superior in every respect to all other brands on the market. Its distinctive points of superiority are:

1st.—ABSOLUTE PURITY.

2d.—PERFECT CRYSTALLIZATION.

3d.—IMMACULATE WHITENESS.

4th.—EXTREME LIGHTNESS.

5th.—MODERATE COST.

(Its price is not higher than that of any other make.)

MERCK'S PYROGALLIC ACID

Produces the highest intensity to be desired in a photographic plate, and, at the same time, the finest detail in light and shade required for the most perfect printing negative.

Under ordinary precaution, it retains all its superior qualities undiminished for an indefinite length of time.

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H-7-12

Continued on page 69a.

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Chloroform Pictet.....1 kilo bottles.—each 3.50
Purified by freezing.—*Uses & Doses*: As chloroform, C. P.

Chlorogenine Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.75
(Alstonine).—Fr. bark *Alstonia constricta*, F. Mueller, (Australian Fever Bark).— $C_{21}H_{30}N_2O_4 + 3\frac{1}{2}H_2O$.—Orange-yellow, brittle, bitter mass or pwd.—*Sol.* A., E., C., B., dil. acids; sl. in W.—*Melt.*, dry at 195° C.—Antipyr., Antiper., Antisept., Stim.—*Uses*: Intermit. fever, typhoid fever, &c.; seems possess propert. analogous to quinine & strychnine.

Chloro-methane,—see **Methyl Chloride**.

Chloro-methane, Per.,—see **Carbon Tetra-chloride**.

Chloro-nitrobenzene, Meta-, Merck..c. v.—oz. 1.25
(Meta-chloro-nitro-benzol).—Fr. nitrobenzene, by chlorine v. iodine.— $C_6H_4Cl(NO_2)[1:3]$.—Trimet., colorl. cryst., or flat need.—*Sol.* E., C., B., hot A.—*Melt.* 44.4° C.—*Boil.* 236° C.

Chloro-nitrobenzene, Ortho-, Merck..c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Ortho-chloro-nitro-benzol).—Fr. chloro-benzene, by nitration.— $C_6H_4Cl(NO_2)[1:2]$.—Colorl., transp. need.—Sp. Gr. 1.368 at 22° C.—*Melt.* 32.5° C.—*Boil.* 243° C.

Chloro-nitrobenzene, Para-, Merck..c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Para-chloro-nitro-benzol).—Fr. chlorobenzene, by nitric acid.— $C_6H_4Cl(NO_2)[1:4]$.—Trimet., colorl. plates.—*Melt.* 88° C.—*Boil.* 242° C.

Chloro-propylene-glycol,—see **Mono-chlorhydrin**.

Chloro-propylene Oxide,—see **Epichlorhydrin**.

Chloro-toluene, Omega,—see **Benzyl Chloride**.

Chlorophyll Merck.—C. P.15 gr. vial .50
Color. matter fr. plant leaves; pure but w. trace alk. carbonate to prev. decomp. Free fr. copper.—Green masses of consist. of extr.; solut. of beautiful blood-red fluorese.—*Sol.* A., E., carbon disulph., & ethereal oils w. trace of acetic acid; sol. in alkaline W.—*Uses*: Color. pure alcoh. liquids, fats, oils, soap, &c.

do. Merck.—Solution, for coloring alcoh. liquidsc. v.—oz. .35
Intens. dark green liq.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Uses*: Color alcoh. bever., alc. not less than 85%. Color stable in light, no fluorese.

do. Merck.—Solution for coloring aqueous fluidsc. v.—oz. .35
Intens., dark green, non-fluoresc. liq.; odorl.; alm. perman't. in light.—*Misc.*, all prop. W.—*Uses*: Color liquors, confectionery, preserves; alc. less than 85%. Techn. non-poison.; perm't.

* **do. Merck**.—Technicalc. v.—oz. .35
Sol., fats, oils, E., C., &c., w. perm't, beautiful stable green without fluorese.; not acted on by light.—*Uses*: Color oils, fats, soaps, oint., &c.; not for use w. aqueous or alcoh. solut's.

Chloropierine Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.25
(Tri-chloro-nitro-methane; Nitro-chloroform).—Fr. picric acid by distil. w. bleach. pwd.— CCl_3NO_2 .—Liq.; intense odor prod. pecul. form frontal headache.—Sp. Gr. 1.692 at 0° C.—*Sol.* A., E.; v. sl. in W.—*Boil.* 112° C.

Cholesterin, Anhydrous, Merck....15 gr. vial .50
Fr. gall, brain, & vegetable fats.— $C_{26}H_{44}O$.—Unct., wh., pearly scales.—*Sol.* E., C., B.; sl. W.—*Melt.* 145-148° C.—Antisept.—*Uses*: Cosmet. & pomade. Can absorb 200% water.

Choline Hydrochlorate Merck.....15 gr. vial 3.00
(Oxy-ethyl-trimethyl-ammonium Chloride).—The chloride of a base (choline), formerly also known as sinkaline, bilincurine, &c., found in plants & animals.— $C_5H_{14}NOCl = (CH_3)_3N. CH_2. CH_2(OH). Cl$.

Chondrin Merck.....15 gr. vial .50
Gelatin-like substc., fr. cartilage. —Yellow, horny, glue-like masses.—*Sol.*, hot W.

Chrome Alum,—see **Chromium & Potassium Sulphate**.

Chromium Merck.—Cryst.15 gr. vial 1.00
(Chrome).—Metal. —Cr.—Shin., steel-gray, cryst.; hard as corundum & less fusible than platinum.—Sp. Gr. 6.5-6.8.

do. Merck.—Fused15 gr. vial 1.00
Hard, shining, steel-gray.

Chromium Acetate Merck.—Dried..c. v.—oz. .50
(Normal Chromic Acetate).— $Cr(C_2H_3O_2)_3 + H_2O$.—Gray pwd.—*Sol.* W.

do. Merck.—Pastec. v.—oz. .50
Normal chrom. acetate, paste form.—Bluish-green, pasty mass.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Techn.

Chromium Carbonate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .54
 $CrCO_3$.—Amorph. grayish-wh. mass.

Chromium Chloride, Merck.—Sublimedc. v.—oz. 1.29
(Chromic Chloride).— $CrCl_3$.—Viol., scale-like cryst.—*Sol.* W. cont'g tr. chromous chloride; insol. plain W.—*Uses*: Techn.

Chromium Fluoride Merck.—Pure..c. v.—oz. .50
(Chromic Fluoride).— $CrF_3 + 4H_2O$.—Fine, cryst., green pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Print. & dye. woolens.

Chromium Hydrate Merck.—Dry...c. b.—lb. .75
(Chromic Hydrate; Chromic Hydroxide).— $Cr_2(OH)_6 + 4H_2O$.—Green pwd.—*Sol.*, w. diffc. in acids.

Chromium Nitrate Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .32
(Chromic Nitrate).— $Cr(NO_3)_3 + 8q.$ —Bluish-green solut.—*Sol.* W.

Chromium Oxalate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .49
 $Cr(C_2O_4) + H_2O$.—Green scales.

Chromium Oxide Merck.—C. P.c. b.—lb. 1.25
(Chromic Oxide; Chromium Tri-oxide; Chrome Green).— Cr_2O_3 .—Bright green, amorph. pwd.—*Uses*: Techn.

do. Merck.—Anhydrous.....c. b.—lb. 1.00

Chromium Oxychloride Merck...g. s. v.—oz. 1.00
(Chlorochromic Anhydride; Chlorochromic Acid; Chromyl Chloride).—By heat. chromic acid w. ferric chloride.— CrO_2Cl .—Dark-red, mobile liq.; fum. in air.—*Caut.* Sealed glass tubes.

Chromium Phosphate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .54
(Chromic Phosphate).— $Cr_2(PO_4)_2$.—Dark blue pwd.

Chromium Sulphate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .29
(Green Chromic Sulphate).— $Cr_2(SO_4)_3$.—Dark green scales; violet & red hydrated; modifc. depend. on amt. water of cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses*: Techn.

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PYROGALLIC ACID MERCK.

"I have tested Merck's Pyro carefully in comparison with the other pyros at present on the market, and I find that it is superior to any and all of them."

Prof. CHARLES EHLMANN,
Instructor of the Chautauqua School of Photography.

"I shall, in future, certainly use no other pyro but Merck's. The best is always good enough for me."

ALFRED STIEGLITZ,
Editor *American Amateur Photographer*.

"Merck's Pyrogalllic Acid will be found a very superior article. Its purity is absolute, with quick crystallization and immaculate whiteness. In use, it produces the highest intensity that can be desired in the negatives. The detail in light and shade is perfect, producing printing qualities unsurpassed by any pyro we have ever used."

St. Louis and Canadian Photographer.

"Merck's Pyro has undergone a severe test in my hands. I find it to possess many qualities which give it superiority over all other makes. Authorities place the solubility of pyro as one part in two of water. I found one part of Merck's to dissolve readily in 1.7 of water at 60°F. It is extremely light, pure, and of a fine white color, giving rich negatives full of vigor and sparkling brilliancy."

WALTER E. WOODBURY,
Editor of *The Photographic Times*.

"I have used Merck's Pyrogalllic Acid, and prefer it to all others."

B. W. KILBURN,
Official Photographer (Stereoscopic) at the Columbian World's Fair, and at the Mid-winter Exposition at San Francisco.

"I have tried Merck's Pyro and must certainly say it is the best I ever used. The results I have obtained with it are remarkably fine."

W. B. POST,
Amateur Photographer, New York.

MORENO STUDIO, Fifth Ave., New York.

"I have been using Merck's Pyro in my studio, and am very well pleased with it. It is clean, gives brilliant negatives, and is reliable—one day's work being exactly the same as another's."

A. MORENO.

"I have been using Merck's Pyro, and am ready to indorse the high praise which you have found it entitled to: 'that it is superior in point of purity, lightness, and solubility' to any like product that I have seen. In fact, 'the new and improved process' seems to reach in its result the point beyond which it is impossible to go—that is, perfection. This was my impression at first sight, and using serves only to confirm it.

"In my opinion, pyro stands at the head of all developers of dry plates, and I am much mistaken if Merck's Pyro, when known, does not lead all brands of pyro."

W. H. SHERMAN,
Professional Photographer, Milwaukee.

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Chromium Trioxide,—see **Acid, Chromic**.

***Chromium & Potassium Sulphate**.—C. P.-----

-----c. b.—lb. .21
(Chrome Alum).—By-prod. manuf. anthracene red, aniline violet, &c.— $\text{Cr}_2\text{K}_2(\text{SO}_4)_4 + 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Dark purple cryst.; ruby-red by transmit. light.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Chiefly techn.

do. — Techn.-----c. b.—lb. .18

Chromium & Potassium Oxalate Merck-----

-----c. v.—oz. .29
 $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_6 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Deep-blue, monocl. prisms.—*Sol.* W.

Chrysaniline,—see **(Dye) Yellow, Chrysaniline**.

Chrysarobin Merck.—U. S. P.-----c. v.—oz. .44

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.

(So-called "Chrysophanic Acid"; Purified Goa Powder).—Neut prin. fr. Goa powder, fr. wood Andira Araroba, Aguiar.— $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_7$.—Micro-cryst. pwd.; pale orange-yellow, turns brownish-yellow on expos.—*Sol.*, alkal., boil. A., B., E., C.—*Melt.* 151° C.—Antiparasitic, Alter.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, psoria, herpes tonsurans, pityria, versic, hæmorrhoids; do not cover large surf. at one time. Salves 1:10-50 simple cerate or lard; or chrysarobin (10), acid salicylic (10), ether (15), flex. collod. (100).—*Dose* $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.008 Gm.).—*Caut.* Causes dangerous inflam. of eye if allowed to enter even as dust.

Chrysene Merck.—Pure.-----c. v.—oz. 5.00

Fr. benzene-azo-benzene by dissociation; found in coal tar & petroleum.— $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{12} = \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{C}_8\text{H}_4$.—Colorl. scales, or flat, trimet., octah.; reddish-violet fluoresc.—*Sol.* A., toluene.—*Melt.* 250° C.

Cicutine,—see **Coniine**.

Cicutoxine

Fr. *Cicuta virosa*, L.— $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_8$ (?).—Violent, spasmodic poison.

Cimicifugin.-----c. v.—oz. .40

(Macrotin).—Resinoid fr. roots *Cimicifuga racemosa*, L.—Yellowish-brown, hygros. pwd.—*Sol.* A.—Antispasm., Nerv., Oxytocic.—*Uses*: Rheum., dropsy, hyst., St. Vitus's dance, dysmenor., abn. pregn., & phth.—*Dose* 1-2 grains (0.065-0.13 Gm.).

Cinchonamine Merck.—Pure, cryst.---15 gr. v. 1.25

Fr. *Remijia Purdieana* Wedd. (False Cuprea bark).— $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., micro-cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* A., E., C., B., carbon disulph.; v. sl. in W.—*Melt.* 184-185° C.—*Uses*: Reag.

Cinchonamine Hydrochlorate Merck---15 gr. v. 1.25

$\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{HCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Yellowish-wh. pwd.—*Sol.* A.

Cinchonamine Nitrate Merck-----15 gr. vial 1.25

$\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{HNO}_3$.—Short, transp., colorl. prisms.—*Sol.*, v. sl. in W.; insol. in dil. nitric acid. The least soluble nitrate known.

Cinchonamine Sulphate Merck---15 gr. vial 1.25

(Acid Cinchonamine Sulphate; Cinchonamine Bisulphate).— $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$.—Colorl., transp. prisms.—*Sol.* W.

Cinchonidine Merck.—Pure, cryst..c. v.—oz. .30

Fr. certain var. *Cinchona* (chiefly red).— $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., prisms, or wh. pwd., light masses; v. bitter taste.—*Sol.*, dil. acids, A., E., C.; v. sl. in W.—*Melt.* 200-207° C.—Antiper., Bitter Tonic, &c., like quinine.—*Uses*: Intermittent fever, fever, anorexia, &c.—*Dose* 15-30 grains (0.97-1.94 Gm.), bet. parox.; tonic, 1-2 grains (0.065-0.13) 3 or 4 t. p. d., in pills or syrup.

Cinchonidine Bisulphate Merck---c. v.—oz. .21

(Cinchonidine Disulphate; Acid Cinchonidine Sulphate).— $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Striated prisms.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses & Dose*: As cinchonidine.

Cinchonidine Borate Merck-----c. v.—oz. .45

$\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Bo}(\text{OH})_3$ (?).—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* A.

Cinchonidine Dihydrobromate Merck.c. v.—oz. .40

$\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}(\text{HBr})_2$.—Sl. yellowish prisms.—*Sol.* W.

Cinchonidine Hydrochlorate Merck.c. v.—oz. .20

$\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{HCl} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. prisms.—*Sol.* W., A., C.

Cinchonidine Hydroiodate Merck---c. v.—oz. .40

$\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{HI} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Yellowish-wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W.

Cinchonidine Salicylate Merck.—Cryst.-----

-----c. v.—oz. .37

$\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$.—Colorl., micros. cryst.—*Sol.* A.; v. sl. W.

Cinchonidine Sulphate-----c. v.—oz. .14

(Neutral Cinchonidine Sulphate).—Fr. mother liq. of sulphate of quinine.— $(\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O})_2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., silky, acic. cryst.; effloresce on expos.—*Sol.* A., hot W.; sl. in cold W.—*Uses & Dose*: As cinchonidine.

Cinchonidine Tannate Merck-----c. v.—oz. .40

Comp. varia.—Yellow, amorph. pwd.; tastel.—*Sol.* A.—*Uses*: Intermittent & remit. fevers of child.—*Dose*: Adults, 8-16 grains (0.52-1.04 Gm.); children, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -8 grains (0.097-0.52 Gm.).

Cinchonidine Tartrate Merck-----c. v.—oz. .40

$(\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O})_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_8 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* A.; v. sl. in W.

Cinchonine Merck.—Cryst., free fr. cincho-

tine-----c. v.—oz. .84

Bark var. sp. *cinchona*.— $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., shln. prisms, or needl.; tastel., w. bitter after-taste.—*Sol.*, dil. acids, 116 A., 163 C.; v. sl. E. & W.—*Melt.* 240-250° C.—Antiper., Bitter Tonic, &c., like quinine.—*Uses*: Malar., intermittent & remit. fevers, anorexia, &c.—*Dose*: Antiper., 15-30 grains (0.97-1.94 Gm.), bet. parox.; tonic, 1-2 grains (0.06-0.13 Gm.).

* do. Merck.—Pure, cryst.-----c. v.—oz. .27

do. Merck.—Pure, precip.-----c. v.—oz. .25

Cinchonine Benzoate Merck-----c. v.—oz. .54

$\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$.—Sm., wh. cryst.—*Sol.* A.; sl. in W.

Cinchonine Bisulphate Merck-----c. v.—oz. .18

$\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$.—Minute, trimet. prisms.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses*: As cinchonine.

Cinchonine Hydrochlorate Merck.—Cryst.---

-----c. v.—oz. .20

$\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{HCl} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Fine, wh., bitter cryst.—*Sol.* 1A., 22 W., 550 E., C.—*Uses & Dose*: As cinchonine.

Cinchonine Iodo-sulphate Merck---c. v.—oz. 1.50

(Antiseptol).—Fr. aq. solut. cinchonine sulph., by solut. iodine & potass. iodide.—Dark brown, odorl. pwd.—50% of iodine.—*Sol.* A., C.; v. sl. W.—*Uses*: Inst. of iodof., chiefly extern.—*Dose* 1-5 grains (0.065-0.32 Gm.).

Cinchonine Nitrate Merck.—Cryst..c. v.—oz. 1.00

$\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{HNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Colorl. prisms.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: As cinchonine.

Cinchonine Salicylate Merck-----c. v.—oz. .30

$\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* A.—*Uses*: Rheum., espec. in malar. regions.—*Dose* 5-20 grains (0.32-1.3 Gm.).

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we have, at the request of a number of Practitioners, added **Lactopeptine Tablets**, 5 grs. each, to our list. To further increase their therapeutic efficiency, as well as to add to their palatability, we have incorporated with the Lactopeptine a small quantity of the digestive principle of the pineapple juice, which recent researches have shown to possess considerable digestive power. To render impossible any substitution of inferior products, each individual tablet is plainly stamped with the initials N. Y. P. A.



Always look for these letters, doctor, when dispensing **Lactopeptine Tablets**, and caution your patient to do so when you prescribe them.

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100 5-gr. Tablets and 50 5-gr. Tablets.



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Cinchonine Sulphate Merck.—Large cryst......
.....**c. v.—oz.** .14
(Neutral Sulphate of Cinchonine).—($C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_2$) $_2$ H_2SO_4 +
 $2H_2O$.—Hard, wh., lustr. cryst.; v. bitter.—*Sol.* 10 A., 66 W., 78
C.—*Melt.* 215° C.—*Uses & Dose*: As cinchonine

Cinchonine Tannate Merck.....**c. v.—oz.** .29
Varia. comp.—Yellow, amorph. pwd.—*Sol.* A.; v. sl. in W.—
Uses: As cinchonine.

Cineol,—see **Eucalyptol**.

Cinnabar, Artificial,—see **Mercury Sulphide, Red**.

Cinnamaldehyde,—see **Aldehyde, Cinnamyllic**.

Cinnamene,—see **Styrol**.

Cinnamyl Alcohol,—see **Styrone**.

Cinnamyl Cinnamate,—see **Styracin**.

Cinnamyl-eugenol
 $C_{19}H_{18}O_2 = C_9H_7C_3H_3(OCH_3)CO_2(CH_2)_2C_6H_5$.—Colorl., shin.
need.; odorl.; tastel.—*Sol.* C, E, acetone, hot A.—*Melt.* 90-
91° C.—Antisep., Antituberc.—*Uses*: Hypoderm., instead
of eugenol, in tuberculosis.—*Inj.*, 2-8 M (0.13-0.5 Cc.) of
olive oil solut.

Cinnamyl-guaiacol,—see **Styracol**.

Citral Merck.....**c. v.—oz.** 1.50
Aldehyde in oil of lemon & some o. essential oils.— $C_{10}H_{16}O$.
—Golden-yellow liq.; str. lemon odor.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.899 at 15° C.
—*Boil.* 228-229° C.—*Uses*: Flavor. & fortifying oil of lemon.—
Caut. Keep cool & dark.

Citrophen
Compound of citric acid w. para-phenetidine.— C_9H_9OH .
 $CONH.OO.C_6H_4.C_6H_5$.—Wh. pwd. or cryst.; faint, persistent,
sour taste.—*Sol.* 40 cold W.; 50 boil. W.—*Melt.* 181° C.—
Antipyr., Antineural., Sed.—*Uses*: Typhoid fever, migraine,
neural., &c.—*Dose* 15 grains (0.53-0.97 Gm.).

Citrullin Merck.....15 gr. vial .75
(Colocynthisidin [not Colocynthisin of Walz]).—Resinoid fr.
Citrullus Colocynthis, L.—Yellow, amorph. pwd.—*Sol.* A.,
G., E.—Cathartic.—*Uses*: General purg., pref. by rectum;
largely used in veter. med.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.011-0.022
Gm.) diss. in 16 M (1 Cc.) each alc. & glyc., & dil. with W.

Cobalt Merck.—Pure.....**c. v.—oz.** 1.50
Metal.—Co.—Steel-gray, shin., v. ductile, hard, & somew.
mall.—*Sp. Gr.* 8.710.—*Uses*: Techn.

do. Merck.—98-99%, Cubes.....**oz.** .35
do. Merck.—98-99%, Granul.....**oz.** .35
do. Merck.—Reduced.....**c. v.—oz.** 1.50
By reduct. w. hydrogen.—Black pwd.

Cobalt Acetate Merck.....**c. v.—oz.** .59
 $Co C_2H_3O_2 + 4H_2O$.—Sm., reddish-violet, deliq. cryst.—*Sol.*
W.—*Uses*: Sympathetic ink.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Cobalt Arsenate Merck.....**c. v.—oz.** .69
(Normal Cobaltic Arsenate).—Native cobalt bloom or eryth-
rite.— $Co_3(AsO_4)_2 + 8H_2O$.—Violet, monocl. need., or violet
pwd.; deep-blue, dry.—*Uses*: Techn.

Cobalt Butyrate Merck.....**c. v.—oz.** 1.25
 $Co C_4H_7O_2$.

Cobalt Carbonate Merck.—Pure.....**c. v.—oz.** .54
 $CoCO_3$.—Light, rose-colored pwd.

Cobalt Carbonate Merck.—Commercial, "K.
O. H.".....**c. v.—oz.** .64
Violet-gray pwd.

Cobalt Chloride Merck.—Pure.....**g. s. v.—oz.** .37
(Cobaltous Chloride).— $CoCl_2 + 6H_2O$.—Ruby-red, monocl.
cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses*: Sympathetic ink, &c.

Cobalt Chromate Merck.....**c. v.—oz.** .54
(Cobaltous Chromate).— $Co_2CrO_4(OH)_2 + 2H_2O$ (Freese).—
Brown pwd.

Cobalt Citrate Merck.....**c. v.—oz.** .54
 $Co_3(C_6H_5O_7)_2 + 14H_2O$.—Faintly pink, amorph. pwd.

Cobalt Cyanide Merck.....**c. v.—oz.** 1.04
(Cobaltous Cyanide).— $Co(CN)_2$.—Reddish gray pwd.—*Sol.*
W., solut. potass. cyanide.

Cobalt Hydrate, Cobaltic.—Pure
(Cobaltic Hydroxide; Hydrated Cobaltic Oxide [Peroxide,
Sesqui-oxide]).— $Co_2O(OH)_2$.—Dark brown pwd.

Cobalt Hydrate, Cobaltous
(Cobaltous Hydroxide; Hydrated Monoxide of Cobalt).—
 $Co(OH)_2$.—Rose-red, cryst. pwd.; brown on exposure.—*Caut.*
Keep well stoppered.

Cobalt Iodide Merck.....**g. s. v.—oz.** 1.32
(Cobaltous Iodide).— $CoI_2 + 6H_2O$.—Brownish-red cryst.—
Sol. W.

Cobalt, Luteo-, Chloride, Merck.....**c. v.—oz.** 3.50
Fr. oxid'n of amm. solut. cobalt dichloride w. large amount
amm. chloride.— $Co_2Cl_2.12NH_3$.—Brownish-orange, trimetric
cryst.—*Sol.*, boil. W., separating when cold.

Cobalt Nitrate Merck.—Pure, cryst......**g. s. v.—oz.** .32
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
(Normal Cobalt, or Cobaltous, Nitrate).— $Co(NO_3)_2 + 6H_2O$.—
Red, prismatic, deliq. cryst.—*Uses*: Blowpipe reag.—*Caut.*
Keep well stoppered.

Cobalt Nitrate Merck's G. R......**g. s. v.—oz.** .47
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Tests:—(H_2SO_4 :) solut. 1:20; add $BaCl_2$: no chg.—
(*Pb, Cu, &c.*:) 2 Gm. in 50 Cc. W.; add 2 Cc. HNO_3 , also
 H_2Saq : no chg.—(*Alkal. Salts*:) 2 Gm. in 100 Cc. W.; ppt.
w. Amm. & Amm. S; filter; evap. & incin.: no weighble.
res.

Cobalt Oleate,—see **Oleate, Cobalt**.

Cobalt Oxalate Merck.—Pure.....**c. v.—oz.** .54
(Cobaltous Oxalate).— $CoC_2O_4 + 2H_2O$.—Light pink pwd.

Cobalt Oxide, Cobaltic, Merck.—C. P......**c. v.—oz.** .69
(Peroxide [Sesqui-oxide] of Cobalt).— Co_2O_3 .—Steel-gray
mass.

Cobalt Oxide, Cobalto-cobaltic
 $Co_3O_4 = CoO.Co_2O_3$.—Black, amorph., hygrosc. pwd., forming
several hydrates.

Cobalt Oxide, Cobaltous
(Cobalt Monoxide).— CoO .—Olive-green pwd.; slightly
hygrosc.

Cobalt Oxide, Blue, Merck.—F. U......**c. v.—oz.** 1.25
 $Co_2O_3(?)$.—Blue pwd.—*Uses*: Techn.

Cobalt Oxide, Gray IIa, Merck.—F. K. O......
.....**c. v.—oz.** .75
Dark gray pwd.—*Uses*: Techn.

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" 5 " "	1.50 "
Less Quantity,	1.75 "

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Cobalt Phosphate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .54
(Normal Cobalt Phosphate).— $\text{Co}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Pink pwd.
—Uses; Techn.

Cobalt Propionate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00
 $\text{Co}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Faint reddish pwd.—Sol. A.

Cobalt, Purpureo-, Chloride, Merck....c. v.—oz. 1.00
Fr. roseo-cobalt chloride, by hydrochl. acid & heat.— $\text{Co}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 10\text{NH}_3$.—Sm., violet-red or purple, dimetric cryst.—Sol., boil. W.; sl. acid w. hydrochl. acid; alm. insol. cold W.

Cobalt, Roseo-, Chloride, Merck....c. v.—oz. 1.00
Fr. oxid'n amm. solut. cobalt protochloride.— $\text{Co}_2\text{Cl}_6 \cdot 10\text{NH}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Red, dichroic, micro-cryst. pwd.; very unstable.—Sol., warm or cold W.

Cobalt Sulphate Merck—Pure....c. v.—oz. .25
(Cobaltous Sulphate).— $\text{CoSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Red prisms.—Sol. 24 W.

Cobalt Sulphide Merck.....c. v.—oz. .89
 Co_2S_3 .—Black pwd.

Cobalt Sulphocyanate Merck—C. P.c. v.—oz. 1.54
(Cobalt Sulphocyanide, or Rhodanide).— $\text{Co}(\text{CNS})_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Deep blue, hygrosc. cryst.—Sol., dil. acids.

Cobalt Tartrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .79
Pink pwd.

Cobalt Yellow,—see Cobalt & Potassium Nitrate.

Cobalt & Ammonium Sulphate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .35
 $\text{CoSO}_4(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Ruby red, cryst. masses.—Sol. W.

Cobalt & Nickel Sulphate Merck....c. v.—oz. .54
 $\text{CoSO}_4 \cdot \text{NiSO}_4$.—Orange pwd. or prisms.

Cobalt & Potassium Cyanide Merck....c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Potassium Cobalticyanide).— $\text{Co}_2\text{K}_3(\text{CN})_{12}$.—Colorl., or faint yellow, rhombic cryst.—Sol. W.

Cobalt & Potassium Nitrite Merck....c. v.—oz. 1.10
(Cobalt Yellow; Potassium Cobalto-nitrite).— $\text{CoK}_3(\text{NO}_2)_6$.—Yellow, micro-cryst. pwd.—Sol., sl. in W.—Antispasm., Antidyspnoic.—Uses; Asthma, dyspnoea, & heart dis.—Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.016–0.032 Gm.).

Cobalt & Potassium Sulphate Merck....c. v.—oz. .75
 $\text{CoK}_2(\text{SO}_4)_2$.

Coca-ethyline Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.50
(Ethyl-benzoyl-ecgonine; Benzoyl-ecgonine-ethyl-ester; Homo-cocaine).—Fr. benzoyl-ecgonine, by ethyl iodide.— $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{22}\text{NO}_4 = \text{C}_2\text{H}_7(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{N} \cdot \text{CH}(\text{O} \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_5)\text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{OCH}_3$.—Colorl., transp. cryst.; benumb lips & tongue.—Sol. A., E., C., B., carbon disulph., petroleum ether, 1300 W.—Melt. 98° C.—Cerebro-spinal Stim., local Anesth. Hydrochlorate us'y used.—Uses; Pharm. & chem.—Caut. Poison!

Cocaine Merck—Pure.....c. v.—oz. 6.25
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.

(Methyl-benzoyl-ecgonine).—Fr. lvs. of Erythroxylon Coca, Lam.— $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_4 = \text{C}_2\text{H}_7(\text{CH}_3)\text{N} \cdot \text{CH}(\text{O} \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_5)\text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{OCH}_3$.—Colorl., transp. cryst.; benumb lips & tongue.—Sol. A., E., C., B., carbon disulph., petroleum ether, 1300 W.—Melt. 98° C.—Cerebro-spinal Stim., local Anesth. Hydrochlorate us'y used.—Uses; Pharm. & chem.—Caut. Poison!

do. Merck—Pure, synthetic....15 gr. vial 9.00
Fr. ecgonine.—Identical w. natural cocaine.

Cocaine Benzoate Merck.....15 gr. vial .75
 $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_4 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$.—Alm. colorl., cryst., gummy mass.—Sol. W., A.—Uses; As hydrochlorate. Used hypoderm.; said free fr. pain; anesth. 4 hours w. 5% solut.

Cocaine Borate Merck.....15 gr. vial .65
White, cryst. powder.—68.7% cocaine.—Sol. A.—Uses; Eye-douches & sub-cutan. inj.; solut. more permanent than hydrochl.

Cocaine Cantharidate
($\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_4$) $_2 \cdot \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_4$.—Amorph., wh., odorl. pwd.; saline, pung. taste.—Sol., hot W.; insol. cold W., A., E.—Antituberc.—Uses; Tuberculosis, inst. of potass. cantharidate.—Inj. $\frac{1}{60}$ – $\frac{1}{40}$ grains (0.0004–0.0015 Gm.) in 500 pts. chloroform W.

Cocaine Carbolate Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00
(Cocaine Phenate).—75% cocaine.—Butter-like, alm. colorl., cryst. masses.—Sol. A., dil. A.; insol. W.—Local Anesth., Analg., Anticatar.—Uses; Extern., hypoderm. by dentists; dust. throat in catarrh w. antifebrin; inhaled w. menthol; dis. of respir. org., rheumat.—Dose $\frac{1}{12}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.005–0.011 Gm.) 1–2 t. p. d., in capsules.—Inj., 16 M (1 Cc.) of 1:1250 solut. in dil. A.—Appl., 1–3% solut. w. 30% alc., 5% pwd., or pure.—Caut. Keep in dark amber.

Cocaine Citrate Merck.....15 gr. vial .75
75.7% cocaine.—Wh., cryst. hygrosc. pwd.—Sol. W.—Uses; Dental.—Dose $\frac{1}{20}$ –1 or more grains (0.008–0.065 or more Gm.).

Cocaine Hydrobromate Merck....15 gr. vial .75
 $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_4 \cdot \text{HBr}$.—Sm., wh. cryst.—Sol. W.—Inst. of hydrochlorate & doses same.

***Cocaine Hydrochlorate Merck**—U. S. P.—
Perfectly white crystals....c. v.—oz. 5.25
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. & 15, 10, & 5 gr. vials.

(Cocaine Muriate; Cocaine Hydrochloride).— $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_4 \cdot \text{HCl}$.—Conglomerations of colorl., transp. cryst.; saline, sl'y bitter taste, benumb tongue & lips.—Sol. 0.48 W., 3.5 A., 17 C., 2800 E.—Melt. 193° C.—Anesth., Stim., Sed., Antisialag., Antihidrotic. Antiprur., Mydr., Anod.—Uses; Local anesth., on muc. membr., toothache, catarrh, whoop, cough, tonsill., vomit., ring. in ears, &c., also haemostatic. It is contra-ind. in fatty heart, arterial atheroma, pernicious anemia, hyst., & epilepsy. MacLagan's test should be appl. to see no isotropy-cocaine (heart-poison) present.—Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 grains (0.032–0.13 Gm.), in solution.—Max. D. 2 grains (0.13 Gm.), single; 6 grains (0.4 Gm.), p. day.—Antid., chloral, amyl nitrite, caffeine, morphine, digitalis, alcohol, ammonia.—Tests. Chem. pure cocaine hydrochlor. should bear the following stringent tests: MacLagan's Test: Dissolve 0.06 cocaine hydrochlor. in 60 W.; add 2 drops 10% ammonia water & stir well. In time (15 minutes), if pure, a cryst. precip. will settle, & the liq. remain clear. Stirring w. a glass rod aids reaction.—Permanganate Test: Dissolve 0.1 Gm. of the salt in 5 Cc. water, & add 1 drop of a solut. of potass. permang. (1 in 1000). The pink tint must remain at least $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

do. Merck—Very fine powder....c. v.—oz. 6.00
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., & 15, 10, & 5 gr. vials.

Uses; Insufflat. where solut.'s undesirable.

Cocaine Hydro-iodate Merck....15 gr. vial .75
 $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_4 \cdot \text{HI}$.—Well-formed cryst.—Sol., diffic. W.

Cocaine Lactate Merck.....15 gr. vial .75
 $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_4 \cdot \text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$.—Thick, wh. liq.; honey consist.—Sol.—W.—Anesth., Sed., Antisept.—Uses; Partic. in tuberculous cyst. w. painful irrit. of bladder.—Inj. (into blad.), $\frac{1}{12}$ grains (0.11 Gm.) diss. in 5 pts. each lactic acid & dist. W.

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SYRUP CASCARA ACTIVE.

(Facsimile of Stock Package.)

(C. P. Co.)



This is a true representative of all the valuable constituents of the bark, free from excessive bitterness and rendered exceedingly palatable by special treatment and combinations. The name "Syrup Cascara Active" has been applied to this preparation to distinguish it from the aromatic fluids, elixirs,

and cordials of Cascara, which are comparatively feeble preparations, requiring large doses to produce any characteristic effect. On the other hand **Syrup Cascara Active** is not only palatable, but possesses in a marked degree the tonic laxative properties of the drug.

Samples and literature will be sent to physicians
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CLINTON PHARMACEUTICAL CO.,
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Cocaine Nitrate Merck.—C. P., cryst. .15 gr. v. .75
 $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4 \cdot HNO_3$.—Large, colorl. cryst.—Sol. W.—Uses & Doses: As hydrochlorate; preferred for use w. ureth. inj. nitrate silver.—Max. D. $\frac{3}{4}$ grain (0.049 Gm.), single; $2\frac{1}{4}$ grains (0.146 Gm.) p. day.

Cocaine Oleate,—see **Oleate, Cocaine**.

Cocaine Phenate,—see **Cocaine Carbolate**.

Cocaine Phthalate Merck-----15 gr. vial .75
 64.6% cocaine.—Syrupy liq.—Sol. W.—Uses: Hypoderm., inst. of hydrochlorate.

Cocaine Salicylate Merck-----15 gr. vial .75
 $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4 \cdot C_7H_5O_2$.—Wh., need.-like, sl'y deliq. cryst.—Sol. W.—Uses: spasmodic asthma, &c.—Dose: As cocaine hydrochlorate.

Cocaine Sulphate Merck-----15 gr. vial .75
 $(C_{17}H_{21}NO_4)_2 \cdot H_2SO_4$.—Deliq., gran., wh. pwd.—Uses & Dose: As the hydrochlorate.

Cocaine Tannate Merck-----15 gr. vial .75
 Wh., amorph. pwd.—Sol. A.

Cocaine Tartrate Merck-----15 gr. vial .75
 $(C_{17}H_{21}NO_4)_2 \cdot C_4H_6O_6$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Uses & Dose: As the hydrochlorate.

Cocaine, Tropa,—see **Benzoyl Pseudo-tropeine**.

Cocculin,—see **Picrotoxin**.

Cobalt Yellow,—see **Cobalt & Potassium Nitrite**.

***Codeine Merck.**—U. S. P.—Pure, cryst. --
 ----- $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 4.35
 Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. vials.

(Methyl-morphine).—Fr. optum. $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 + H_2O = C_{17}H_{17}(OCH_3)(OH)NO + H_2O$.—Colorl., bitter, alk. cryst.—Sol. A., E., B., carbon disulph., 80 W.—Uses: Inst. of morphine, not for severe pain; in bronch., irritat. cough, ovarian pains, pains fr. tumors, insom. not due to viol. pain; to abate desire morphine habit; diab. mell.; bladder trouble complic. w. enlarged prostate; dis. respir. organs, &c.—Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.032–0.065 Gm.).—Inj., half as much.—Antid. As morphine.—Codeine salts are less poison. than morphine.

do. Merck.—Powder. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 4.60
 Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. vials.

Codeine Acetate Merck--- $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 6.00
 $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 \cdot C_2H_3O_2$ + aq.—Wh., cryst. pwd.; acetic acid odor.; bitter taste.—Sol. W.—Uses & Dose: As codeine.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Codeine Citrate Merck--- $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 6.00
 Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Uses & Dose: As codeine.

Codeine Hydrobromate Merck $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 3.65
 $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 \cdot HBr + 2H_2O$.—Sm., wh., need.-like cryst.—Sol. W.—Uses: Espec. in nerv. cough; & as codeine.—Dose: As codeine.

Codeine Hydrochlorate Merck $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 3.50
 $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 \cdot HCl + 2H_2O$.—Sm., fine, wh. need.—Sol. 20 W.; less than 1, boil. W.—Uses & Dose: As codeine.

Codeine Hydro-iodate Merck $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 6.00
 $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 \cdot HI + H_2O$.—Fine, wh., need.-like cryst.—Sol. 60 W.—Uses & Dose: As codeine.

Codeine Nitrate Merck.—Cryst. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. v. —oz. 3.50
 $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 \cdot HNO_3$.—Sm., wh. cryst.; yellow on expos.—Sol. W.—Uses & Dose: As codeine.

Codeine Phosphate Merck $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 4.35
 Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. vials.

$C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 \cdot H_3PO_4 + 2H_2O$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. 4 W.; sl. in A.—Uses: Mental dis., morphinism; hypoderm. hypnot. Best salt for hypoderm. use; more sol., less irrit.—Dose $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 grains (0.097–0.13 Gm.) several t. p. d.—Inj., $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ grain (0.022–0.049 Gm.).

Codeine, Pseudo, Merck.—Pure, cryst.-----
 -----15 gr. vial 3.00
 By-prod. prep. apocodeine. $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$.—Colorl. prisms, or need.—Sol. A.; sl in W.—Melt. 182° C.—Weaker than codeine.

Codeine, Pseudo, Hydrochlorate, Merck -----
 -----15 gr. vial 2.90
 (Hydrochlorate of Pseudo-codeine). $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 \cdot HCl + 1\frac{1}{2}H_2O$.—Sm., wh. need.—Sol. W.—Uses: As pseudo-codeine.

Codeine Salicylate Merck $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 6.00
 Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. 1 W.; sl. A.—Uses: Rheum. affect. & mening. pain.

***Codeine Sulphate Merck**—Cryst. -----
 ----- $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 3.50
 Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. vials.
 $(C_{18}H_{21}NO_3)_2 \cdot H_2SO_4 + 6H_2O$.—Sm., wh., efflor. need. or impalp. pwd.—Sol. 40 W.—Uses: As codeine.

do. Merck.—Powder. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 3.75
 Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. vials.

Codeine Valerianate Merck $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 3.90
 (Codeine Valerate). $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 \cdot C_5H_{11}O_2$ + aq.—Wh. pwd., darkens on expos.; valeric acid odor.—Sol. W.—Uses & Dose: As codeine; espec. benefit nerv. cough.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Colchicine Merck-----15 gr. vial 2.50
 (Aceto-tri-methyl-colchicine Acid).—Decomp. prod. colchicine. $C_{23}H_{25}NO_6 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$.—Sm., yellow need.—Sol. A., E., C.; sl. in W.—Melt. (hydrated) 149–151° C.—Antipodagric & Antirheum.—Dose $\frac{1}{150}$ – $\frac{1}{64}$ grain (0.0005–0.001 Gm.).

***Colchicine Merck.**—C. P., cryst. .15 gr. vial .75
 Also in 1, & $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. vials.
 (Methyl Ether of Colchicine).—Fr. Colchicum autumnale, L.— $C_{23}H_{25}NO_6 = C_{12}H_9(OCH_3)_3(NHC_2H_5O)CO_2CH_3$.—Yellow, cryst. pwd.; v. bitter taste.—Sol. W., A., E., C.—Melt. 145° C.—Antipodagric, Antirheum., Antineural.—Uses: Rheum., gout, uræmia, chron. sciatic, asthma, cereb. congest., & rheum. ischiagra.—Dose $\frac{1}{150}$ – $\frac{1}{30}$ grain (0.0005–0.0022 Gm.) 2 or 3 t. p. d.—Antid., stimulants.—Caut. Very poisonous!

do. Merck.—C. P., amorph. .15 gr. vial 1.00

Colchicine Tannate Merck-----15 gr. vial .45
 38% colchicine.—Yellow pwd.—Sol. A.—Uses: As colchicine.—Dose $\frac{1}{64}$ – $\frac{1}{16}$ grain (0.001–0.004 Gm.).

Collidine Merck-----15 gr. vial 1.00
 (Beta-methyl-ethyl-pyridine; Beta-collidine).—Fr. cinchonine by decomp. $C_{11}H_{11}N = CH_2 \cdot C_6H_3N(C_2H_5)$.—Liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.966 at 0° C.—Sol. W.—Boil. 178.8° C.

Collinsonin (Eclectic)-----c. v.—oz. 1.65
 Resin. extr. fr. Collinsonia canadensis, L. (Stone-root).—Choc-colored pwd.; peculiar odor; bitter, astring. taste.—Sol. A., E., C.—Tonic, Astring., Diaph., Diur.—Uses: Catarrh of bladder, leucor., gravel, & dropsy of Bright's dis.—Dose 2–4 grains (0.13–0.26 Gm.).

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FORMALDEHYDE MERCK

(See page 125)

Antiseptic, Preservative of Collyria
and Anatomical and Botanical Specimens, and Food-Preservative.
Non-irritating, Non-toxic, Effective.

Has been warmly recommended as a non-irritating, non-toxic surgical and general antiseptic (in wounds, abscesses, etc.; for clothing, bed-linen, sick-chambers, etc.); as a preservative of collyria and anatomical and botanical specimens; and, last, but not least, as a food-preservative (for wine, beer, jellies, preserves, etc.).

It is applied in vapor (or spray) or in solution. In surgery, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}\%$ solutions are employed; for general antiseptics, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2% solutions, or in vapor; for collyria, $\frac{1}{10}\%$ solutions; for hardening anatomical and botanical specimens, 4 to 10% solutions; and as a food-preservative, in 1 : 200000 to 10000 solutions.

Formaldehyde Merck is reported by Berlioz (*Nouveaux Remèdes*, 1892) to be harmless to man. Dr. Rideal states that he has frequently drank a 1% solution without any ill effect.

In a paper read before the Society of Public Analysts, on May 1st, 1895, Dr. Rideal further states that 1 oz. of Formaldehyde is used in the trade to do the same work as 5 lb. of the usual boric acid and borax mixture (75% of the former and 25% of the latter). In the case of milk, for instance, the quantity of Formaldehyde necessary to preserve it is, according to Dr. Rideal, so small that it is absolutely impossible to detect its presence by the taste or smell, even on boiling, when the Formaldehyde passes off as a gas.

In liquids, such as beer, Formaldehyde Merck has to compete with sulphites; here again the quantity necessary to effect preservation is much smaller than the equivalent weight of sulphurous acid, and it cannot be detected by taste or smell, although, when sulphites are used, it is frequently possible to notice them in this way.

According to Jablin-Gonnet, for preserving wine, one part of Formaldehyde Merck to 200000 suffices; for beer, 1 : 100000; for fruit-jellies, 1 : 10000. But, from the reported innocuousness of Formaldehyde, it may be inferred that these proportions can be safely exceeded, if necessary.

To be had of all Druggists.

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MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

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Collodion.—*U. S. P.*—3%—c. b.—lb. .95
(Simple, or Contractile, Collodion).—Colorl. to yellowish, syrupy liq.—*Uses*: Coat. wounds & abrasions.

Collodion, Cantharidal.—*U. S. P.*—c. b.—lb. 2.45
(Blistering, or Cantharidal, Collodion).—Olive-green, syrupy liq.—60% cantharides.—*Uses*: Blist. inst. of cantharides, severe neuralgic pains & o. pain. affect.

Collodion Cotton.—see Pyroxylin.

Collodion, Flexible.—*U. S. P.*—c. b.—lb. 1.20
Simple collodion, w. Canada balsam & castor oil.—Yellow, syrupy liq.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Uses*: Flexible applic. cuts & injuries, erysipelas, & var. skin dis.

Collodion, Iodized.—*N. F.*—c. b.—lb. 1.50
Iodine & flex. collodion.—5% iodine.—Dark-brown, syrupy liq.—*Uses*: Chilblains.

Collodion, Iodoform.—*N. F.*—c. v.—oz. .50
Iodoform & flex. collodion; 5% iodoform.—Yellow, syr. liq.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, rheum., orchitis, erysipelas, & o. inflam. condit., espec. vener. character.

Collodion, Styptic.—*U. S. P.*
Tannic acid, 20; alc., 5; ether, 25; collodion to make 100.—*Uses*: Bleeding wounds.

Colocynthisidin, Amorphous.—see Citrullin.

Colocynthin Glucoside Merck.—*C. P.*—c. b.—lb. .75
Fr. fruit *Citrullus Colocynthis*, Schrader. — $C_{50}H_{84}O_{23}$ (?).—Yellow pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.—Cathartic (not drastic & toxic, as the extr.).—*Uses*: Purgative.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{6}$ – $\frac{2}{3}$ grain (0.011–0.045 Gm.).—*Inj.* $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (0.011 Gm.). Rectal, 4–16 M (0.25–1.0 Cc.) of a 4% solut. in equal pts. glycerin & alc.

Colocynthin Resinoid (Eclectic).—c. v.—oz. 1.50
Fr. alcoh. tinct. colocynth, by evap.—Choc.-color. pwd.—*Sol.* A.—Cathartic.—*Uses*: Purg.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{4}$ –1 grain (0.016–0.065 Gm.).

Colocynthin Merck.—Cryst.—15 gr. vial 1.00
(Walz's Colocynthin).—Cryst., tastel. pwd.

Colors.—see Dyes.

Columbin Merck.—15 gr. vial 1.25
Bitter prin. fr. root *Jateorhiza palmata* (Lam.) Miers.— $C_{21}H_{32}O_7$.—Sm., wh. cryst.; v. bitter taste.—*Sol.* A., E., C.; v. sl. W.—*Melt.* 182° C.—Bitter tonic.—*Uses*: Simple dyspep. & debil.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 grain (0.032–0.065 Gm.).

Columbium.—see Niobium.

Conchinnine.—see Quinidine.

Condurangin Merck.—15 gr. vial 1.25
Probably mixt. glucosides fr. bark *Gonolobus Condurango* Triana.—Amorph., yellow pwd.; arom. bitter taste.—*Sol.* A., W., C.—*Boil.* 134° C.—Stomachic, Astring., &c.—*Uses*: Gastric cancer, chron. dyspep., &c.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.0065–0.016 Gm.), 3 t. p. d., in sweet. mixt.

Conessine Merck.—15 gr. vial 5.00
(Wrightine).—Fr. barks of *Nerium antidysentericum*, L., = *Wrightia zeylanica*, R. Br., & *Holarrhena africana*, A. De C.— $C_{24}H_{40}N_2$.—Whitish or brownish-yellow pwd.; bitter taste.—*Sol.*, sl. in W. & A.—*Melt.* 123° C.—Astring., Anthelm.—*Uses*: Dysent. & diar.—*Incomp.*, alkalies, tannic acid, &c.

Conglutin Merck.—c. v.—oz. 1.50
Veget. casein fr. almonds, 18% nitrogen & 0.6% sulphur.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.*, weak alkali. sol.

Congo Red.—see (Dye) Red, Congo.

Conhydrine Merck.—15 gr. vial 1.00
(Oxy-conine).—Fr. seeds *Conium maculatum*, L.— $C_8H_{11}NO = C_6H_9(C.OH.CH_2.CH_3)NH$.—Lustr., glitter. scales, or plates.—*Sol.* A., E., C.; sl. in W.—*Melt.* 118–121° C.—*Boil.* 220–225° C.—Nar., Anod., Antispasm., Alter.—*Dose*. Statements wanting.—*Caut.* Poison!

Conhydrine, Pseudo, Merck.—15 gr. vial 2.50
Fr. crude coniine.— $C_8H_{11}NO$.—Wh., need.-shaped cryst.—*Sol.* W., A., E., B., C.—*Melt.* 98° C.—*Boil.* 230–232° C.

Coniferin Merck.—15 gr. vial .75
Fr. cambium conifers; in sm. amounts fr. beets & asparagus. — $C_{16}H_{22}O_5.2H_2O = CHO(CH.OH).CH_2.O.C_6H_3(OCH_3).C_3H_4.OH + 2H_2O$.—Gray pwd., or efflor., satiny need; bitter taste.—*Sol.*, hot W.; sl. A.—*Melt.* 185° C.—*Uses*: Making vanillin.

Coniine Merck.—*C. P.*— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. g. s. v.—oz. 7.50
(Conicine; Cicutine; Dextro-alpha-propyl-piperidine).—Fr. *Conium maculatum*, L.— $C_8H_{11}N = C_6H_9.NH.CH_2.CH_2.CH_3$.—Colorl., oily liq.; mousy odor; darkens by age & expos. to light.—*Sol.* A., E., C., B., amyl A., acetone.—*Boil.* 166–166.5° C.—*Uses*: Paral. poison; antidote to strychnine & tetanus; used as hydrobromate.—*Antid.*, emetics, zinc sulphate, or mustard, stomach siphon, atropine, strychnine, picrotoxin & castor oil, caffeine, & o. stim.—*Caut.* Very poisonous!

* do. Merck.—Pure.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. g. s. v.—oz. 5.50

Coniine, Animal.—see Penta-methylene-diamine.

* **Coniine Hydrobromate Merck.**—Cryst.—15 gr. v. .50
 $C_8H_{11}NHBr$.—Wh. need.—*Sol.* 2 W., 2 A., C., E.—Antispasm., Antineural., &c.—*Uses*: Tetanus, cardiac asthma, sciatic, & whoop. cough; large doses have been given in tetanus fr. injury.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{30}$ – $\frac{1}{12}$ grain (0.002–0.005 Gm.) 3–5 t. p. d.; children, $\frac{1}{640}$ – $\frac{1}{40}$ grain (0.0001–0.0015 Gm.) 2–4 t. p. d.—*Inj.*, $\frac{1}{20}$ – $\frac{1}{15}$ grain (0.003–0.004 Gm.).—*Max. D.* $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (0.011 Gm.), single (in traumatic tetanus).—*Antid.*: As for coniine.

do. Merck.—Powder.—15 gr. vial .50

Coniine Hydrochlorate Merck.—Cryst.—15 gr. v. .55
(Coniine Muriate).— $C_8H_{11}N.HCl$.—Wh., lustr., rhombol. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Melt.* 218° C.—*Uses & Doses*: As hydrobromate & alkaloid.

Convallamarin Merck.—15 gr. vial .75
Fr. *Convallaria majalis*, L. — $C_{23}H_{44}O_{12}$.—Yellowish-wh., amorph. pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.—Cardiac Stim., Diur.—*Uses*: Heart dis., oedema, &c.—*Dose* $\frac{3}{4}$ –1 grain (0.049–0.065 Gm.), 6 to 8 t. p. d.—*Inj.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.032 Gm.) ev. 4 hrs., in sweet solut., grad. increasing to 5 grains (0.32 Gm.) per day.—*Max. D.* 1 grain (0.065 Gm.), single; 5 grains (0.32 Gm.), p. day.—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon.

Convallarin Merck.—15 gr. vial .60
Fr. *Convallaria majalis*, L. — $C_{24}H_{42}G_{11}$.—Yellowish-wh., amorph. pwd.; acid taste.—*Sol.* A.; insol. W., E.—Lax., no cardiac effect.—*Uses*: Rec. in constip.—*Dose* 2–4 grains (0.13–0.26 Gm.).

Convolvulin Merck.—Pure.—c. v.—oz. .65
Fr. tubers *Ipomoea Jalapa*, Nuttall.— $C_3H_5O_{16}$.—Amorph. masses like gum arabic; or wh. pwd.—*Sol.* A., C.; partly W.—*Melt.* 150° C.—Drastic Cathartic.—*Dose* 1–3 grains (0.065–0.194), in pills.

Copaiba.—*U. S. P.*—bulk.—lb. .55
(Balsam Copaiba).—Oleoresin of *Copaiba* var. spec., chiefly *C. Langsdorffii* (Desf.), *O. Kuntze*.—Transp., light-yellow, visc.

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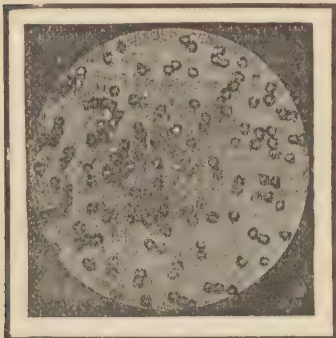


BOVININE

A CONDENSED FOOD

But much more. There are other condensed foods. Bovinine is also living food. In this it has no rival outside the arteries of the living body. It is drawn from the animal arteries alive, and kept alive; and in the

living body its only equivalent exists—the vital fluid itself—that is, Bovinine, a wonderful Conserve of the Living Blood corpuscles, full-charged with their original complement of oxygen, preserved without the use of heat or any other agent impairing their vitality; visible in any drop of Bovinine under the microscope, in all their integrity (studding the surface of the slide as in the annexed photo-engraving), and known in thousands of cases to have entered directly into veins drained of blood by hemorrhage or



A DROP OF BOVININE.

Showing the Blood-corpuscles intact.

Micro-photographed by Prof. R. R. Andrews, M.D., of Harvard College.

innutrition, with prompt replenishment and revival from a dying condition. This has been done not only by the avenue of the stomach, and by rectal enema, but even wasted and ulcer-eaten flesh has been regenerated by topical or hypodermic treatment, and the encroaching degeneration of the tissue not only arrested but driven back and driven out by the vitalizing power of this Living Blood-Supply; so that great ulcers, which had for years resisted all medicaments, have been entirely healed by the local application and eager absorption of this ready-vitalized nutriment; at the same time removing all pain immediately and continuously, in some mysterious way, without the slightest narcotic or anæsthetic ingredients.

For these astonishing but unexaggerated facts the most unimpeachable medical authorities can be furnished with authenticated cases too numerous to be here quoted, of innutritive exhaustion, hemorrhage, ulcers, etc., to physicians or others who may apply to their druggists or to the BOVININE COMPANY for the already voluminous literature of the subject.

The latest compilation from the accumulating returns (1895) is a New Volume of detailed clinical and theoretical exposition, by physicians and surgeons of eminence, in sixty-nine recent typical cases (out of similar thousands) showing the unprecedented efficacy of the Blood Treatment, or "Hæmatherapy," in

The speedy and final cure of long, desperate ulcers.

The regeneration of large tracts of muscle and skin which had been destroyed by violent laceration, burns, septicæmia, ulceration, gangrene, etc. (accomplished by local application of Bovinine alone).

The re-creation, by the same means, of a scrotum completely sloughed off, from the root, by gangrene, with a moribund condition of septicæmia throughout the system (prompt recovery to perfect health).

The propagation of new natural skin, over extensive denuded and suppurating surfaces, from a few minute and scattered seed grafts, or even scrapings, from skin or corns, as fertilized by application of the vital element conserved in Bovinine.

Cure of a bad corneal ulcer, confirming the principle by an independent application in another form.

Cases of revival from a dying condition from exhaustion of blood through wounds, surgical operations, post-partum hæmorrhage, choleraic collapse, etc., accomplished by intravenous or rectal injection of Bovinine.

Extraordinary cures of marasmus, cholera infantum, and other children's diseases, in extremis.

Desperate cases of malnutrition, inanition, indigestion, alcoholism, typhoid fever, and every sort of gastro-intestinal disease, cured by oral or rectal feeding with Bovinine.

And to all these are, almost daily, added novel and startling developments of the power of this vital treatment in consumption, cancers, and other maladies deemed incurable, which will be laid before the profession as they mature, from time to time.

From the long list of eminent authorities for the epochal cases in medicine detailed in the New Book, we cite a few, such as Dr. Stafford, Dr. MacGraft, Dr. T. J. Biggs, and Dr. W. H. May, of New York, Professor Wm. F. Waugh, M.D., Professor J. C. Oakshett, M.D., Dr. Edwin F. Rush, and Dr. Jos. L. Black, of Chicago; Dr. Herman J. Marcus, Dr. D. L. Magruder, Dr. W. W. James, and Dr. R. Murray, of Philadelphia; Dr. Dufraigne, of Paris, Surgeon-in-Chief of the great Meaux Hospital; Dr. J. H. Douglas and Dr. D. W. Bliss, of Washington, D. C.; Dr. H. F. Brackett, of Boston, etc., etc.

In view of such demonstrations as these, is it too much to say, can it be said too emphatically, that all physicians owe it to themselves and to their patients to keep in view the unparalleled life-saving capabilities of Bovinine, the administration of which is practically nothing less than **Transfusion of Blood**, adapted to restore, nourish, and sustain infants, invalids, aged people, and those exhausted by enteric diseases; pulmonary consumption, loss of blood, or inability to digest or even to retain food—when all else fails? More than 25,000 medical prescribers of Bovinine during the past year can be referred to. The New Volume (including the technique of the blood treatment as thus far developed) will be sent free to any physician on application to

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liq.; peculiar odor; bitter, nauseous taste.—Sp. Gr. 0.950 to 1.000.—*Sol.* E., oils, C., B., carbon disulph., abs. A.—*str.* alkaline solut.—*Stim.* Lax., Diur., & Antisep.—*Uses:* *Extern.*, locally, indol. ulc. & chilbl.—*Intern.*, gonorr., cyst., leucor., chr. dysent., diar., hemorrhoids, chr. bronch., &c. Also techn.—*Dose* 20–60 grains (1.3–3.9 Gm.) 2 to 4 t. p. d. in emuls. w. alkali; in mass w. magnesia, in capsules or pills.

Copaiba, Solidified,—see Mass, Copaiba.

Copal.....bulk.—lb. .35
(Animi; Anime).—Concrete, resinous exudate fr. var. tropical trees, espec. Hymenaea spec., Trachylobium spec., &c.—*Sol.*, sl. E., oil turp.—*Uses:* Techn.

Copper Merck.—Granular.....lb. .75
Metal.—Cu.—Reddish, ductile, mall., hard, elastic, gran.—Sp. Gr., about 8.894.—*Uses:* Techn.

do. Merck.—Leaf.....lb. 1.50
Uses: Anal.

do. Merck.—Filings.....lb. 2.00

do. Merck.—Turnings.....lb. .75

do. Merck.—Reduced by hydrogen.....c. v.—oz. .29

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Copper, by Electrolysis, Merck's G. R.....lb. 1.25
—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Tests:—(Fe, Ag, Pb, &c.): 2 Gm. diss. clear in HNO₃; solut.; (pt. 1) add Amm.; (pt. 2) add HCl: no turb.; (pt. 3) ppt. w. H₂S; filter; evap. filtrate; incin.: no res.—(As:) Marsh test.—*Caut.* The ord. "Pure Copper," obt. by precip'n, can never be so pure as that obt. by electrolysis.

Copper Acetate, Basic.—Very fine powder.....c. b.—lb. .74

(Copper Subacetate; Blue Verdigris).—CuO.Cu(C₂H₃O₂)₂ + 6H₂O.—Light blue, v. fine pwd.; metal. taste.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses:* Chiefly techn.

Copper Acetate, Normal, Merck.—C.P., cryst.; no add. of Heavy Spar.....c. b.—lb. .74

Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.

(Crystallized verdigris).—Cu(C₂H₃O₂)₂ + H₂O.—Warty conglom. of large, dark green cryst.; metal. taste; acetic acid odor.—*Melt.* 240° C, w. decomp.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Astring.*, *Alter.*, &c.—*Uses:* *Intern.*, acrofula, certain skin dis., epilepsy, &c.—*Extern.*, gonorr., conjunctiv., &c.—*Dose* 1/2–1/4 grain (0.008–0.016 Gm.).—*Appl.*, in 1/4–1% solut.—*Antid.*: for all copper salts; encourage vomiting; stomach siphon, then milk & sugar or white of egg freely, pure potass. ferrocyanide.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered. Poison!

do. Merck.—Refined, pwd.....c. b.—lb. .74
Green cryst. pwd.; metal. taste; odor of acetic acid.—*Melt.* 240° C, w. decomp.—*Sol.* W., A.

do. Merck.—Technical, in globules.....c. b.—lb. .69

Cu(C₂H₃O₂)₂ + H₂O; with var. quant. of CuCO₃+Cu₂O.—Faint, light green balls, consist. of conglomerated cryst. pwd.; disagr., metal. taste.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses:* Techn. (dyes).

Copper Aceto-arsenite Merck
(Schweinfurth's, Imperial, or Paris, Green).—By boil. verdigris w. arsenous oxide.—3CuOAs₂O₃.Cu(C₂H₃O₂)₂.—Emerald-green pwd.—*Uses:* Techn.

Copper Albuminate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .54
Green granules.—*Sol.*, in dil. acid & alk.

Copper, Aluminated, Merck.—Powder.....c. b.—lb. .69
(Copper Alum; Eye Stone).—Copper & aluminum sulphates, & potassium nitrate.—Green pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses:* Mild caustic in ophthalm.

Copper, Aluminated, Merck.—Plates.c. b.—lb. .64

do. Merck.—Sticks.....c. b.—lb. .99

Bluish-green pencils.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses:* Check granulations; mild caustic.

Copper Amalgam.....lb. 4.00
Hard, brownish-red, metal. gran.; soft & plastic on warming.—*Uses:* For filling teeth.

Copper Arsenate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .29

Fairly pure, fr. ammonium arsenate, w. cupric sulphate.—Comp. varia.—Blue pwd.—*Sol.*, in acids.—*Alter.*—*Uses:* Syph.—*Dose* 1/32–1/8 grain (0.002–0.008 Gm.).

Copper Arsenite Merck.....c. v.—oz. .24

(Ortho-arsenite of Copper).—Cu₃As₂O₆=Cu₃(AsO₃)₂.—Yellowish-green pwd.—*Sol.*, alkali; sl. W.—*Intest.*, *Antisep.*, *Antispasm.*, & *Sed.*—*Uses:* Cholera morbus, cholera infantum, enteric fever, Asia. cholera, dysent., whoop-cough, dysmenor., &c.—*Dose* 1/128 grain (0.0005 Gm.) ev. 1/2 hr. until relieved, then ev. hr.—*Mar. D.* 1 grain (0.065 Gm.).

Copper Benzoate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .54

Cu(C₆H₅CO₂)₂+2H₂O.—Light-blue, cryst. plates, or need., or pwd.

Copper Bichromate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .54

CuCr₂O₇+2H₂O.—Brown, deliq. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Copper Borate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .29

Bluish-green, cryst. pwd.—*Uses:* Techn.

Copper Bromide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .47

(Cupric Bromide).—CuBr₂.—Grayish-black, cryst. pwd., resemb. graphite.—*Sol.* W.

Copper Butyrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .84

Cu(C₄H₇O₂)₂+2H₂O.—Monocl. cryst.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses:* Rec. reagent for essential oils.

Copper Carbonate, Blue, Merck.....c. b.—lb. .99

(Sesqui-cupric Carbonate; Artificial Blue Malachite; Mountain, Verditer, or Bremen, Blue).—Blue pwd.—*Uses:* Pigment & paper stain.

Copper Carbonate, Green, Merck.—C.P.—c. b.—lb. .79

(Artificial Malachite; Dicuipric Carbonate).—CuCO₃.Cu(OH)₂.—Green pwd.—*Sol.*, acids.

* do. Merck.—Pure.....c. b.—lb. .44
(Artificial Malachite; Mineral, Bremen, Brunswick, or Verditer, Green).—Green pwd.—*Uses:* Pyrotechny & pigment.

Copper Chlorate Merck.—Pure, cryst..c.v.—oz. .79

Cu(ClO₃)₂+6H₂O.—Large, bluish-green, deliq. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Melt.* 65°C.—*Caut.* Keep dry.

Copper Chloride, Cupric, Merck.—Anhydrous, pure, free from Sulphate.....c. b.—lb. 2.09

(Anhydrous Copper Bichloride).—CuCl₂.—Fused, liver-colored, anhyd. mass.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses:* Techn.

do. Merck.—Anhydrous, pure, free from Arsenic.....c. v.—oz. .54

do. Merck.—Commercial, dried.....c. b.—lb. 1.09

do. Merck.—Pure, cryst., free from Arsenic.....c. b.—lb. 2.09

CuCl₂+2H₂O.—Green, deliq., cryst. mass.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

* do. Merck.—Pure, cryst.....c. b.—lb. .74

do. Merck.—Commercial.....c. b.—lb. .59

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Aloin S. & D., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Strychninae, $\frac{1}{80}$ gr.
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They are small, active, reliable,
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AND ESPECIALLY BECAUSE IT

NEVER NAUSEATES.

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It never irritates.


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Copper Chloride, Cupric, Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Cryst. c. b.—lb. 1.59

Tests:—(Sol.) compl. in W. & in A.—(H_2SO_4) solut. in W.; add $BaCl_2$: no chg. — (O. Tests) see "Copper Sulphate, Merck's G. R."

Copper Chloride, Cuprous, Merck.—Pure.

..... c. b.—lb. 2.09

(Mono-chloride of Copper).— Cu_2Cl_2 .—Wh. pwd.—Sol. W., A.—Uses: Gas anal.

Copper Chloride, Cuprous, Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

White c. v.—lb. 2.84

Wh. pwd.; soon turns green on expos.

Tests:—(Condition) by appear.—(Sol.) easily in HCl & Amm.—(The solut. in HCl must quickly & plentifully absorb CO_2).—(O. Tests) oxid. the salt; then see "Copper Sulphate, Merck's G. R."

***Copper Chromate Merck.—Pure..c. v.—oz. .24**

(Basic Cupric Chromate).— $CuCrO_4 \cdot 2CuO + 2H_2O$.—Light, choc.-brown pwd.

do. Merck.—Liquid g. s. b.—lb. .89

Copper Citrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .44 $Cu_2C_6H_5O_7 \cdot 2\frac{1}{2}H_2O$.—Green pwd.**Copper Cyanide, Cupric** $Cu(CN)_2$.—Red pwd.***Copper Cyanide, Cuprous, Merck..c. v.—oz. .29**

Fr. an acid (HCl) solut. cuprous chloride, by potass. cyanide. — $Cu_2(CN)_2$.—Light green pwd.—Sol., amm. water.

Copper Cyanide, Cupro-cupric, Merck.—C. P.,

cryst. c. v.—oz. 1.04

Fr. cupric cyanide by boll. with W.— $Cu(UN)_2 + Cu_2(CN)_2 + 5H_2O$.—Glossy, green, cryst. grains.

Copper Ferrocyanide Merck.....c. v.—oz. .29 $Cu_2Fe(CN)_6$.—Brownish-red pwd.**Copper Fluoride Merck.....c. v.—oz. .49**

(Cupric Fluoride).— $CuF_2 \cdot 2H_2O$.—Sm., transp., blue cryst.—Sol., sl. in W.

Copper Formate Merck.—Cryst..c. v.—oz. .54 $Cu(CHO_2)_2$.—Transp., blue, monoc. cryst.—Sol. A.**Copper Hydrate Merck.—Pure, powder..c. b.—lb. 1.85**

(Cupric Hydroxide; Hydrated Oxide of Copper).— $Cu(OH)_2$.—Blue pwd., or black, amorph. pwd. after heat. with W.—Sol., ammonia.—Uses: Chiefly techn.

Copper Hydrate Merck's G. R.....c. b.—lb. 2.39

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Tests:—See "Copper Oxide, Merck's G. R."**Copper Iodide Merck.....c. v.—oz. .64**

(Cuprous Iodide).— Cu_2I_2 .—Light brown, cryst. pwd.—Sol., dil. acids, alcohol, solut. iodine.

Copper Lactate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .54

(Cupric Lactate).— $Cu(C_2H_3O_3)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$.—Greenish-blue cryst.—Sol. W., A.

Copper Nitrate Merck.—C. P., cryst..c. b.—lb. .64

(Cupric Nitrate; Normal Copper Nitrate).— $Cu(NO_3)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$.—Blue, prism., deliq. cryst.—Sol. W., A.—Melt. $114.5^\circ C$.—Astring., Alter.—Uses: Chiefly techn.; also in syphilis, gonorr., ulcers, &c.—Dose $\frac{1}{12}$ – $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.005–0.01 Gm.).—Mac. D. $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.032 Gm.).—Appl. $\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ lotions, or $\frac{1}{8}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ injections.

***Copper Nitrate Merck.—Pure, cryst..c. b.—lb. .59**

Almost chemically pure.

do. Merck.—Technical, cryst...c. b.—lb. .49

Copper Nitrite Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.57

Var. comp.—Fine, green pwd.; decomp. v. easily.—Sol. W., A.

Copper Nitroprussiate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .79

(Copper Nitro-prusside; Copper-Nitro-ferricyanide).— $Cu_4Fe_2(NO)_2(CN)_{10}$.—Dark green, lumpy pwd.; bec. gray on exposure to light.

Copper Oleate.—see *Oleate, Copper*.**Copper Oxalate Merck.....c. b.—lb. 1.85** CuC_2O_4 .—Green pwd.***Copper Oxide, Black, Merck.—Pure, powder**

.....c. b.—lb. .93

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Cupric Oxide; Black Oxide of Copper; Copper Monoxide).—Fr. copper nitrate, or carbonate, by ignit.— CuO .—Brownish-black, amorph. pwd.—Tanisafuge, Resolvent.—Uses: Intern., in tapeworm.—Extern., oint. of 1–4 to 80 of lard, to remove chronic indurated glands. Also used in organic analysis; & techn.—Dose $\frac{3}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.05–0.11 Gm.) 3 or 4 t. p. day, in pills, for 2 weeks. Abstain from acid food.

do. Merck.—Pure, coarse gran...c. b.—lb. 1.83

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Black, coarse granules.—Uses: Org. anal.

do. Merck.—Wirec. b.—lb. 2.08

do. Merck.—Technical.....c. b.—lb. .59

Black pwd.

Copper Oxide, Hydrated.—see *Copper Hydrate*.***Copper Oxide, Red, Merck.—Pure..c. b.—lb. 1.48**

(Cuprous Oxide; Copper Suboxide).— Cu_2O .—Dark brown, cryst. pwd.—Sol., amm., acids.—Uses: Techn.

do. Merck.—Technical.....c. b.—lb. .59

Dark brown, gran. pwd.

Copper Oxide Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Pure, powder.....c. b.—lb. 1.58

*** Pure, heavy, gran.....c. b.—lb. 2.83**

Pure, wire.....c. b.—lb. 2.33

Tests:—(a.) 100 Gm. heat & pass moist air (CO_2 -free): no vapor which reddens Litmus paper, or causes turb. in Lime W.—(b.) 2 Gm. diss. in HCl; dil. with W. to 100 Cc. solut. n'ly clear; ppt. w. H_2S ; filter; evap.: & incin.: v. sm. res. (Fe).—(c.) solut. in 50 HCl; (pt. 1) add $BaCl_2$; (pt. 2) H_2SO_4 : no turb.—(d.) 20 Gm. treat. w. v. dil. cold HNO_3 ; ppt. w. H_2S ; filter; evap. & incin.: v. sm. res. (Fe); test. res. for alkali & earthy salts; for CaO rediss. in dil. acid; supersat. w. Amm.; filter; add Amm. Oxal.: ppt. (if any), incin. & weigh for CaO .

Copper Oxy-chloride Merck.....c. v.—oz. .29

$CuO \cdot CuCl_2$.—Bluish-green pwd.—Sol., amm., acids.—Uses: Techn.

Copper Palmitate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .34(Cupric Palmitate).— $Cu \cdot C_{16}H_{31}O_2$.—Greenish-blue pwd.**Copper Phosphate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .24**

(Cupric Phosphate).— $CuHPO_4$.—Bluish-green pwd.—Antituberc.—Uses: Rec. tuberculosis.—Dose $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.008–0.032 Gm.) several t. p. d.

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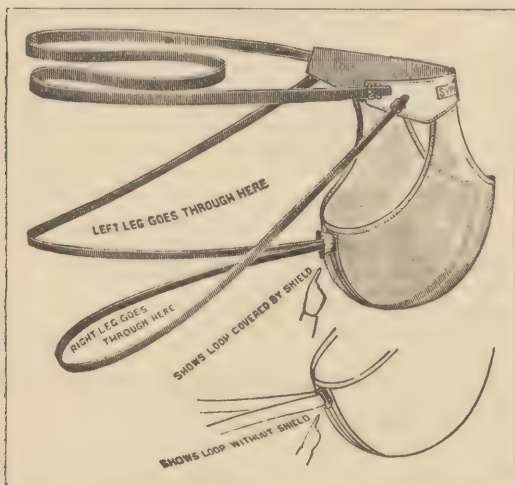
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Syracuse Suspensory Bandage

WITH SELF-ADJUSTING SLIDING LOOP AT BACK OF POUCH.

THE Pouch is supported by a Body Band, and also by a Leg Band which passes around the sides and backs of legs and through the Sliding Loop at back of Pouch. The Sliding Loop plays freely on the Leg Band, thereby allowing the Pouch to adjust itself as the movements of the body or clothing may require, consequently the Suspensory fits perfectly and gives best possible support no matter what position the body may assume. **The LOOP is protected by a Cloth Shield** which prevents any pinching on account of the play of the Leg Band through the Loop.



REGULAR SIZES. Our regular sizes are Small, Medium, and Large.

LARGE SIZES. While our regular sizes are Small, Medium, and Large, we always have in stock Extra Large and Double Extra Large sizes in all grades, and at regular prices.

SPECIAL SIZES. If you have a customer that a regular size does not fit, we will, without extra charge, make one specially for him and guarantee same to be satisfactory.

TRADE PRICE-LIST.					
No.	Price per dozen.	DESCRIPTION.			
		POUCH.	BODY BAND.	LEG BAND.	TRIMMING.
10	\$1.50	Cotton	Non-elastic	Part Elastic	
16	3.00	Etemie	"	Elastic	
19	4.20	"	"	"	Silk
21	4.50	"	Elastic	"	"
23	5.00	Soft Silk	Non-elastic	"	"
40	5.40	"	Elastic	"	"
26	6.00	Bolt. Silk	"	"	"
27	6.00	Soft Silk	"	"	Satin and Silk
41	6.90	"	"	"	"
31	7.50	Bolt. Silk	"	"	"
34	12.00	Silk, fine.	Silk Elastic	Silk Elastic	"
30	18.00	" ex. fine.	"	"	Ex. "

SAMPLE FREE. To any druggist not already selling the Syracuse Suspensory we will mail one for inspection and trial free of charge, mentioning MERCK'S INDEX.

GUARANTEE. We will make good every Syracuse Suspensory which is returned to dealer by the wearer as unsatisfactory. Return Suspensory to us by mail, and we will send another in place of same *free of charge*.

NO RISK TO DEALER, as we guarantee every one to give satisfaction to wearer.

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Copper Phosphide Merck.—Powder. g. s. v.—oz. .52
(Cuprous Phosphide; Hexa-cuprous Phosphide).—By passing hydrogen phosphide over heated cuprous chloride.— Cu_3P_2 .—Black, metal. scales.

Copper Salicylate Merck.—Powder. c. v.—oz. .84
(Normal Copper Salicylate).— $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Bluish-green, micros. need.—Sol. W.

Copper Selenate Merck.—Cryst. c. v.—oz. 3.50
 $\text{CuSeO}_4 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Isomorph. copper w. sulphate.

Copper Silicate Merck. c. v.—oz. .29
 Cu_2SiO_3 .—Greenish-blue, cryst. pwd.

Copper Silico-fluoride Merck.—Cryst. c. v.—oz. .44
 $\text{CuF}_2 \cdot \text{SiF}_4 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Blue, hygrosc. cryst.—Sol. W.

Copper Stearate Merck

React.-prod. copper salt w. alkali stearate.— $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{35}\text{O}_2)_2$.—Light blue, amorph. pwd.—Sol. C., B., turpentine.

Copper Subacetate,—see **Copper Acetate, Basic**.

Copper Sulphate Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P.,
cryst.—Free fr. Iron. c. b.—lb. .49
(Cupric Sulphate; Blue Vitriol).— $\text{CuSO}_4 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Large, deep blue, efflor. cryst; str., metal., styp. taste.—Sol. 2.6 W.; 0.5 boiling W.; G. 3.5.—Eschar., Styptic, Astring., Emetic, Alter., Nervine, &c.—Uses: Intern., chronic diar. w. ulc., passive hemorrhage, epilepsy, &c.—Extern., in solut., ulc., gonorr., hyperidrosis, &c. Wet cryst.: warts, fungous granul. & edge of callos wounds; bleed. surf.—Dose: Nerv. & Alter., $\frac{1}{6}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.01–0.016 Gm.); emetic, 2–5 grains (0.13–0.32 Gm.).—Antid., stomach siphon.

* do. Merck.—U. S. F.—Pure, cryst. c. b.—lb. .28

do. Merck.—Fused, sticks. c. b.—lb. 1.00
Bluish-green sticks.—Sol. W.—Caustic, Styp.—Uses: Caustic, f. unhealthy granul.

do. Merck.—Pencils, turned doz. 1.15
 $\text{CuSO}_4 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Blue, conical-pointed pencils.

do. Merck.—Pencils, mounted in wood. doz. 3.50
 $\text{CuSO}_4 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Blue, conical pencils in wooden handles.

do. — Commercial, cryst. bulk.—lb. .07
 $\text{CuSO}_4 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Blue, well-developed cryst.—Sol. W.—Uses: Techn.—Caut. Poison!

do. — Commercial, powder bulk.—lb. .09

Copper Sulphate Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Cryst. c. b.—lb. .59
Tests:—(Res.): 3 Gm. diss. in 80 Cc. W.; ppt. w. H_2S ; filter; evap. filtrate; incin.: trace.

Copper Sulphate, Anhydrous, Merck.—Pure, powder c. b.—lb. .89

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

CuSO_4 .—Gray-wh. pwd.—Sol. W.—Uses: Dehydrating agent.—Caut. Keep absolutely dry.

Copper Sulphate, Basic, Merck. c. b.—lb. 1.69
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Tribasic Copper Sulphate).— $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 3\text{CuO} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Copper Sulphide, Cupric, Merck.—Wet process. c. b.—lb. 2.34

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. copper sulphate, by sod. sulphide.— CuS .—Black pwd.—Uses: Techn.

Copper Sulphide, Cuprous, Merck.—Fused gran., or powder. c. b.—lb. .99

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. copper & sulphur, by heat.— Cu_2S .—Grayish-blue.

do. Merck.—Sticks. c. b.—lb. 1.04
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Copper Sulphite Merck. c. v.—oz. .29
(Cuprous Sulphite).— $\text{Cu}_2\text{SO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Red, rectangular microprisms.

Copper Sulphocarbolate Merck. c. v.—oz. .34
(Cupric Sulphocarbolate).— $\text{Cu C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}_4 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Green cryst.—Sol. W., A.

Copper Sulphocyanate Merck. c. v.—oz. .29
(Copper Sulphocyanide; Copper Thiocyanate; Copper Rhodanide).— $\text{Cu}_2(\text{SCN})_2$.—Grayish-wh. pwd.

Copper Tannate Merck. c. v.—oz. .24
Comp. variable.—Brown pwd.

Copper Tartrate Merck. c. b.—lb. 1.59
 $\text{CuC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Light blue pwd.—Sol., al. W.; readily in solut. tartaric acid & solut. alkalies.—Uses: Analysis.

Copper Tungstate Merck. c. v.—oz. .64
(Normal Cupric Wolframate).— CuWO_4 .

Copper & Ammonium Acetate Merck. c. v.—oz. .35
(Ammonio-cupric Acetate).—Blue cryst.

Copper & Ammonium Chloride Merck. c. b.—lb. 1.25
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

$\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Large, green cryst.—Sol. W.

Copper & Ammonium Chloride Merck's G. R.
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

c. b.—lb. 1.59
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—See "Copper Chloride, Cupric, Merck's G. R."

Copper & Ammonium Chromate Merck. c. b.—lb. 2.50
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Green cryst.

Copper & Ammonium Cyanide Merck. c. b.—lb. 2.00
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Green cryst.

Copper & Ammonium Nitrate Merck.—Cryst.

c. b.—lb. 2.50
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Blue cryst.

Copper & Ammonium Sulphate Merck. c. b.—lb. .69
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Copper Ammonio-sulphate).—By diss. cupric sulphate in amm. water & precip. w. alcohol.—Dark blue, cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Antispasmodic, Astring.—Uses: Intern., epilepsy, hyst., chorea.—Extern., chronic inflam. of eye., gleet, &c.—Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 grains (0.03–0.13 Gm.) 3 or 4 t. p. d., w. tinct. opium, after meals.—Mac. D. 5 grains (0.3 Gm.) single; 10 grains (0.6 Gm.) p. day.—Appl. $\frac{1}{5}$ – $\frac{1}{15}$ solut. or oint.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

ETHYL IODIDE MERCK

(See page 96)

Alterative. Antispasmodic.
General Stimulant.

Diminishes the bronchial secretions, renders breathing deeper and easier, stimulates the action of the heart, exhilarates somewhat and, if used for any length of time, increases the appetite. Its chief medicinal use is to bring the system rapidly under the influence of iodine. For this purpose it is employed by inhalation—10 to 15 drops being inhaled several times a day from a handkerchief or an appropriate respirator. In this manner it has been used in phthisis, in chronic bronchitis, in asthma, and in chronic laryngitis.

Internally, it has been employed successfully in chronic rheumatism, in scrofula, and in secondary syphilis.

Dose: 0.3 to 1 Gm. (3 to 9 min.), preferably in capsules.

Externally, it has been used as an ointment for ulcers and for painful swellings.

Antidotes: Same as for iodine—restoratives, vasomotor stimulants, digitalis, etc.

Keep from Light and Air! If it has become discolored, shake with pure copper turnings, and filter through glass-wool in a covered funnel, in a shady place.

To be had of all Druggists.

H-13-13

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

GADUOL MERCK

(See page 125)

Replacing Cod-liver Oil in all its
Therapeutic Uses.
Easily digested—Well borne.

(EXTRACT COD-LIVER OIL) is a brownish-yellow, oily liquid, containing all the therapeutically active principles of cod-liver oil. At ordinary temperatures, a part of the liquid crystallizes out. The taste of Gaduol is bitterish-acrid; its odor is assimilated to that of cod-liver oil; hence it is administered in gelatin capsules, containing 0.2 to 0.6 Gm. (3 to 10 min.) of Gaduol each, which quantities correspond to 5 to 15 Gm. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ fl. dr.) of cod-liver oil.

Lafage and Germain-Sée have extensively and minutely scrutinized the action of this substance in the Paris hospitals. They found it to produce marked improvement in pulmonary catarrhs, tuberculosis, and scrofula; and to induce mental ease, food-appetite, and calm sleep, besides a diminution of expectoration. The patient's forces rapidly recuperated under the influence of the treatment, and the progressive tissue-waste was arrested.

In view of the fact that the cod-liver oil itself, in regular use, induces atony of the digestive organs and hypertrophy of the gastric and intestinal mucous membranes, it will be evident that the easily digestible and well-borne Gaduol, representing as it does a true extract of cod-liver oil, is the most eligible succedaneum for this oil.

To be had of all Druggists.

H-13-13

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

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Copper & Hydrogen Arsenite

(Scheele's Green).—Fr. cupric sulphate & alkali arsenite).— CuHAsO_3 .—Fine, light green pwd.—Sol., alkalies.—Uses: Pigment.

Copper & Potassium Chlorate Merck c. b.—lb. 1.84

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

$\text{Cu}(\text{ClO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{KClO}_3$.—Yellowish-blue cryst.

Copper & Potassium Chloride Merck c. b.—lb. .84

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

$\text{Cu}_2\text{Cl}_2 \cdot 4\text{KCl}$.—Bluish-green cryst.

Copper & Potassium Cyanide Merck c. b.—lb. 1.84

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

$\text{Cu}_2\text{K}_2\text{C}_6\text{N}_8 = \text{Cu}_2(\text{CN})_2 \cdot 2\text{KCN}$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.

Copper & Potassium Ferrocyanide Merck

.....c. b.—lb. 1.84

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

$[\text{KCN} \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{CN})_2] \cdot \text{Fe}(\text{CN})_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Copper & Potassium Tartrate Merck c. b.—lb. 2.49

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. cupric oxide in boil. solut. cream of tartar.—Blue cryst.—Sol., alkal. solut.

Copperas,—see Iron Sulphate.

Cornin (Eclectic)c. v.—oz. .50

Pwd., resin. extr. fr. *Cornus florida*, L. (Flowering Dogwood).

—Brown, bitter pwd.—Sol. A.—Antiper., Tonic, Astring.—Uses: Interm. fever & as tonic.—Dose 2-5 grains (0.13-0.33 Gm.).

Cornutine Merck15 gr. vial 14.00

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

(Ecboline).—Fr. *Claviceps purpurea*, Tulasne (Ergot).—Amorph., reddish mass; or flesh-colored pwd.—Sol. A.—Internal Hæmostatic, Emmen., Genital Tonic.—Uses: In hemorrhage fr. gen.-urin. organs, paralytic spermator., &c. Prof. Kobert claims it true active prin. ergot.—Dose: Hæmostat., $\frac{1}{12}$ – $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (0.005-0.011 Gm.); spermator., $\frac{1}{20}$ – $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.003-0.006 Gm.) per day, dividedly.

Cornutine Citrate Merck15 gr. vial 15.00

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Brown, v. hygros. scales or mass.—Sol. W.—Uses & Dose: As cornutine.

Coronillin Merck15 gr. vial 2.50

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Fr. *Coronilla scorpioides*, Koch.— $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_5$ (Merck).—Yellowish pwd.—Sol. W., A., acetone, amyl A.; sl. C. & E.—Cardiac Tonic & Diur.—Uses: Cardiac dropsey & o. affect., inst. of digitalis; strengthens pulse, increas. secretion urine; & dimin. œdema & dyspnoea; contra-indic. fatty heart.—Dose 10 grains (0.65 Gm.) p. day, in 4-6 portions, in solut. w. G. & syrup, coffee, or in pills.

Corrosive Sublimate,—see Mercury Bichloride, Corrosive.**Corydalin Resinoid (Eclectic)c. v.—oz. 1.25**

Pwd. alcohol. extr. fr. root *Corydalis formosa*, Pursh (Squirrel Corn).—Brown pwd.—Sol. A.—Uses: Syph. affect., scrof. & skin dis.—Dose 1-3 grains (0.065-0.2 Gm.).

Corydaline (Alkaloid) Merck.—Pure, cryst.

.....15 gr. vial 2.50

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Fr. root *Corydalis tuberosa*, De C.— $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_4$ (Freund).—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. A., E.—Melt. 135° C.—Heart Tonic.

Corydine Merck.—Pure, amorph. .15 gr. vial 2.00

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Amorph. alkaloid fr. *Corydalis tuberosa*, De C., = C. cava, Schweigg. & Kort.

Corydine Hydrochlorate

Yellowish, amorph. pwd.—Sol. W.

Corytuberine

Fr. *Corydalis cava*, Schweigg. & Kort., *C. tuberosa*, De C.— $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_4$.—Silky need.; dextro-rotary.—Blackens at 200° C & decomp. without melt.—Sol., benzene, alkali solut.; sl. E., C.

Corytuberine Hydrochlorate

$\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_4 \cdot \text{HCl}$.—Sm., rhomboh. cryst.

Corytuberine Methiodide

Fr. alcohol. solut. of corytuberine, by methyl iodide.— $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_4 \cdot \text{CH}_3\text{I}$.

Cotarnine Hydrochlorate Merck.—Cryst.

.....15 gr. vial 1.50

Fr. oxidation of narcotine.— $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_4 \cdot \text{HCl} = \text{CHO} \cdot \text{C}_8\text{H}_5\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{NH}(\text{CH}_3) \cdot \text{HCl}$ —Yellow cryst.—Sol., eas. W., A.

Cotoin Merck.—True $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 14.00

Also in 15 gr. vials.

Cryst. prin. fr. *coto bark*.— $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_4$.—Yellowish, cryst. pwd.; pungent taste.—Sol. A., E., C., B.; sl. W.—Antidiarr., Antisudor., &c.—Uses: Cholera, dysent., diarr., phthis. night-sw., &c.—Dose, 2-3 grains (0.13-0.2 Gm.) several t. p. d. in wafers.—Contraind. in intest. hyperæmia w. tendency to bleeding.

Cotoin, Hydro,—see Hydrocotoin.

Cotoin, Para-, Merck.—C. P., free fr. Leuco-

tin15 gr. vial 1.00

(Para-cotoin).—Fr. *Para-coto bark*.— $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_3$.—Yellow, cryst. subst.—Sol. W., A., C., B.—Melt. 149-151° C.—Uses, &c. As true cotoin; $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$ as strong.

*** do. Merck.—Commercial15 gr. vial .35**

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.

Fr. *Para-coto bark*; mixt. of para-cotoin & leucotin.—Yellow cryst.

Cotoin, Proto-, Merck15 gr. vial .30

(Proto-cotoin).—Cryst. prin. fr. *para-coto bark*.— $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_3$.—Yellow cryst.—Sol. A., E., C.—Melt. 135° C.

Cotton Collodion,—see Pyroxylin.

Cream of Tartar,—see Potassium Bitartrate.

Cream of Tartar, Soluble,—see Potassium & Sodium Boro-tartrate.

Creatin Merck15 gr. vial 2.00

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

(Methyl-glyco-cyamidine, Methyl-guanidine-acetic Acid, Kreatin).—Stimul. prin. fr. beef.— $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{N}_3\text{O}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{NH} \cdot \text{C}(\text{NH}_2) \cdot \text{N}(\text{CH}_3) \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CO}_2\text{H} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Clear, colorl. prisms.—Sol. 70 W.—Muscular Stim., in atonic conditions of the general muscular system, of the heart, & of the digestive organs.—Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.1 Gm.) 4-6 t. p. d., in pwd.

Creatin, Dehydrated,—see Creatinine.

Creatinine Merck15 gr. vial 5.00

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

(Dehydrated Creatin; Kreatinine; Methyl-glyco-cyamidine).—Leucosaine fr. urine.— $\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{N}_3\text{O} = \text{NH} \cdot \text{C}(\text{NH}) \cdot \text{N}(\text{CH}_3) \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CO}$.—Wh., monoclinic cryst.—Sol. 12 W.—Uses & Dose: As creatin.

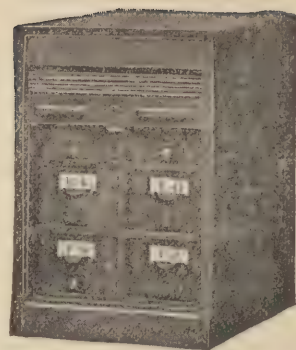
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Creatinine & Zinc Chloride Merck.....c. b.—lb. 2.00

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Fr. hydrochlorate by zinc chloride. — $\text{ZnCl}_2 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_6\text{O}_2 = \text{ZnCl}_2(\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{N}_2\text{O}_2)_2$. — Small, wh., needle-shaped, or rhombic crystals. — *Sol.*, solut. of hydrochloric acid; sl. in W.

Cresolin Pearson.....c. b.—lb. .50Also in 50, 25, & 10 lb. demj.; 5, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Comp'd of homologues of carboic acid, W., hydrocarb., org. bases, sod., resin, sulphur & chlorine (Pfrenger). — Dark brown, syr. liq.; tar odor. — *Sp. Gr.* 1.040-1.080. — *Sol.*, all prop. A., E., C.; milky emuls. w. water; sol. in W. to $2\frac{1}{2}\%$. — *Germic.*, Deodoriz., Antisept., Styp., Anticholeric, &c. — *Uses*: Non-poison. subetit. f. carboic acid. Removes odor of iodoform. — *Intern.*, dysent., diar., meteorism, gast. catarrh, worms, thrush, diphth., &c.; enema $\frac{1}{2}\%$ solut.: dysent. troubles. — *Extern.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2% solut.: somet. undil.; surg. operat. 1-5 in 1,000 inj., for gonorr.; 2-5 oint. in scabies & pediculi, erysipelas, cyst., burns, ulcers, &c. — *Veter.*, 10% oint. w. vaselin, lard or lanolin. — *Dose* 1-5 M (0.06-0.3 Cc.) 3 t. p. d., in pills. In cholera, 16 M (1 Cc.) ev. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 hr. for 5 doses, then at longer intervals. — *Caut.* Aqueous solut. should be freshly made when wanted.

Cresolal

Fr. heating beechwood creosote w. tannic acid & phosphorus oxychloride. — Dark brown, v. hygro. p.wd.; creosote odor & taste. — *Sol.* W., A., Gl., acetone; insol. E. — *Astring.*, Antisept. — *Uses*: In inflam. of muc. membr. of larynx & bronchial tubes. — *Dose* 46 grains (3 Gm.), per day.

Cresolol Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.25

(Homo-pyro-catechol-monomethyl Ether). — Fr. distill'n beechwood tar or gum guaiacum. — $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2(\text{OCH}_3)(\text{OH})$. [1:3:4]. Yellowish, strly refract., arom. liq.; vanilla odor. — *Sp. Gr.* 1.089 at 13° C. — *Misc.* A., E., B. — *Sol.*, sl. W. — *Boil.* 220° C. — *Antisept.*

Cresotal,—see **Cresote Carbonate**.**Cresote from Beechwood Merck**.—U. S. P.—

Pure.....c. b.—lb. .99

Also in bulk, 5, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Kreasote; Cresasote). — Mixture phenols, chiefly cresol & guaiacol, by distill'n fr. wood-tar, preferably that of *Fagus sylvatica*, L. (Beech). — Colorl., or faintly yellow, oily liq.; charact. smoky odor; caustic, burn. taste. — *Sp. Gr.* 1.070 at 15° C. — *Sol.*, all prop. A., E., C., B.; carbon disulphide, acetic acid, oils, 150 W., ammonia. — *Boil.* 205-220° C. — *Antituberc.*, Antisept., Antipyr., Anthelm. — *Uses*: Phth., diab. mell., enlarged cervical glands, toothache, vomiting, cholera morbus, diar., dysent., &c. Diluted, applied locally in chilbl., burns, diphth., fetid leucor., fistulous ulcers, &c. — *Dose* 1-3 M (0.06-0.3 Cc.) in emulsion or pills; increase dose gradually to limit of tolerance. — *Max. Initial D.* 5 M (0.3 Cc.), single; 15 M (0.9 Cc.) p. day. — *Antid.*, emetics, stomach pump, soluble sulphates, such as Glauber, or Epsom, salt. — *Caut.* Keep in light.

Cresote from Coal Tar.....c. b.—lb. .54

Yellowish, oily, clear liquid. — *Sp. Gr.* 1.07. — *Boil.* 200-225° C. — *Caut.* — Wherever Cresote is indicated for internal medication, Cresote from Beechwood Merck should be dispensed; & under no circumstances should Cresote from Coal Tar be given, unless explicitly so directed. Wood Cresote & Coal Tar Cresote, differ very widely in their action on the human body. Wood Cresote is comparatively harmless; while Coal Tar Cresote is decidedly poisonous.

Cresote Benzoate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.29

Sol. A., E. — *Antisept.* — *Uses*: Locally, by spray in nose & throat dis.

Cresote Carbonate.....c. v.—oz. .75

(Cresotal). — Guaiacol carbonate w. o. carbonates. — Clear, light brown, oily liq.; odorl.; sl. bitter. — 90% beechwood creosote. — *Sol.*, oils, A., E.; insol. W. — *Antituberc.* — *Uses*: As creosote. — *Dose*: Daily, 1 fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.), grad. increased to 4 fl. dr. (14.8 Cc.), taken in 3 or 4 portions. — *Max. D.*: Daily, 80 M (5 Cc.).

Cresote-calcium Chlorhydro-phosphate Merck

.....c. v.—oz. 1.75

Wh., syrupy mass. — *Uses*: Phth., scrophulosis. — *Dose* 3-8 grains (0.29-0.52 Gm.) twice p. d. in emulsion.

Cresote Oleate,—see **Oleo-cresote**.**Cresalol, Meta, Merck**.....c. v.—oz. 1.75

(Meta-cresalol; Meta-cresylic Ether of Salicylic Acid). — Fr. salicylic acid, w. meta-cresol. — $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_3$. — Wh. p.wd. — *Melt.* 74° C. — *Uses*: As para-cresalol.

Cresalol, Ortho, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.75

(Ortho-cresalol; Ortho-cresylic Ether of Salicylic Acid). — Fr. salicylic acid w. ortho-cresol. — $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_3$. — Wh. p.wd. — *Sol.* A., E.; insol. W. — *Melt.* 85° C. — *Uses*: As para-cresalol.

Cresalol, Para, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.75

(Para-cresalol; Para-cresylic Ether of Salicylic Acid; Cresol Salicylate). — Condensation of salicylic acid w. para-cresol. — $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_3 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OH.CO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_3$. — Whitish, cryst. p.wd., or white needles. — *Sol.* A., E.; insol. W. — *Melt.* 89° C. — *Antisept.*, Antirheum., like salol. — *Uses*: Asiatic cholera, typhoid, dysent., rheum., &c. — *Dose* 5-15 grains 0.32-0.97 Gm.) several t. p. d. in wafers. — *Max. D.*: Daily, 60 grains (3.9 Gm.).

Cresol.—Ph. G. III.—Crude.....c. b.—lb. .69

Fr. coal-tar oil. — Yellow to gold-brown, clear liquid. — *Sol.* A., E.; sl. in W. — *Uses*, &c. As crude carboic acid.

Cresol Iodide,—see **Losophan**.**Cresol, Meta, Merck**.....c. v.—oz. 1.00

(Meta-cresylic Acid; Meta-oxy-toluene; Meta-methyl-phenol). — Fr. coal tar, by fractional distill.; or fr. thymol, by phosphorus pentoxide & caustic potash. — $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OH.CH}_3$ [1:3]. — Yellowish-red liq.; phenol-like odor. — *Sp. Gr.* 1.0498 at 0° C. — *Sol.* A., E., C.; sl. in W.; solub. increased by alkali, sod. salicylate, or cresotate. — *Boil.* 202.7° C. — *Uses*: Disinfect., Antisept.; ab. one-fourth as poison as carboic acid, while much stronger. — *Dose* 1-3 M (0.06-0.2 Cc.). — *Appl.*, in $\frac{1}{2}\%$ solut.

***Cresol, Ortho, Merck**.—C. P.c. v.—oz. .40

(Ortho-cresylic Acid; Ortho-oxy-toluene; Ortho-methyl-phenol). — Homologue of phenol, fr. tar oil, by fractional distill'n. — $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OH.CH}_3$ [1:2]. — Wh. crystals. — *Melt.* 30° C. — *Boil.* 188° C. — *Uses*: Disinfect. Less poison. than carboic acid.

do. Merck.—Pure.....c. v.—oz. .30

Cresol, Para, Merck.—C. P., cryst.c. v.—oz. .65

(Para-cresylic Acid; Para-oxy-toluene; Para-methyl-phenol). — By fusing cresol-sulphonate w. potassium hydrate. — $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{OH.CH}_3$ [1:4]. — Wh. prisms; odor of phenol. — *Sol.* A., E., C.; sl. W. — *Melt.* 86° C. — *Boil.* 198° C. — *Uses*: Disinfect.

Cresol, Para, Benzoate,—see **Benzoyl-para-cresol**.

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ESTABLISHED 1817. ...



ARTHUR PETER & Co.

SYRUPUS ROBORANS.

Syrup Hypophosphites Comp. with Quinine, Strychnine, and Manganese.

1-128 grain Strychnine to teaspoonful.

THE pharmaceutical skill displayed in making this favorite compound more stable and agreeable, deserves the approbation of the profession.

Syrupus Roborans as a Tonic during Convalescence has no Equal.

As a nerve stimulant and restorative in wasting and debilitating diseases, as a constructive agent in Insomnia, Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Bronchial Asthma, Marasmus, Strumous Diseases, and General Debility, this compound has no superior. Owing to the solubility of the salts, additions can be made of Fowler's solution, Syrup Iod. Iron, Iod. Potass., etc., giving the advantages of these remedies without interfering with the stability of the preparation. **SYRUPUS ROBORANS** is in perfect solution, and will keep in any climate.

Dr. T. H. STUCKY writes: "In a case of Tertiary Syphilis, very anemic, the Iodides were revolting to the stomach, being vomited when taken. Syrupus Roborans given three weeks with improvement, when the Iodide Potassium was retained with good results."

Dr. W. O. ROBERTS says: "In cases convalescing from 'La Grippe' Syrupus Roborans has no equal."

♦♦♦♦

PETER'S PEPTIC ESSENCE COMP.

A Powerful Digestive Fluid in Palatable Form.

PLEASE note that Essence and Elixir Pepsin contain only Pepsin, while in **Peter's Peptic Essence Comp.** we have all the digestive ferments. These are preserved in solution with C. P. Glycerine in a manner retaining their full therapeutic value, which is exerted in and beyond the stomach.

It is a Stomachic Tonic, and relieves Indigestion Flatulency, and has the remarkable property of arresting vomiting during pregnancy. It is a remedy of great value in Gastralgia, Enteralgia, Cholera Infantum, and intestinal derangements, especially those of an inflammatory character. For nursing mothers and teething children it has no superior. Besides mere digestive properties, Pepsin and Pancreatine have powerful soothing and sedative effects, and are therefore indicated in all gastric and intestinal derangements, and especially in inflammatory conditions. It is perfectly miscible with any appropriate medium. In certain cases the addition of Tr. Nux Vomica gives much satisfaction. In infantile colic given in small doses (10 to 15 drops) often repeated, it has been used with great success. Please write for Peter's Peptic Essence Comp. and you will not be disappointed. These preparations are held strictly in the hands of the medical profession, never having been advertised as popular remedies.

Samples sent upon application.

Express Charges at your Expense.

FOR SALE BY ALL
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

ARTHUR PETER & Co.,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

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Crocus, Iron,—see Iron Oxide, Brown.

Croton Chloral,—see Butyl Chloral.

Cryptopine Merck.—Pure. 15 gr. vials. 4.00
Fr. opium. — $C_{21}H_{23}NO_3$. — Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. C.; v. sl. boil. A., or B.—Melt. 217° C.

Cryptopine Hydrochlorate Merck.—15 gr. vial 4.00
 $C_{21}H_{23}NO_3.HCl+6H_2O$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol., eas. hot W.

Cubebin Merck. 1/8 oz. vials.—oz. 5.24
Fr. fruit Piper Cubeba, L. fl. (Cubeb).— $C_{10}H_{10}O_3=CH_2.O_2$.— $C_6H_3.C_2H_4.OH$.—Sm. need.—Sol. A., E.—Melt. 125° C.—Therapeutically inert,

Cudbear. lb. .18
Color. matter fr. various lichens of genera Lecanora & Rocella.—Reddish pwd.—Sol. A.—Uses: Techn.

Cumarin Merck. c. v.—oz. 1.15
Also in bulk, 1/2, 1/4, & 1/8 oz. vials.

(Tonka Bean Camphor; Cumaric Anhydride).—Odorous prin. of tonka bean, artifly fr. salicylic aldehyde, & sodium acetate w. acetic anhydride.— $C_9H_8O_2=C_6H_4.O.CO.CH:CH$.—Wh., transl. cryst.; pleas., fragr. odor; burn. taste.—Sol. A., E., G., oils.—Melt. 87° C.—Boil. 290–291° C.—Uses: Flavoring agent; "deodorizing" iodoform.—65 times the strength of prime Angostura Tonka bean.

Cumene Merck (not Cymene). c. v.—oz. 1.25
(Cumol; Isopropyl-benzene; Para-cumol).—Fr. coal tar, or by distil. cuminic acid w. lime.— $C_9H_{12}=C_6H_5.CH(CH_3)_2$.—Colorl. fluid.—Boil. 152–153° C.

do. Merck.—Crude, fr. Coal Tar. c. b.—lb. 1.00

Cumene, Pseudo, Merck. c. v.—oz. 1.25
(Pseudo-cumol; Pseudo-cumene; Unsymmetrical Tri-methyl-benzene).—Fr. coal tar. — $C_9H_{12}=C_6H_5(CH_3)_3$ [1:3:4].—Liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.853 at 20° C.—Sol. A.—Boil. 169.8° C.

Cumidine Merck.—Pure, crystallizable c. v.—oz. 1.75
(Amido-cumene; Amido-Isopropyl-benzene).—Fr. nitro-cumene, by reduct. w. amm. sulphide.— $C_9H_9N_2=C_6H_5.C_2H_4.NH_2$.—Yellowish to brown, oily liquid; character. odor; burn. taste.—Sp. Gr. 0.9526.—Boil. 235° C.

Cupreine
Fr. bark of var. species of Remijia (Cuprea Bark).— $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_2+2H_2O$.—Colorl. cryst.—Sol. A.; sl. in E.—Melt. 193° C.

Cupro-ammonium Compounds,—see under Copper & Ammonium.

Curare Merck.—Tested 15 gr. vial 1.25
(Urari; Woorari; Woorali; Wourali).—Native extr. fr. the bark of Strychnos toxifera, w. o. veg. Differs acc. to locality of prep. in South America.—Brown, intens. bitter mass, or yellowish-brown, amorph., deliq. pwd.—Sol. W. 88%; dil. A. 79%.—Antitetic, Nervine, &c.—Uses: Hypoderm.; does not act through stomach. Antid. hydrophobia & strychn., & in tetanus. Filter solut. before use.—Dose 1/12 grain (0.005 Gm.), 1 or 2 t. p. d., or until effect is noticed.—Caut. Avoid getting it into cut or scratch, as it may prove fatal.

Curarine Boehm-Merck. — C. P., free fr. Curine 5 gr. vial 4.50

Fr. curare. — $C_{18}H_{25}N(?)$.—Deliq., brown pwd.—Sol. W., A., C.—Antitetic, Nervine, &c.—Uses: Rec. tetanus, hydroph., & severe convulsive affect.—Inj. 1/100–1/12 grain (0.001–0.005 Gm.).—Antid., strychn., atropine, artif. respir., & stim.—Caut. Very poisonous!

Curcuma Paper,—see Paper, Turmeric.

Curcumin Merck. 15 gr. vial .50
(Turmeric Yellow).—Color. matter fr. root Curcuma longa, L. — $C_{10}H_{10}O_3$.—Yellow, cryst. pwd.—Sol. A., E., acetic acid, alkalies.—Melt. 178° C.—Uses: Indicator.

Cutal,—see Aluminum Borotannate.

Cutch,—see Catechu.

Cyamellone,—see Acid, Mellonic.

Cyanamide Merck. 15 gr. vial 1.50
(Normal Cyanamide).—Fr. any haloid cyanide, by amm. gas. — $CH_2N_2=(C:N).NH_2$.—Wh., deliq., cryst. comp.—Sol. W., A., E.—Melt. 40° C.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Cyanine Merck.—C. P., large cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.00
(Diamyl-cyanine Iodide; Quinoline Blue).—Color fr. quinoline & lepidine. — $C_{29}H_{35}N_2I$.—Shin., monoc. prisms; green metal lustre.—Sol. A. (deep-blue color).—Uses: Indicator.

Cyanine Hydro-iodate Merck. 15 gr. vial 1.50
 $C_{29}H_{35}N_2I.HI$.—Yellow need.—Sol. W.

Cyanogen Bromide,—see Bromine Cyanide.

Cyanogen Iodide,—see Iodine Cyanide.

Cyclamin Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.00
Fr. roots Cyclamen europæum, L., & Primula veris, L.—Wh., amorph. pwd.; intens. acid taste in short time. Solut's froth.—Sol. W., A.; hot G.—Melt. 198° C.—Emetic, Cath.

Cymene Merck (not Cumene). — Fr. Oil of Cumin 1/8 oz. vials.—oz. 2.25
(Cymol; Para-propyl-toluene; Para-cymol; Para-methyl-propyl-benzene).—Fr. volat. oil of Cumium Cuminum, L. (Cumin), & o. oils.— $C_{10}H_{14}=C_6H_4(CH_3)C_3H_7$ [1:4].—Colorl., transp. liq.; arom. odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.8678 at 12° C.—Sol. A., C.—Boil. 175–176° C.

do. Merck.—Fr. Camphor. 1/8 oz. v.—oz. 2.00
Fr. camphor by heat w. phosph. anhydride.—Ident. w. preceding.

do. Merck.—Fr. Oil, Turpentine. 1/8 oz. v.—oz. 3.00
Fr. oil of turpentine by distil. w. iodine.—Ident. w. preceding.

Cypripedin (Eclectic). c. v.—oz. .75
Extr. fr. conc. tinct. of root Cypripedium pubescens, Willd.—Brown pwd.—Sol. A.—Nervous Stim., Antispasm.—Uses: In neural. & hypochondriasis.—Dose 1/3–8 grains (0.03–0.20 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.

Cytisine Merck.
 $C_{11}H_{14}N_2O$.—Cryst. mass, or thin need. & laminae.—Sol., v. W., A.; sl. E., B., C. — Melt. 155° C. — Expector., Emetic. — Caut. Poison!

Cytisine Hydrochlorate Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 3.00
Fr. unripe seeds Cytisus Laburnum, L.— $C_{11}H_{14}N_2O.HCl$.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W., A.—Nervine, intermediate in action bet. strychnine & curare.—Uses: Paral. migraine, whoop. cough, & asthma.—Dose 1/20–1/12 grain (0.0032–0.005 Gm.), usually subcut.

Cytisine Nitrate Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 3.00
 $C_{11}H_{14}N_2O.(HNO_3)_2+2H_2O$.—Wh., or yellowish-wh. cryst.—Sol. W.; sl. A.; insol. E.—Uses & Dose: As preceding.

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PICROTOXIN.

(See page 187)

Cerebro-Spinal Stimulant :
Antihidrotic, Antiparasitic, and
Antidote to Morphine.

Internally, Picrotoxin Merck is a cerebro-spinal stimulant, affecting especially the centers in the medulla oblongata, and in its action representing the combined actions of belladonna and nux vomica. It has been chiefly employed in nervous diseases—epilepsy (especially when the attacks are nocturnal), chorea, paralyzes, etc. As an antidote, chloral has been suggested.

Quite recently, it has also been recommended as an antihidrotic in the night-sweats of phthisis—in doses of $\frac{1}{80}$ grn. either in solution, or in a pill made with sugar and tragacanth mucilage. Murrell's formula of Picrotoxin for night-sweats consists of: Picrotoxin Merck 8 grn. (0.52 Gm.), Glacial Acetic Acid 4 fl. dr. (15 Cc.); distilled water enough to make 4 fl. oz. (118 Cc.). Of this solution, 4 min. (0.25 Cc.) contain $\frac{1}{80}$ grn. (0.001 Gm.). Still more recently, Picrotoxin has been used as an antidote to morphine.

Externally, Picrotoxin Merck has been employed as an antiparasitic in ringworm of the scalp, porrigo, pediculi, etc., in the form of 1 to 2% ointments. It must be used cautiously and with special care to avoid contact with an abraded surface.

To be had of all Druggists.

H- $\frac{2}{80}$ - $\frac{1}{80}$

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

SPARTEINE.

(See page 231)

Simple Heart-tonic,
without Diuretic Action.

Sparteine and its salts exercise their action through the nerve-centers, stimulating the frequency of the pulse and respiration, and invigorating and regulating the action of the heart. Large doses act as narcotics, and paralyze the respiratory center, spinal cord, and pneumogastric nerve.

The Sparteine Salts have been recommended by Prof. Laborde, Prof. Germain-Sée and others as succedanea for digitalin and convallamarin.

Sparteine Sulphate Merck is the salt of Sparteine generally employed.

Two approved formulas read as follows:

1. Sparteine Sulphate Merck, - - - - - 0.5 Gm. (7½ grn.)
Licorice Powder { of each, - - - - - 2 Gm. (30 grn.)
Licorice Extract }

Make 30 pills. 1 or 2 pills 2 to 4 times daily.

2. Sparteine Sulphate Merck, - - - - - 0.2 Gm. (3 grn.)
Sugar, - - - - - 3 Gm. (45 grn.)

Dispense in 10 wafers! 1 powder 3 times daily.

Sparteine Hydriodate Merck is a new salt of Sparteine, occurring in slender, white needles, soluble in about 5 parts of water, less freely in alcohol, but very easily in chloroform to which a trace of alcohol has been added. Its uses and dose are like those of the sulphate.

To be had of all Druggists.

H- $\frac{2}{80}$ - $\frac{1}{80}$

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

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Damar.....lb. .20
Exudate fr. *Agathis Dammara*, Rich.—*Sol.* E., oils, A.—*Uses*: Techn.

Daphnetin Merck.....15 gr. vial 2.00
(Di-oxy-cumarin).—By heat, pyrogallol, malonic acid & sulphuric acid, or by hydrolyzing daphnin.— $C_9H_6O_4 = (OH)_2C_6H_2 \cdot O \cdot CO \cdot CH_2$.—Transp. need., or prisms.—*Sol.* W., A., alkalies; sl. in E.—*Melt.* 253–256° C, w. decomp.

Daturine (True or Heavy) Merck.—Pure, cryst.
.....15 gr. vial 1.50
Also in 10, & 5 gr. vials.

Fr. *Datura Stramonium*, L. Identical w. hyoscyamine; isomeric w. atropine (as stated by Ladenburg).— $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$.—Soft, wh., conglom. need., or wh. pwd.—*Sol.* A., E., C.—*Melt.* 106–108° C.—*Uses*: Mania, epilepsy, neural., rheum., syph., cancer, pains, & spasms, asthma; hypn. to insane.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{350} - \frac{1}{84}$ grain (0.0026–0.001 Gm.).—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, castor oil, opium.—*Caut.* Poison!

Daturine (True or Heavy), Hydrochlorate Merck.—Pure.....15 gr. vial 1.50
Also in 10, & 5 gr. vials.

$C_{17}H_{23}NO_3 \cdot HCl$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses & Dose*: As Daturine.

Daturine (True or Heavy), Sulphate Merck.—Pure, cryst......15 gr. vial 1.50
Also in 10, & 5 gr. vials.

$(C_{17}H_{23}NO_3)_2 \cdot H_2SO_4$.—Soft, wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Melt.*, about 206° C.—*Uses & Dose*: As daturine.

Delphinine Merck..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 4.53
Also in 15 gr. vials.

Alkal. fr. seeds var. sp. *Delphinium* (Stavesacre).— $C_{22}H_{35}NO_8$.—Wh., amorph., bitter pwd.—*Sol.* W., A., E., C.—*Melt.* 119° C.—Antineural., Antispasmodic, like aconitine.—*Uses*: Facial neural., chronic rheumat., convuls., palpitation of heart; pediculosis, &c.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.0011 Gm.), gradually increased to $\frac{3}{4}$ grain (0.05 Gm.) per day.—*Appl.*, in 1–2% oint. or alc. solut.—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, stimulants.—*Caut.* Poisonous!

Dermatol.....oz. tins.—oz. .45
(Basic Gallate of Bismuth; Bismuth Sub-gallate).— $Bi(OH)_2 \cdot C_7H_5O_3$.—Odorless, saffron-yellow pwd.—55% of bismuth oxide.—*Sol.*, dil. sod. salts.—*Melt.*, above 70° C, w. decomp.—Antisept., Astring.—*Uses*: Intern., gastro-intest. affect. (bismuth indic.), diarr., dysent., &c.—*Extern.*, wounds, burns, weep. ecz., & ulc.—*Dose* 4–8 grains (0.26–0.5 Gm.) 4–8 t. p. d. in pwd. w. opium if pain.—*Appl.* 10–20% oint. or dust-pwd.

Dermol,—see Bismuth Chrysophanate.

Desoxy-alizarin,—see Anthrarobin.

Dextrin Merck—C. P......c. b.—lb. 1.00
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Fr. starch, by dil. mineral acids, or diastase.— $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$.—Wh. or whitish pwd.—Sp. Gr. 1.0384.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Techn.—*Caut.* Keep dry, well stoppered.

* **do. Merck.—Pure**.....c. b.—lb. .75
Dry, odorless pwd., like acacia.—*Uses*: Substit. for gum acacia, & pwd. licorice.—*Caut.* Keep dry, well stoppered.

do. Merck.—Granul......c. b.—lb. .50
Transp., yellowish lumps or gran.; conch. fracture.—*Uses*: Substit. for gum arabic.—*Caut.* Keep dry.

Dextrin.—Technical.....bulk.—lb. .10
Yellow pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Techn.

Dextro-cocaine

(Iso-cocaine).—Artif. alkaloid, by heating ecgonine or its deriv. w. str. alkali.—Prisms.—*Sol.* A., E., B., benzine.—*Melt.* 45° C.—Local Anæsth., Stim.—Act. similar cocaine, more rapid, irrit., & fugitive.

* **Dextrose Merck.—C. P.**.....c. b.—lb. 2.00
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Glucose; Dextro glucose; Grape, Starch, Corn, or Honey, Sugar).—Fr. cane sugar, by inversion, & fr. starch & starchy substs., by action of mineral acids.— $C_6H_{12}O_6$.—Wh. (anhydrous) pwd.—*Sol.* W.

do. Merck.—From Urine.....15 gr. vial .50

Diabetin,—see Levulose.

Diaceton-amine Oxalate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.50
(Normal Oxalate of Di-acetonamine).—Fr. acetone, by ammonia gas w. oxalic acid.— $C_{14}H_{28}N_2O_8 = (C_6H_{13} \cdot NO)_2 C_2H_2O_4$.—Monocl., wh., cryst. tablets.—*Sol.* W.; sl. in A.

Diacetyl-alpha-diamido-phenetol

React.-prod. acetic anhydride, or glacial acetic acid, or acetyl chloride, w. alpha-diamido-phenetol & sodium acetate.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* A.—*Uses*: Clinical data wanting.

Dialuramide,—see Uramil.

Diamido-benzene,—see Phenylene-diamine, Meta- & Para.

Diamido-phenol Sulphate,—see Amidol.

Diamido-phenyl, Para,—see Benzidine.

Diamond Ink Merck.....oz. .50
(Etching Ink).—Mixture of hydrofluoric acid w. enough barium sulphate to thicken it.—Milky wh. liq., w. a heavy sediment.—*Uses*: For etching glass.—*Caut.* Keep in gutta-percha, hard rubber, or paraffin paper bot.

Diamylamine Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.75
(Di-iso-amylamine).—Fr. iso-amylbromide & iso-amylamine.— $C_{10}H_{23}N = (C_5H_{11})_2NH$.—Oily liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.7825 at 0° C.—*Sol.*, sl. in W.—*Boil.* 186–187° C.

Diamylamine Hydrochlorate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.75
(Di-iso-amylamine Hydrochlorate).— $C_{10}H_{24}NCl = (C_5H_{11})_2 \cdot NH \cdot HCl$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.*, hot W.

Diamylene Merck.....c. v.—oz. 3.00
(Dipentene).—Fr. amylene & sulphuric acid.— $C_{10}H_{20} = (CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2)_2$.—Colorless liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.780 at 10° C.—*Sol.* A.—*Boil.* 156° C.

Diaphtherin.....c. v.—oz. 1.25
(Oxy-quin-aseptol; Oxy-chin-aseptol).—Fr. ortho-phenol-sulphonic acid (1 molec.) w. ortho-oxy-quinoline (2 molec.).— $HO \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot N \cdot HSO_3 \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot OH \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot N \cdot OH$.—Yellow, cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* W., dil. A.—*Melt.* 85° C.—Non-poisonous Antisept.—*Uses*: Dress. wounds, ulc., burns, &c.—*Appl.*, in $\frac{1}{2}$ –2% solut.

Diaphtol

(Ortho-oxy-quinoline-meta-sulphonic acid; Quin-aseptol).—Fr. ortho-oxy-quinoline by sulphuric acid.— $C_9H_7O_4SN = C_6H_5 \cdot (OH)(SO_3H)N$.—Yellowish-white cryst.—*Sol.* 35 boiling W.: sl. W.—*Melt.* 295° C.—Antisept. & Antiferm.—*Uses*: Intern. disinfect urin. tract; prevents decomp. of urine better than salol.

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If Your Business is Dropping Off Tear out your old fixtures and replace them with one of my **MODERN-DESIGNED OUTFITS.** It will not only **Double, but Treble, your Business.**

ESTABLISHED 1876

F.X. GANTER
MANUFACTURER & DESIGNER OF
**ARTISTIC DRUGSTORE FIXTURES
& SHOW CASES**

911.13 WEST PRATT ST
BALTIMORE MD

ESTIMATES & DESIGNS FURNISHED
(CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED)

NEW YORK HOUSE
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Diastase (of Malt) Merck.—Absolute. c. v.—oz. 2.54

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.

Org. ferment in wheat & barley malt.—Yellowish-white to brownish-yellow, amorph. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—Amylolytic.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

*** do. Merck.—Medicinal. c. v.—oz. 1.14**

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.

Uses: Aid to digest. starchy food.—*Dose* $\frac{3}{4}$ –3 grains (0.05–0.2 Gm.), several t. p. d., alone or w. pepsin.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Diazo-amido-benzene Merck. c. v.—oz. 1.50

(Diazo-amido-benzol; Diazobenzol-anilide; Benzol-azoaniline).—Fr. alcoh. solut. aniline, by nitrous acid.— $C_{12}H_{11}N_3 = C_6H_5N:N.NH.C_6H_5$.—Golden-yellow scales.—*Sol.* E., B.; hot A.—*Melt.* 96° C, explodes h. temp.

Dibenzoyl,—see *Benzile*.

Dibenzoyl-hydrocotoin Merck. c. v.—oz. 3.50

Fr. para-coto bark.— $C_{32}H_{32}O_8$.

Dibrom-anthracene Merck. c. v.—oz. 1.50

(Alpha-dibrom-anthracene).—Fr. anthracene, by bromine.— $C_{14}H_8Br_2 = C_6H_4.C_2Br_2.C_6H_4$.—Golden tablets.—*Melt.* 221° C.

Dibrom-ethane,—see *Ethylene Bromide*.

Dibrom-iso-butane,—see *Butylene, Iso-, Bromide*.

Dibromo-benzene, Para-,—see *Benzene, Dibromated*.

Dibromo-propane,—see *Tri-methylene Bromide*.

Dichlor-ether Merck. g. s. v.—oz. .77

(Dichlor-ethyl Oxide).—Fr. ethyl ether by repeated chlorinations.— $C_4H_8Cl_2O = CH_2Cl.CHCl.O.C_2H_5$.—Colorl., str'ly smell. liquid.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.174 at 23° C.—*Boil.* 140–145° C.

Dichlorhydrin, Alpha-, Merck. c. v.—oz. 1.00

(Alpha-propenyl Dichlor-hydrin; Glycerin Dichlor-hydrin; Dichloro-iso-propyl Alcohol).—Fr. glycerol w. hydrochloric acid gas & fract. distill'n.— $C_3H_7OCl_2 = CH_2Cl.CH(OH).CH_2Cl$.—Ether. liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.396 at 16° C.—*Sol.*, sl. in W.—*Boil.* 174–175° C.

Dichlor-methane,—see *Methylene Chloride Di-*.

Dichloro-benzol,—see *Benzene, Dichlorated*.

Dichloro-ethane,—see *Ethylene Chloride*.

Didymium Merck.—Powder. 15 gr. vial 9.00

Metal.—Di.—Gray pwd.—*Sp. Gr.* 6.544.—Oxidiz. in air & burns in flame w. much light.—*Sol.*, dil. min. acids.

Didymium Carbonate Merck. 15 gr. vial .60

$Di_2(CO_3)_3$.—Red, cryst. pwd.—*Sol.*, acids.

Didymium Chloride Merck. 15 gr. vial .60

$Di_2Cl_6 + 12H_2O$.—Rose-red, deliq. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—Decomp. by heat.—*Caut.* Keep dry.

Didymium Nitrate Merck. 15 gr. vial .60

$Di_2(NO_3)_6 + 12H_2O$.—Rose-red cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.

Didymium Oxide Merck. 15 gr. vial .65

Anhydrous.— Di_2O_3 .—Grayish pwd.—*Sol.*, acids.—*Caut.* Keep fr. air.

Didymium Sulphate Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. v. .60

$Di_2(SO_4)_3 + 9H_2O$.—Light pink, hygros. cryst.—*Sol.* W.

Didymium Sulphide Merck. 15 gr. vial 1.75

Di_2S_3 .—Greenish-brown pwd.—Decomp. by heat.

Diethyl-acetal,—see *Acetal*.

Diethyl-amine Merck. g. s. v.—oz. 3.00

By dil. potass. hydrate on di-nitro-di-ethyl aniline.— $C_4H_{11}N = (C_2H_5)_2NH$.—Volat., inflam., str'ly alkal. liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.726 at 0° C.—*Boil.* 56° C.

do. Merck.—Fr. Nitroso-di-ethylene. 15 gr. vial .75

Diethyl-amine Hydrochlorate Merck. g. s. v.—oz. 3.00

$C_4H_{12}NCl = (C_2H_5)_2NH.HCl$.—Colorl., stable cryst.—*Sol.* W., A., C.—*Melt.* 215–217° C.

Diethyl-aniline Merck.—Pure. c. v.—oz. .75

Fr. ethyl-aniline, by ethyl bromide.— $C_8H_9.C_2H_5.C_2H_5N$.—Transp., colorl. oil.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.986.—*Boil.* 213.5° C.

do. Merck.—Commercial. c. b.—lb. 1.59

Diethyl-ketone Merck. c. v.—oz. 3.50

(Metacetone; Propione; Ethyl-propionyl).—Fr. distill'n sugar w. excess of lime.— $C_5H_8.C_2H_5.CO$.—Colorl., mobile liq.; smells like acetone.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Boil.* 101° C.

Diethyl-nitrosamine,—see *Nitroso-di-ethylene*.

Digitalein Schmiedeberg-Merck. 15 gr. vial 1.25

Fr. lvs. Digitalis purpurea, L.—Yellowish-white, amorph. pwd.; intens. bitter taste.—*Sol.* W., A.; sl. C., E.—Cardiac Tonic & Diur., like digitalis.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{64}$ – $\frac{1}{32}$ grain (0.001–0.002 Gm.), 2–4 t. p. day.

Digitalin Merck.—Colored. c. v.—oz. 1.00

*** Digitalin, "German," Merck.—Pure, powder. 1/8 oz. vial.—oz. 6.50**

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. vials.

Fr. Digitalis purpurea, L.— $(C_4H_8O_2)_n$ (?).—Wh., or yellowish-wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.; alm. insol. E., C.—Non-cumulative Heart Tonic, Diur.—*Uses:* As digitalis; well adapted to inj.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{64}$ – $\frac{1}{32}$ grain (0.001–0.002 Gm.), 3 or 4 t. p. d., in pills or subcut.—*Max. D.* $\frac{1}{16}$ grain (0.004 Gm.), single; $\frac{1}{3}$ grain (0.022 Gm.), p. day.—*Antid.*, emetics, stom. siphon, tannic acid, saponin, nitro-glycerin, morphine early, strophanthin later, alcoholic stimulants, &c.—*Caut.* Poison!

Digitalin, "French," Merck. (French & Belg. Pharm.).—Pure, amorph.—Compl. sol. in Chloroform. 15 gr. vial 1.50

(Chloroformic, or Homolle's Amorphous, Digitaline; Digitalinum Gallicum).—Fr. Digitalis purpurea L.—Yellowish, odorl., bitter pwd.—*Sol.* A., C., 2000 W.—*Uses, Antidotes, &c.*: As digitoxin.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{250}$ grain (0.00026 Gm.), rapidly increased until $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.0015 Gm.) is taken daily.—*Max. D.* $\frac{1}{32}$ grain (0.002 Gm.), $\frac{1}{48}$ grain (0.0015 Gm.) p. day.

Digitin Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.25

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

(So called "Crystallized Digitalin").—Fr. lvs. Digitalis purpurea, L.— $(C_4H_8O_2)_n$.—Coarsely granul., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* A., E., alkal's. Therapeutically inert.

Digitonin, Schmiedeberg-Merck. 15 gr. vial 1.25

Fr. "German" digitalin; allied to saponin.— $C_{24}H_{40}O_{17}$ (?). (Schmiedeberg).—Yellow granules.—*Sol.* W., A.—Without cardiac action.

Digitoxin Merck.—C. P., cryst. 1 1/2 gr. vial 1.25

Most active glucoside fr. Digitalis purpurea, L.— $C_{24}H_{40}O_{17}$ (?).—Wh. cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* A., C.; sl. in E.; insol. W.—Most prompt, reliable, powerful Heart Tonic, of uniform chem. compos. & therapeutic activity.—*Uses:* Valvular lesions,

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Neurodin and Thermodin.

(See page 168)

(See page 240)

New Antipyretics and Nervines

Neurodin and Thermodin are two new Antineuralgics and Antipyretics introduced by Prof. J. Von Mering. Neurodin is, chemically, Acetyl-paraoxyphenyl-urethane. Experiments on animals having proved the innocuousness of repeated daily doses of 2-3 Gm. (30-45 grn.) of NEURODIN, the remedy was tested in man—the clinical observations comprising 24 cases of febrile (typhoid, pneumonia, pleurisy, erysipelas, and scarlatina) and 30 of neuralgic affections (migraine, ordinary headache, cerebral tumor; rheumatic disturbances, trigeminal neuralgia, sciatica, and locomotor ataxia). In doses of 0.5 Gm. (7½ grn.), Neurodin lowered the temperature on the average by 2.5-3° C (4.5-5.4° F).

The temperature falls gradually, and reaches its lowest point 3 to 4 hours after ingestion, slowly rising again. This fall is sometimes accompanied with abundant perspiration, and the subsequent rise but exceptionally occurs with a chill, cyanosis, or vomiting; symptoms of collapse, however, have never been noticed, it is reported.

As a prompt and efficacious antineuralgic, Neurodin is recommended on the strength of observations extending over two years—to be administered in doses of 1 to 1.5 Gm. (15-23 grn.); the effect is said to manifest itself within half an hour.

Having thus satisfied himself of the antineuralgic and antipyretic actions of Neurodin (acetyl-paraoxyphenyl-urethane) the author ethylated paraoxyphenylurethane, and thus obtained paraethoxyphenylurethane. But this product, though it efficaciously lowered the temperature in febrile cases, did not prove free from ill by-effects; it was therefore acetylated. The substance thus obtained, acetyl-ethoxyphenylurethane, was named, for short, THERMODIN, on account of its safe and mild antipyretic action. The author has found, after two years' extensive observation (in typhoid, pneumonia, pleurisy, influenza, tuberculosis, erysipelas, and diphtheria), that Thermodin is a good antithermic. No untoward by-effects were ever observed; temperature fell 2-2.5° C (3.6-4.5° F), as a rule, after the ingestion of 0.5 Gm. (7½ grn.) of the remedy. The effect begins within the first hour, and reaches its maximum after about four hours, whereupon the temperature gradually rises, but usually without a chill. Perspiration is moderate, the pulse becomes less frequent and stronger.

Thermodin is not so powerful an antineuralgic as Neurodin, it is reported; it acts more slowly and requires larger doses (as much as 1.5 Gm. [23 grn.] for adults).

In conclusion, the author warmly recommends Neurodin as an antineuralgic, and Thermodin as an antipyretic.

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myocarditis, &c.—Dose $\frac{1}{250}$ – $\frac{1}{125}$ grain ($\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ Mgm.) 3 t. daily, with 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.2 Cc.) C., 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ (4 Cc.) A., $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. (45 Cc.) W.—*Enema*, $\frac{1}{10}$ grain ($\frac{3}{4}$ Mgm.) with 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.6 Cc.) A., 4 fl. oz. (120 Cc.) W., 1 to 3 t. daily.—*Max. D. Daily*, $\frac{1}{32}$ grain (2 Mgm.).

Dihydro-resorcin

Fr. resorcin, by sod. amalgam w. carbon dioxide.—Shin., wh. prisms.—*Sol.* W., A., C.; v. sl. E., carbon disulphide, ligroin.—*Melt.* 104–106° C.—Antiseptic.—Clinical data wanting.

Di-iodo-aniline Merck c. v.—oz. 3.50
(Meta-di-iodo-aniline).—Fr. phenylated wh. precipitate ($C_6H_5-NH.HgCl$), by iodine in alc.— $C_6H_5.I_2.NH_3[4:2:1]$.—Need.—*Sol.* E., C., hot A., acetic ether, carbon disulphide.—*Melt.* 96° C.

Di-iodo-beta-naphtol

(Naphtol-aristol).—Fr. mixed solut. of iodine w. potass. iodide, beta-naphtol w. sod. carbonate & sod. hypochlorite.—Yellowish-green pwd.; odorl.; tastel.—Decomp. by heat, w. violet fumes.—*Sol.* C.; sl. in A., E.; insol. W.—Antiseptic.—*Uses*: Inst. of aristol.

Di-iodoform Merck c. v.—oz. 3.50
(Ethylene Tetra-iodide, or Periodide).—Fr. acetylene iodide (carbon biniodide), by excess of iodine.— C_2I_4 .—95.28% iodine.—Fine, yellow need.; odorl., w. charact. odor on expos. to light.—*Sol.* C., B., toluene, carbon bisulphide; sl. in A. & E.; insol. W.—*Melt.* 192° C.—Antiseptic.—*Uses*: Inst. of iodoform.—*Caut.* Keep in the dark.

Di-iodo-methane,—see Methylene iodide.

Di-iodo-pentane,—see Amylene iodide.

Di-iodo-thio-resorcin

Brown, amorph. pwd.—*Sol.* A.—Antiseptic.—*Uses*: Inst. of aristol as dust. pwd. & in 10–20% oint.

Dimethyl-acetal Merck g. s. v.—oz. 1.77
(Ethylidene-di-methyl-ether).—Fr. aldehyde, methyl alc., & glacial acetic acid, by heat.— $C_4H_{10}O_2=CH_3.CH.(OCH_3)_2$.—Colorl. liq.; burn. wh. to blue edged flame.—Sp. Gr. 0.879 at 0° C.—*Melt.* 62.7–63.3° C.—Anæsth.—*Uses*: Inst. of chloroform.

Dimethylamine Merck.—Anhydrous, in tubes

....20, 10, & 5 grammes—per gramme 2.00
Fr. methyl iodide, by ammonia.— $C_2H_7N=(CH_3)_2NH$.—Str. alk. liq., or gas.—*Sol.* W.—*Boil.* 7.2° C.

do. Merck.—30%oz. 4.50

Dimethylamine Hydrochlorate Merckoz. 5.50
 $NCH_3Cl=(CH_3)_2NH.HCl$.—Wh., deliq., cryst. scales.—*Sol.* C.—*Caut.* Keep fr. air.

Dimethyl-amido-azo-benzene Merck c. v.—oz. 1.25
(Butter Yellow).—Deriv. of dimethyl-aniline.— $C_{14}H_{15}N_3=C_6H_5.N_2.C_6H_4N.(CH_3)_2$.—Sm., yellow plates.—*Sol.* A., str. mineral acids, oils.—*Melt.* 115° C.—*Uses*: Indicator in alkalimetry & as a fat color.

Dimethyl-aniline Merck.—Mono-free..c.b.—lb. 2.00

React.-prod. aniline hydrochlorate w. aniline & methyl alc.— $C_6H_5.N=C_6H_5N(CH_3)_2$.—Colorl., oily liq.; free fr. monomethyl-aniline.—Sp. Gr. 0.957 at 20° C.—*Boil.* 193° C.—*Uses*: Technical.

Dimethyl-aniline, Orange,—see (Dye) Orange, Methyl.

Dimethyl-benzene,—see Xylene.

Dimethyl ethers,—see under Methyl.

Dimethyl-ethyl-carbinol,—see Amylene Hydrate.

Dimethyl-hydro-quinone Merck c. v.—oz. 2.50
(Dimethyl Ether of Hydroquinone; Quinol-dimethyl Ether).—By boil. hydroquinone under press. w. potass. hydrate & methyl iodide, diss. in methyl alc.— $C_6H_{10}O_2=C_6H_4(OCH_3)_2$.—Large, cryst. plates.—*Melt.* 56° C.

Dimethyl-ketone,—see Acetone.

Dimethyl-ortho-toluidine Merck c. v.—oz. .90
Fr. ortho-toluidine hydrobromate, by methyl alc. w. heat.— $C_9H_{13}N=C_6H_4.CH_3.N.(CH_3)_2[2:1]$.—Oily liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.932.—*Boil.* 188° C.

Dimethyl-oxamide Merck 15 gr. vial .75
Fr. methylamine, by oxalic ether.— $C_4H_8N_2O_2=C_2O_2(NH-CH_3)_2$.—*Sol.*, hot W., A.—*Melt.* 217° C.

Dimethyl-para-phenylene-diamine Merck 15 gr. vial 1.00
(Para-amido-dimethyl-aniline).—Fr. hellanthin (orange III.), by treat. w. water & fresh. amm. sulphide w. heat.— $C_6H_{12}N_2=C_6H_4.NH_2.N(CH_3)_2$.—*Sol.* A., E., C.—*Uses*: Chemical.

Dimethyl-para-phenylene-diamine Hydrochlorate Merck c. v.—oz. 3.50
(Para-amido-di-methyl-aniline Hydrochlorate).—Fr. dimethyl-para-phenylene-diamine by dil. hydrochl. acid.— $C_6H_{12}N_2.2HCl$.—V. deliq. cryst.

Dimethyl-para-toluidine Merck c. v.—oz. .90
Fr. para-toluidine hydrobromate, by methyl alc. w. heat.— $C_9H_{13}N=C_6H_4.CH_3.N.(CH_3)_2[4:1]$.—Oily liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.938.—*Boil.* 208–210° C.

Dimethyl-pyridine,—see Lutidine.

Dimethyl-resorcin Merck c. v.—oz. 3.50
(Resorcinol-dimethyl Ether).— $C_6H_{10}O_2=C_6H_4(OCH_3)_2$.—Light, mobile, arom. liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.086 at 15° C.—*Boil.* 214° C.

Dimethyl-thio-urea Merck 15 gr. vial 1.50
Fr. methyl-thio-carbamide, w. methylamine.— $CS(NHCH_3)_2$.—Thick syrup.

Dinitro-benzene, Meta-, Merck.—Pure

(Meta-dinitro-benzol).—Fr. benzene, by sulphuric & nitric acids w. heat.— $C_6H_4N_2O_4=C_6H_4(NO_2)_2[1:3]$.—Cryst. mass or need.—*Sol.* A.—*Melt.* 90° C.—*Boil.* 297° C.

do. Merck.—Commercial c. b.—lb. 2.00

Dinitro-naphtalene Merck c. v.—oz. 1.25
Fr. naphtalene, by fuming nitric acid (alpha- & beta-, dinitro-naphtalene, mixed).— $C_{10}H_6N_2O_4=C_{10}H_6(NO_2)_2$.—Fine yellow, cryst. need.—*Sol.* B. & xylol.

Dinitro-phenol Merck c. v.—oz. 1.50
(Ordinary Dinitro-phenol; Alpha-dinitro-phenol).—Fr. paranitro-phenol, str. nitric acid & heat.— $C_6H_4N_2O_3=C_6H_3(NO_2)_2OH[2:4:1]$.—Yellowish-wh., rectang. tables.—*Sol.*, hot A.—*Melt.* 113–114° C.

Dinitro-resorcin Merck 15 gr. vial .75
(Ordinary Dinitro-resorcinol).—Fr. dinitroso-resorcinol in ether solut., by nitrogen trioxide.— $C_6H_4N_2O_4+2H_2O=C_6H_3(NO_2)_2(OH)_2+2H_2O$.—Sm., yellowish-gray cryst.—*Sol.* A.—Deflag. at 115° C.

Dinitro-toluene Merck.—Pure, cryst...c.b.—lb. 3.00
(Dinitro-tolual).—Fr. toluene, by nitration.— $C_7H_7N_2O_4=C_6H_5.CH_3(NO_2)_2[1:2:4]$.—Long need.—*Sol.*, hot A.—*Melt.* 70° C.

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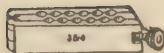
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Dioscorein (Eclectic).....c. v.—oz. .90
Resinoid fr. *Dioscorea villosa*, L. (Wild Yam root).—Brown, bitter pwd.—*Sol.* A.—*Uses*: Billious colic & rheum.—*Dose* 1-4 grains (0.065-0.26 Gm.).

Dioxy-quinoline,—see **Quinoline-hydro-quinone**.

Dioxy-toluene,—see **Orcin**.

Dipara-phenetyl-guanidine

Fr. desulphurating diphenetyl-thio-urea in alcoh. solnt.— $C_{17}H_{21}N_3O_3$.—*Sol.* 2 A., 100 W.—*Melt.* 122.5° C.

Dipentene,—see **Diamylene**.

Dipentene Dihydrochlorate,—see **Terpin Dihydrochlorate**.

Dipentene Glycol,—see **Terpin Hydrate**.

Diphenyl Merck.—C. P., cryst.....c. v.—oz. 2.50
Fr. bromo-benzene, by adding sodium & distill., or by slowly passing benzene through a red-hot iron tube.— $C_{12}H_{10}=C_6H_5.C_6H_5$.—Large, lustr., lamin. cryst., or iridesc. scales; pleas., pecul. odor.—*Sol.*, hot A., E.—*Melt.* 70° C.—*Boil.* 254° C.

***Diphenylamine Merck**.—C. P., cryst.....c. v.—oz. .39
(Phenyl-aniline).—Fr. aniline blue (triphenyl-rosaniline), by dry distil.— $C_{12}H_{11}N=(C_6H_5)_2NH$.—Wh., or grayish-wh. cryst.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.156 at 4° C.—*Sol.* A., acids; sl. in W.—*Melt.* 54° C.—*Boil.* 310° C.—*Uses*: Reag. for nitric acid.

do. Merck.—Commercial.....c. b.—lb. 1.59

Light yellow, cryst. sticks.—*Sol.* A.—*Melt.* 54° C.—*Boil.* 310° C.

Diphenylamine Merck's G. R......c. v.—oz. .49
—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Test:—0.1 Gm. diss. in 20 Cc. conc. H_2SO_4 : colorl. or fbl. yellowish solut.—*Mel.* 54° C.

Diphenylamine Hydrochlorate Merck.—C. P.,
cryst.....c. v.—oz. .39
 $C_{12}H_{11}NHCl=(C_6H_5)_2NH.HCl$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* A.—*Uses*:
Reag. for nitric acid.

Diphenylamine Sulphate Merck.—C. P.,
cryst.....c. v.—oz. .44
 $C_{12}H_{11}N.SO_4=(C_6H_5)_2NH.H_2SO_4$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* A.—*Melt.* 125° C.—*Uses*: Reag. for nitric acid.

Diphenyl-ethylene,—see **Stilbene**.

Diphenyl-imide,—see **Carbazol**.

Diphenyl-methane Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.50
(Benzyl Benzol).—React.-prod., benzyl chloride w. benzene.— $C_{13}H_{12}=CH_2(C_6H_5)_2$.—Need., orange-like odor.—*Melt.* 26-27° C.—*Boil.* 261-263° C.

Diphenyl-sulphone,—see **Sulpho-benzid**.

Diphenyl-urea Merck.....c. v.—oz. 5.00
(Carbanilide).—Fr. aniline, w. phenyl cyanate.— $C_{13}H_{12}NO_2$.—Prisms.—*Sol.*, v. sol. A., E.; v. sl. sol. W.—*Melt.* 235° C.—*Boil.* 260° C.

Diphenyl-urea-chloride Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.25
(Carbanilide Chloride; Diphenyl-carbamide Chloride).—Fr. carbonyl chloride, by diphenylamine.— $C_{12}H_{10}NClO=(C_6H_5)_2N.CO.Cl$.—Wh., cryst. scales.—*Sol.* A.—*Melt.* 85° C.

Dipropylamine Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00
(Normal Dipropylamine).—Fr. normal propyl iodide by alcoh. amm. w. heat.— $C_3H_7N=(C_2H_5)_2NH$.—Colorl. liq.; amm. odor.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.756 at 0° C.—*Sol.*, sl. in W.—*Boil.*, ab. 110° C.

Dipropyl-ketone Merck.....c. v.—oz. 5.00
(Butyrone).—Fr. distil. calc. butyrate at the lowest possible temp.— $C_7H_{14}O=C_3H_7.CO.C_3H_7$.—Str. refractive liq.; pleas. odor.; burning taste.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.820 at 20° C.—*Boil.* 144° C.

Diquinolyline.—Pure

(Diquinoly).—Fr. quinoline, by sodium w. heat.— $C_{18}H_{12}N_2$.—Monocl. plates.—*Sol.* A., E., B.—*Melt.* 176° C.—*Boil.*, above 400° C.

Diquinolyline Sulphate

$(C_{18}H_{12}N_2)_2H_2SO_4+H_2O$.

Diresorcin Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00
(Tetra-oxy-diphenyl).—Fr. fusing resorcin or phenol w. sod. hydrate.— $C_{12}H_{10}O_4+2H_2O=(OH)_2C_6H_3.C_6H_3(OH)_2+2H_2O$.—Cryst. pwd., or need.—*Sol.*, hot W.—*Melt.* 310° C.

Ditaine Merck.—Cryst.....15 gr. vial 3.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

(Echitamine).—Fr. bark *Alstonia scholaris*, R. Br. (Dita bark).— $C_{22}H_{28}N_2O_4$ (Hesse).—Glassy prisms; v. bitter.—*Sol.* W., A., E., C.; sl. in B.—*Melt.* 206° C.—*Uses*, etc.: Like curare.

Ditaine Sulphate Merck.....15 gr. vial 3.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

$C_{22}H_{28}N_2O_4.H_2SO_4$.—Micro-cryst. need.; v. bitter taste.—*Sol.* W.

Dithienyl

Fr. oxid'n thiophene w. sulphuric acid.— $C_8H_6S_2=C_4H_3S.C_4H_3S$.—Large, colorl., glossy laminæ.—*Sol.* A., E., & glacial acetic acid.—*Melt.* 83° C.—*Boil.* 266° C.

Dithion.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
The two sodium dithiosalicylates mixed—Gray powder.—*Uses*: Veter., foot & mouth disease, extern. in 2½ to 5% solut.

Dithio-naphtol Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00
Fr. alpha-naphtalene disulpho-chloride, by reduct.— $C_{10}H_8S_2=C_{10}H_6(SH)_2$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.*, hot A.; sl. in A., E., & toluene.—*Melt.* 180° C.—*Boil.* 210° C.

Diuretin Knoll.....oz. 1.75
 $C_{14}H_{12}N_4O_6Na_2=NaC_7H_7N_4O_2.C_2H_4(OH).CO_2Na$.—Colorl., fine, wh. pwd.; odorl.; cont'g 49.7% theobromine, 38.1% salicylic acid.—Decomp. on expos.—*Sol.*, hot W., hot dilute A., & soda solut.—*Uses*: Heart disease, nephr., espec. of scar. fever, in dyspnea & coughs.—*Dose* 15 grains (0.97 Gm.), 5-6 t. p. d. in pwd., pill or diss. in peppermint W.—*Caut.* Keep fr. air.

Duboisine Merck.—Pure, cryst.....15 gr. vial 4.00
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

(Identical with Hyoscyamine, Ladenburg).—Fr. Duboisia myoporoides, R. Br.— $C_{17}H_{23}NO_2$.—Conglom. micros. need.—*Sol.* A., E., C.; sl. in W.—*Melt.* 106-108° C.—*Sed.*, & Hypn.; Mydr.—*Uses*: Mental dis.; not used topically because ins.—*Dose* 1/80-1/30 grain (0.0008-0.002 Gm.).—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach-pump, pilocarpine, muscarine.

*** do. Merck**.—Pure, amorph.....15 gr. vial 2.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Yellow, thick, syrup-like liq.—*Sol.* A., E., C.—*Dose* 1/80-1/30 grain (0.0008-0.002 Gm.).

Duboisine Hydrobromate Merck.....15 gr. vial 2.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Yellowish-wh., pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses & Dose*: As duboisine.

Duboisine Hydrochlorate Merck.....15 gr. vial 2.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Yellowish-wh., v. hygro. pwd., when freshly made; generally a syrupy liq.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses & Dose*: As duboisine.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the *Materia Medica*. Such articles as may be had of the **MERCK** Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: **MERCK**!

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
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Duboisine Salicylate Merck.....15 gr. vial 2.50

Also in ro & 5 gr. vials.

Yellowish pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses*: Chiefly in ophthalm., as antisept. mydr.—*Appl.*, in 0.2-0.8% solut.

Duboisine Sulphate Merck.—Amorph..15 gr. v 1.50.

Also in ro & 5 gr. vials.

Yellowish, v. deliq. pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Dose, &c.*: As duboisine.—*Uses*: Princip. as mydr., much stronger than atropine. (Applied in 0.2 to 0.8% solutions). Also as a hypn. & sed., in psychic dis., us'y hypoderm..

Dulcin,—see *Sucrol*.

Dulcit Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00

(Beta-hexone Alcohol; Dulcitol; Melampyrit; Euonymit).—Sugar fr. *Melampyrum nemorosum*, L., & o. plants.— $C_6H_{14}O_6 = C_6H_5(OH)_5$.—Crusts of glitt. cryst.; sl'y sweet taste.—*Sol.* W., acetone, acetic ether, C.—*Melt.* 188-189° C.

Durene Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00

(Duroil; Symmetrical Tetra-methyl-benzene; Tetra-methylbenzol).—Fr. bromo-pseudo-cumol, methyl iodide w. metallic sodium; or fr. ortho-xylene, methyl chloride w. aluminum chloride.— $C_6H_2(CH_3)_4$.—Cryst.: camphor odor.—*Sol.* A., E., B.—*Melt.* 79-81° C.—*Boil.* 189-191° C.

Dutch Liquid,—see *Ethylene Chloride*.

(Dye) Black, Nigrosine Merck.—Alcohol-soluble.....oz. .30

(Induline-nigrosine).—Fr. mixt. aniline, nitrobenzene & hydrochl. acid, by oxid'n w. heat.—Variable acc. to process.—Black pwd.—*Sol.* A.—*Uses*: Dyeing silk, wool, leather, &c., blue-black color.

do. Merck.—Water-soluble.....oz. .30

Fr. alc. soluble induline, by str. sulphuric acid.—Dark brown pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Nigrosine ink & dyeing wool, silk, & leather. Str. aqu. solut. used for stain. bacteriol. sections after washed in alcohol.

(Dye) Blue, Aniline, Merck.....oz. .75

(SpiritSoluble Aniline Blue; Gentian Blue 6 B; Opal Blue; Triphenyl-roaniline-hydrochlorate).—Fr. aniline, by mixt. para-roaniline & roaniline w. acetic acid.— $C_{26}H_{32}N_3Cl$.—Bronze lumps; metal. lustre.—*Sol.* W., A.

(Dye) Blue, Ethylene, Merck.....oz. .50

(Marine, China, or Serge, Blue).—Fr. diethyl-aniline hydrochl. by treating w. sodium nitrite & sulph. hydrogen & subseq. oxid'n.— $C_{16}H_{22}N_2SO_2$.—Dark green pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Dye f. cotton; also as stain.

(Dye) Blue, Indophenol, Merck.—Powder.....c. v.—oz. .69

(Napt-indophenol).—Fr. alpha-naphtol & amido-dimethylaniline.— $C_{18}H_{16}N_2O = C_{10}H_7(NO)C_8H_4N(CH_3)_2$.—Dark blue, micro-cryst. pwd.; bronze-indigo lustre.—*Sol.* A., E., B.; dil. min. acids.—*Uses*: Dye.

(Dye) Blue, Indophenol (White) Merck..c.v.—oz. .94

(Lenco-indophenol).—Reduct.-prod. fr. blue indophenol.— $C_{18}H_{16}N_2O$.—Whitish paste.—*Sol.*, dil. acids.—*Uses*: Dye.

(Dye) Blue, Methyl, Merck.....oz. 1.00

(Brilliant Cotton, or Greenish, Blue).—Sodium salt of Triphenyl-para-roaniline tri-sulphonic Acid.— $C_{37}H_{26}N_3S_3O_9Na_3 = C_6H_3N.C_6H_4.SO_3Na.C_6H_4.NH.C_6H_4.SO_3Na_2$.—Blue pwd.—*Uses*: For dyeing cotton & stain, acc. Frankel, Schütz & Koch.

(Dye) Blue, Methylene, B. X., Merck.....oz. .50

Fr. dimethyl-aniline hydrochlorate, by treat. w. sod. nitrite & sulph. hydrogen & subseq. oxid'n.— $C_{16}H_{18}N_2SO_2 = (CH_3)_2N.C_6H_3.N.S.C_6H_4.Cl.N(CH_3)_2$.—Dark blue, or reddish-brown, pwd.; bronze reflect.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses*: Dye f. cotton; satur. alc. solut. used stain. tubercle bacilli dil. w. water till liquid barely transp. Fuchsin employed as contrast color.

(Dye) Blue, Methylene, C. P.,—see Methylene, Blue.—C. P

(Dye) Blue, Phenyl, Merck.....oz. .50

(New Blue; Dimethyl-phenyl-ammonium-beta-naphthoxazine Hydrochlorate; Meldola's Blue; Naphtylene, or Metamine, Blue; Cotton Blue R.).—Fr. nitroso-dimethyl-aniline hydrochl. by beta-naphtol.— $C_{18}H_{15}N_2ClO = Cl.N.(CH_3)_2.C_6H_5(N.O).C_{10}H_7$.—Dark violet pwd. (free fr. arsenic).—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses*: Dyes cotton indigo blue, w. tannin & tartar emetic.

(Dye) Blue, Reddish, Merck.....oz. .50

Sod., amm., or calc., salt triphenyl-roaniline- & triphenyl-pararosaniline-sulphonic acids comb. w. some corresp. disulphonic acids.—Dark violet pwd.—*Sol.* W.

(Dye) Blue, Victoria, Merck

(Phenyl-tetramethyl-triamido-alpha-naphtyl-diphenyl-carbinol Hydrochlorate).— $C_{34}H_{31}N_3.HCl$.—Crystalline grains of a shining, bronze color.—*Sol.*, hot W.; A.—*Uses*: Dye.

(Dye) Brown, Bismarck, Merck.....oz. .30

(Vesuvine; Manchester, English, Gold, Phenylene, Cinnamon, or Aniline, Brown; Triamido-azobenzene Hydrochlorate. [See azo-compound]).—By the action of nitrous acid upon meta-phenylene diamine.— $C_{16}H_{12}N_2Cl_4 = (NH_2)_2.C_6H_3.N_2.C_6H_4.N_2.C_6H_3.(NH_2)_2.(HCl)_4$.—Dark brown pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Dyeing silk & wool; leather & cotton, when tanned, reddish-brown. Bacteriol., contrast color. w. methyl violet.—*Caution*. Keep solut. in dist. W. by sm. piece camphor.

(Dye) Brown, Catechu, Merck

(Cutch Brown).—Dried extr. fr. wood Acacia Catechu, Willd.— $C_{30}H_{31}N_4Cl_3$.—Semi-solid, dark brown.—*Sol.*, hot W., A.—*Uses*: Tanning & dyeing cotton or silk.

(Dye) Crimson, Dahlia,—see (Dye) Violet, Gentian, B B B.

(Dye, Fat) Blue (Induline, 6 B.), Merck

By heat. amido-azo-benzene w. aniline hydrochlorate & aniline.— $C_{26}H_{28}N_3Cl$.—Bluish-black pwd.—*Sol.* A., fats, oils, &c.—*Uses*: Coloring oint., soaps, candles, pomades, &c.

(Dye, Fat) Brown (Sudan), Merck

(Pigment Brown).—Diazo-comp. fr. alpha-naphtylamine, w. alpha-naphtol.— $C_{20}H_{14}N_2O = C_{10}H_7.N_2.C_{10}H_7.(OH)(SO_3Na)_2$.—Brown pwd.—*Sol.* A., E., fats, oils, &c.

(Dye, Fat) Red (Sudan III.), Merck

(Amido-benzene-azo-azo-beta-naphtol).—Diazo-comp. fr. amido-azo-benzene, w. beta-naphtol.— $C_{22}H_{16}N_4O = C_6H_5.N_2.C_6H_4.N_2.C_{10}H_7.OH$.—Brown pwd.—*Sol.* A., E., B., petroleum ether, oils, fats, &c.

(Dye, Fat) Violet (Gallocyanine), Merck

Chloride of dimethyl-phenyl ammonium-dioxy-phenoxazine-carboxylic acid.— $C_{16}H_{13}N_2O_2Cl$.—Greenish gray paste.—*Sol.* A., E., fats, oils, &c.

(Dye, Fat) Yellow (Sudan Yellow G.), Merck

Diazo-comp. fr. aniline, w. resorcinol.— $C_{12}H_{10}N_2O_2 = C_6H_5.N_2.C_6H_3(OH)_2$.—Brown pwd.—*Sol.* A., fats, oils, &c.

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DIASTASE OF MALT

(See page 82)

Digestive.

Is a ferment obtained in the process of malting. It is a tasteless powder, readily soluble in water, less so in diluted alcohol, and insoluble in absolute alcohol.

Though without action upon gum and sugar, Diastase has the extraordinary property, when mixed with starch suspended in water and maintained at a temperature of about 71.1° C. (160° F.), of converting that principle into dextrin and maltose. Its diastatic action is destroyed or impaired by alkalis, alkaline and earthy salts, mineral acids, alum, salicylic acid, benzoic acid, etc.

Diastase of Malt Merck has been employed in therapy as a digestive, either alone or with pepsin, in doses of 0.06–0.2 Gm. ($\frac{1}{3}$ grn.) several times daily. Some authorities have administered as much as 2 Gm. (30 grn.) a day.

To be had of all Druggists.

H-~~10~~-11

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

SPERMINE, NATURAL.

(See page 230)

Nervine.

According to Prof. A. Poehl, the rejuvenating effects of Brown-Séquard's testicular fluid—such as improvement of the general condition, increase in muscular strength, better sleep and appetite, regulation of the gastrointestinal functions and of the temperature, etc.—are referable to an alkaloid, Spermine, contained therein. This Natural Spermine, known also as Spermine Poehl, accelerates the mineral and physiological oxidization processes—restoring, to blood whose oxidation power has been impaired, the power to give up its oxygen to the tissues. By means of this property, Natural Spermine acts as a tonic and stimulant to the nervous system, which action is specially marked in nervous disease complicated with anemia—such as neurasthenia, hemiplegia, hystero-epilepsy, angina pectoris, tabes dorsalis, chronic meningitis, asthma, phthisis, and in chloroform-narcosis.

Spermine Poehl appears on the market in the form of a 2% sterilized solution of the hydrochlorate in physiological solution of salt (0.6%) contained in glass tubes melted shut at the end. Each tube contains 1 Cc. (16 min.), which constitutes one dose, and is to be injected with a sterilized syringe into one of the extremities, or in the region of the scapula. The injections are made daily, and, to obtain the greatest possible effect, in most cases as many as 3 to 10 injections are necessary.

To be had of all Druggists.

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MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

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(Dye) Green, Brilliant, Merck.....oz. .30

(Malachite Green, G.; Fast Green, J.; Ethyl, Emerald, or New Victoria, Green; Tetra-ethyl-diamido-triphenyl-carbinol-sulphate).— $C_{27}H_{34}N_4O_4S = C_6H_5C.[C_6H_4N(C_2H_5)_2]_2SO_3H$.—Glist., golden cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses*: Dyeing silk, wool, leather, jute, & cotton yellowish-green; green ink; also for blue ink or stain, mixed w. equal wt. Hofmann's violet.

(Dye) Green, Iodine, Merck.....oz. .75

(Metternich's Night, or Pomona, Green).—Fr. hydrochl. of chlor-methyl-hexa-methyl-rozaniline w. zinc chloride.— $C_{27}H_{32}N_2Cl_2 + ZnCl_2 = C_6H_3.CH_3.N(CH_3)_2.C(C_6H_4N.CH_3)_2$.— $CH_3Cl_2 + ZnCl_2$.—Dark green pwd., or lumps.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Dyes silk green.—Formerly cont. iodine.

(Dye) Green, Malachite, Merck.—Cryst. ..oz. .40

(Benzaldehyde, New, Victoria, Fast, Diamond, Benzoyl, or Benzel, Green).—Fr. hydrochl. of tetra-methyl-dipara-amido-triphenyl-carbinol w. zinc chloride. (Free fr. arsenic).— $6C_{23}H_{23}N_2Cl_2.2ZnCl_2 + 2H_2O$.—Green or yellow prisms or leaflets; metal. reflect.—*Sol.* W., A., & amylic A.—*Uses*: Directly dyeing silk & wool, jute & leather, bluish green; cotton, after mordanting; also stain.

do. Merck.—Powder.....oz. .35

Free fr. arsenic.—Brown pwd.

(Dye) Green, Methyl, Merck.....oz. .35

(Paris, Light, or Double, Green).—Zinc chloride double salt of chlor-methyl-hexa-methyl-para-rozaniline hydrochlorate.—Fr. methyl chloride w. methyl violet, followed by zinc chloride.— $C_{26}H_{33}N_3Cl_2 + ZnCl_2 = C(C_6H_4N.CH_3)_2.CH_3Cl_2 + ZnCl_2$.—Green pwd., free fr. arsenic.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Green dye f. silk; also as stain.

(Dye) Orange, Annatto, Merck

(Arnotta; Annotta).—Fr. seeds Bixa Orellana, L.—*Sol.* A., E., & oils.—*Uses*: Colors silk orange in hot soap bath.

(Dye) Orange, Diphenylamine, Merck.....oz. .50

(Orange GS.; Orange N.; Orange IV.; New Yellow; Fast Yellow; Acid Yellow D.; Tropæoline OO.).—Sod. salt para-sulpho-benzene-azo-di-phenylamine. — Diazo-compound, fr. diphenylamine w. para-sulphanilic acid.— $C_{18}H_{11}N_3O_3SNa = SO_3Na.C_6H_4.N:N.C_6H_4.NH.C_6H_5$.—Orange-yellow scales, or yellow pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Dyeing wool orange-yellow fr. acid bath.

(Dye) Orange, Luteoline, Merck

(Sod. salt sulpho-xylene-azo-di-phenylamine). — Diazo-compound fr. diphenylamine w. meta-xylydine-sulphonic acid.— $C_{20}H_{13}N_3O_3SNa = SO_3Na.CH_3.C_6H_3.N:N.C_6H_4.NH.C_6H_5$.—Orange-yellow pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Dyeing wool orange fr. an acid bath.

(Dye) Orange, Methyl, Merck.....oz. .60

(Dimethylaniline Orange; Tropæoline D.; Orange III; Helianthine).—Sod. salt para-sulpho-benzene-azo-di-methyl-aniline. — Diazo-compound fr. para-sulphanilic acid, by dimethyl-aniline.— $C_{11}H_{11}N_3SO_3Na = SO_3Na.C_6H_4.N:N.C_6H_4N(CH_3)_2$.—Ochre-yellow pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Dyes wool orange fr. an acid bath; indicator in alkalimetry; not reddened by carbonic acid.

(Dye) Orange, T, Merck.....oz. .45

(Mandarin G. R.; Orange R.; Kermesin Orange).—Sod. salt sulpho-ortho-toluene-azo-beta-naphtol. — Diazo-compound fr. beta-naphtol w. ortho-toluidine-mono-sulphonic acid.— $C_{17}H_{13}N_2O_3SNa = C_6H_3(SO_3Na).CH_3.N:N.C_{10}H_7.OH$.—Brick-red pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Dyes wool orange fr. an acid bath.

(Dye) Orange, Victoria, Merck

(Aniline Orange; English Yellow; Saffron Substitute).—Potass. or amm. salts dinitro-ortho-cresol & dinitro-para-cresol.— $C_7H_7N_2O_5K = C_6H_3.(OK)(CH_3)(NO_2)_2$.—Reddish-yellow pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Dyeing wool & silk orange. Improperly in coloring batter, liqueurs, &c.

(Dye) Purple, Anthrapurpurin, Merck

(Iso-purpurin; tri-oxyanthraquinone). — By-product, artif'l alizarin.— $C_{14}H_8O_5 = C_{14}H_3O_2(OH)_3$.—Orange need.—*Sol.*, hot A.—*Melt.*, above 330° C.—*Uses*: Dye.

(Dye) Red, Aurin, Merck.....oz. .40

Mixture pure aurin (or para-rosolic acid, $C_{16}H_{14}O_3$), oxidized aurin, methyl-aurin, & mostly pseudo-rosolic acid. Fr. phenol, by oxalic w. concentrated sulphuric acid.—Yellowish-brown lumps; greenish fracture.—*Sol.* A.—*Uses*: Coloring spirit varnishes & lacquers; indicator f. alkalies.

(Dye) Red, Chrysoidine, Merck.....oz. .40

(Diamido-azo benzene Hydrochloride).—Diazo-compound fr. aniline w. mono-phenylene diamine.— $C_{12}H_{12}N_4Cl = C_6H_5.N_2.C_6H_5.NH_2.HCl$ [1:2:4].—Large, shin., black cryst., or a reddish-brown, small cryst.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Dyes wool, silk & cotton orange.

(Dye) Red, Congo, Merck.....oz. .40

(Sod. salt of diphenyl-diazo-binaphtionic Acid). — Diazo-compound, fr. one molec. of benzidine w. two molecules of naphthionic acid.— $C_{22}H_{22}N_4O_3S_2Na_2 = SO_3Na.C_6H_4.NH.N:N(C_6H_4)_2.N:N.C_{10}H_7.(NH_2/SO_3Na)$.—Reddish-brown lumps.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Dyeing wool or unmordanted cotton red fr. neutral or alkaline bath.

(Dye) Red, Coralline, Merck.....oz. .40

(Peonine; Aurine R.).—Fr. aurine, by ammonia.— $C_{19}H_{13}O_2.(NH_2)$.—Reddish brown pwd.—*Sol.* A.; sl. in boil. W.—*Uses*: Dyeing wool & silk, shades between magenta & cochineal. Indicator f. alkalies.

(Dye) Red, Eosine, Merck.....oz. .40

(Eosine Yellowish; Brom-eosine).—Potass. salt of tetra bromo-fluoresceine. — By brominating fluoresceine in solut.— $C_{20}H_6O_6.Br_4K_2 = C_6H_4(CO.C_6H_4Br)_2O$. — Small, bluish-red, glisten. cryst., or brownish-red pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses*: Dyeing wool & silk yellowish-red & in painting; 5 or 10% aq. solut. in bacterial work.

(Dye) Red, Fuchsin, Merck.—Large cryst..oz. .35

(Magenta; Roseine; Aniline Red; Rubine; Azaleine; Solferino; Erythrobenzin; Fuchsiacine; Harmaline; Rubianite).—Mixture pararosaniline & rosaniline, hydrochlorate or acetate. — By oxid'n of mixture of aniline, orthotoluidine, & paratoluidine.—Large cryst.; glist. like cantharides.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses*: Dyes silk, wool, & leather bluish-red direct; cotton, after mordant. w. tannin & tartar emetic. For staining tubercle bacilli; methylene blue, contrast color; in Burri's solution for bacteria staining.

(Dye) Red, Iodeosine, G., Merck.....oz. .90

(Dianthine G.; Erythrosine G.).—Sod. or potass salt di-iodo-fluoresceine. — By iodating fluoresceine in aq. solut.— $C_{20}H_6O_5I_2Na_2 = C_6H_4(CO.C_6H_4IONa)_2O$.—Yellowish-brown pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Dyes wool yellowish-red w. yellowish-red fluoresc. Also indicator f. alkalies in alkaloidal assays.

(Dye) Red, Magdala, Merck. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 12.00

(Naphtalene Red; Naphtalene Rose; Sudan Red; Naphtalene Scarlet; Rosa Naphtylamine; Diamido-naphtyl-naphazonium Chloride).—By heat. alpha-amido-azo-naphtalene w. alpha-naphtylamine. — $C_{30}H_{21}N_4Cl = C_{10}H_7.Cl.C_{10}H_7.NH_2)_2N_2$.—Dark brown pwd.—*Sol.* A., sl. in boiling W.—*Uses*: Dyeing silk pink w. sl. fluorescence.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

AGARICIN

(See page 26)

Powerful Antihidrotic.

Is a powerful antihidrotic, in which capacity it has been employed in the treatment of the night-sweats of phthisis. Its action develops fully first after 5 to 6 hours. The dose is 0.005 to 0.01 Gm. ($\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grn.), best given in pills, in some such formula as the following:

Agaricin Merck,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5 Gm. (8 grn.)
Dover's Powder,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.5 Gm. (115 grn.)
Powdered Althæa,	}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of each enough to make 100 pills
Mucilage Acacia,		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

1 to 2, evenings.

Subcutaneous injections of Agaricin are painful. However, should this form of medication appear desirable, the following formula will prove serviceable:

Agaricin Merck,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.05 Gm. ($\frac{1}{4}$ grn.)
Alcohol,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5 Gm. (80 min.)
Glycerin,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5 Gm. (70 min.)

Dose: 15 min. (1 Cc.).

Caustic alkalies form with Agaricin a liquid which foams much upon being shaken.

To be had of all Druggists.

H-22-12

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

RUBIDIUM IODIDE MERCK

(See page 207)

Succedaneum
for Potassium Iodide.

Is a new remedy said to possess the same therapeutic action as potassium iodide, but free from the disagreeable by-effects of the latter salt, particularly on the heart. The new Iodide is reported to be well borne by the stomach, even on continued use—impairing neither the appetite nor digestion—and to be without effect on the circulatory apparatus.

Rubidium Iodide occurs in white crystals, which are permanent in the air, odorless, and of a milder taste than potassium iodide; it is somewhat more easily soluble in water than the latter salt.

The new remedy has already been employed in a number of clinics for internal diseases, cutaneous and ophthalmologic affections. Internally, it is generally given in a 1:40 aqueous solution—a tablespoonful three times daily in milk; as a collyrium, it is used in 1:20 solution; and as an ointment, in the strength of 1:20 of vaselin.

To be had of all Druggists.

H-22-12

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2349, New York.

(Dye) Red, Purpurine, Merck.—Powder

(Tri-oxo-anthraquinone).—Found in madder root, or prep. artif. fr. alizarin by oxid'n. $-C_{14}H_8O_8 = C_6H_4(CO)_2 \cdot C_6H_3(OH)_3 \cdot [(OH)_3 = 1 : 2 : 4]$.—Orange prisms, or dark red need.—*Sol.* A., E.; sl. *sol.* W.—*Melt.* 253° C.

(Dye) Red, Rose Bengal, B., Merckoz. .75

Potass. salt tetra-iodo-tetra-chloro-fluoresceine.—By act. of iodine on tetra-chloro-fluoresceine, made fr. tetra-chlorophthalic acid & resorcinol. $-C_{20}H_6Cl_4I_4O_6K_2 = C_6Cl_4 \cdot CO_2 \cdot (C_6H_2KO)_2 \cdot CO_2$.—Brownish-red pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Dyeing wool bluish-red.

(Dye) Red, Ruby, S., Merckoz. .40

(Rubin S.; Acid Magenta; Fuchsine S.; Acid Fuchsine; Acid Roscine; Acid Rubine).—Mixture of sod. or amm. salts of trisulphonic acids of rosaniline & pararosaniline.—Fr. magenta, by fuming sulphuric acid. $-C_{20}H_{10}N_2O_6S_3Na_3 \cdot C_{20}H_{10}N_2O_6S_3Na_3$ (the Sodium Salts).—Green pwd., or granules; metal lustre.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Dyeing wool & silk fr. an acid bath. Not for cotton. Satur. aqu. solut. used for stain. bacteria. Improperly f. color. wines to imit. claret.

(Dye) Red, Safranine, Merckoz. .40

(Aniline Rose; Pink).—By oxid'n, paratolylene-diamine, aniline & orthotoluidine, molec. prop. $-C_{21}H_{21}N_2Cl$ with $C_{30}H_{19}N_4Cl$ & $C_{10}H_7N_4Cl$, &c.—Brown pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses*: Dyeing cotton red, mord. w. tannin & tartar emetic; & to vary shade of alizarine-red in calico print.

(Dye) Red, Scarlet, Biebrich, Merckoz. .40

(Fast Ponceau B.; New Red L.; Imperial Scarlet).—Sod. salt sulpho-benzene-azo-sulpho-benzene-azo-beta-naphthol.—Di-azo-comp. fr. amido-azo-benzene-disulphonic acid w. beta-naphthol. $-C_{22}H_{14}N_4O_2S_2Na = C_6H_4(SO_2Na)N:N \cdot C_6H_4(SO_2Na)N:N \cdot C_{10}H_6 \cdot OH$.—Reddish-brown pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Dyeing wool scarlet acid bath.

(Dye) Red, Scarlet, R., Merckoz. .35

Sod. salt xylene-azo-beta-naphthol-mono-sulphonic acid.—Diazo-comp. fr. xylydine w. beta-naphthol-monosulphonic acid S. $-C_{18}H_{12}N_2O_4SNa = C_6H_3(CH_3)_2N:N \cdot C_{10}H_6 \cdot OH \cdot SO_3Na$.—Cinnabar red pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Dyeing wool yellowish-red, acid bath.

(Dye) Violet, 5 B., Merckoz. .50

(Benzyl Violet; Paris Violet; Methyl Violet 1, 6 B.).—Principally mixt. of hydrochl's of benzyl-penta-methyl-para-rosaniline & hexa-methyl-para-rosaniline.—Fr. methyl violet, by benzyl chloride.—Princ. constit. is: benzyl-penta-methyl-para-rosaniline hydrochlorate. $-C_{31}H_{34}N_3Cl = (C_6H_4N(CH_3)_2)_2 \cdot C_6H_4N(CH_3)(CH_2)_2 \cdot C_6H_4Cl$.—Metal., glist. lumps, or pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses*: Dyes silk & wool violet direct, cotton after mord. w. tannin. Alcoh. satur. solut. for stain. tubercle bacilli.

(Dye) Violet, Gentian, BBB Merckoz. .40

(Paris Violet; Direct Violet; Dahlia).—Hydrochl. of penta- & hexa-methyl-para-rosaniline.—By oxid'n dimethylaniline w. cupric chloride. $-C_{24}H_{26}N_3Cl = (C_6H_4 \cdot N \cdot (CH_3)_2)_2 \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot N \cdot C \cdot H_3 \cdot HCl$.—Green pwd.; metal lustre.—*Sol.* A., amyl. A., & W.—*Uses*: Dyes silk & wool direct, & cotton mord. w. tannin & tartar emetic. Used in Weigert's & Simon's solut's for bacteria.

(Dye) Violet, Hofmann's, Merckoz. .40

(Primula; 5 R Extra Red Violet).—Mixture hydrochlorates or acetates mono-di-, or tri-methyl-, or ethyl-rosanilines, or pararosanilines.—Green, cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Dyes wool bluish-red. Also f. inks & stain.

(Dye) Violet, Methyl, C. P.,—see Pyoktanin, Blue.**(Dye) Violet, Methyl, B., Merckoz. .30**

(Violet B.; Paris Violet).—By oxid'n methyl violet w. cupric chloride. $-C_{24}H_{26}N_3Cl = N(CH_3)_2 \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot C(C_6H_4 \cdot N(CH_3)_2) \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot NCH_3 \cdot HCl$.—Sm., dark cryst.; green, metal. lustre.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses*: As dye & stain.

(Dye) Violet, Methyl, 2 B., Merckoz. .35**(Dye) Violet, Methyl, 3 B., Merckoz. .35****(Dye) Violet, Methyl, 4 B., Merckoz. .40****(Dye) Yellow, Auramine,—see Pyoktanin, Yellow.****(Dye) Yellow, Chrysaniine, Merckoz. .50**

(Phosphine; Leather Yellow).—Nitrates of Diamido-phenyl-acridine & homologues.—By-product of magenta. $-C_{18}H_{14}N_4O_3 = C_6H_4 \cdot CN(C_6H_4NH_2)C_6H_3 \cdot NH_2 \cdot HNO_3$.—Brown pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses*: Dyeing leather a reddish-yellow. Stain. bacteria in 2% solut.

(Dye) Yellow, Martius, Merckoz. .30

(Naphthol Yellow; Manchester Yellow; Jaune d'Or).—Amm., sod., or calc. salt dinitro-alpha-naphthol.—By act. of nitric acid upon alpha-naphthylamine, or alpha-diazo-naphthalene, or upon the disulphonic acid of alpha-naphthol. $-NH_2 \cdot C_{10}H_6 \cdot N_2O_3$ or $NaC_{10}H_6N_2O_3 + H_2O$ or $Ca(C_{10}H_6N_2O_3)_2$.—Sm., glist., orange-yellow plates; or yellowish-red cryst.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Dyeing wool golden-yellow, acid bath.

(Dye) Yellow, Primuline, Merckoz. .30

(Carnotine; Polychromine; Thiochromogen; Aureoline; Sulphine).—Sod. salt of the monosulphonic acids of condens. prod's of dehydrothio-toluidine.—By heat. para-toluidine w. sulphur & treat. prod. w. fum. sulph. acid.—Chief constituent $C_{28}H_{17}N_4O_4S_4Na$.—Dull, yellow powder.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Dyeing unmord. cotton primrose-yellow, direct fr. alkali. or neut. bath.

(Dye) Yellow, T., Merckoz. .50.

(Resorcin Yellow; Tropæoline O; Tropæoline R; Chrysoine; Chryseoline; Gold Yellow; Acme Yellow).—Sod. salt para-sulpho-benzene-azo-resorcinol.—Diazo-comp. fr. resorcinol w. para-sulphanilic acid. $-C_{12}H_9N_3O_3SNa = SO_2Na \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot N:N \cdot C_6H_3(OH)_2$.—Brown pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Dyes wool reddish-yellow, acid bath.

(Dye) Yellow Uranine, Merckc. v.—oz. .75

By heating resorcinol w. phthalic anhydride. $-Na_2C_2H_3O_6$.—Yellowish-brown pwd. Aqu. solut. fluoresces yellowish-green.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses*: Dyes silk & wool yellow.

Dyslysin Merck15 gr. vial .75

(Anhydride of Cholic Acid).—Decomp.-prod. of cholic acid. $-C_{24}H_{40}O_5$.—Amorph. resin.—*Sol.* E.; sl. in boiling A.—*Melt.*, above 140° C.

E choline,—see Cornutine.**Echitamine,—see Ditaine.****Ecgonine Merck15 gr. vial .75**

(Beta-oxy-methyl-beta-pyridyl-propionic Acid).—Fr. cocaine, by hydrochl. acid at 100° C. $-C_9H_{10}NO_3 + H_2O = CH_3 \cdot N \cdot C_6H_7 \cdot CH \cdot OH \cdot CH_2 \cdot CO_2H + H_2O$.—Wh., monoclin., prisms; sl. bitter taste.—*Sol.* A.; v. sl. in W.—*Melt.* 198° C.

Ecgonine, Anhydro,—see Anhydro-ecgonine.**Ecgonine Hydrochlorate Merck15 gr. vial 1.25**

$C_9H_{10}NO_3 \cdot HCl$.—Triclin. tables.—*Sol.* W.; sl. in A.—*Melt.* 246° C.

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A perfected apparatus for the treatment of diseases of the Respiratory Organs by the inhalation of antiseptic remedies in **dry or moist** heated air.

The volume of medication set free in the heated current is under perfect control of the operator.

Remarkable results are being realized by the use of this instrument in Tuberculosis, Bronchitis, Asthma, Emphysema, Catarrh, Laryngitis, Pharyngitis, and "La Grippe,"—also in all forms of chronic disease dependent in part or in whole on the want of oxygen in the vital fluid.

In an average case of Phthisis, the tubercle bacilli **usually disappear from the sputa in from three to six months.**

A complete list of formulae of antiseptic remedies is furnished—to the physician only—with the instrument.

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PROF. J. MONFORT SCHLEY, 1 East 42d Street, of the N. Y. Hom. Med. College and Hospital.

PROF. ST. CLAIR SMITH, 8 West 38th Street, of the N. Y. Hom. Med. College and Hospital.

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PROF. J. E. STILLWELL, 151 East 21st Street.

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Experience is proving that **heated oxygen gas** is approximately a **specific remedy** in both the early and advanced stages of pneumonia, administered by means of this Inspirator, in conjunction with certain stimulating antiseptic remedies.

In view of the surprising results realized by the use of this remedy, no physician can afford to treat a case of this disease without it.

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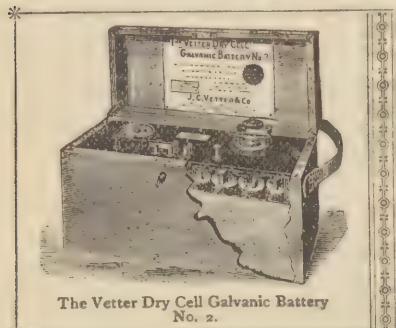
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Egg Albumin,—see Albumin fr. Eggs.

Egg Yolk,—see Yolk, Egg.

Eikonogenoz. tins .37

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tins.

Sodium salt of amido-beta-naphthol-beta-mono-sulphonic acid.— $\text{NH}_2\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_5(\text{OH})\text{SO}_3\text{Na} + 2\frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. pwd.; str. reduc. power on silver salts.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Photo developer.—*Incomp.*, ammonia fumes.

Elaidin Merck15 gr. vial .75

(Tri-elaidin).—Solid polymeride of olefin.—*Fr.* olefin, by nitrous acid.— $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_2)_3$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* E.—*Melt.* 38°C .

Elastin Merck.—Dried.....15 gr. vial .50

Fr. ligament tissue, princ. ligamentum nuchæ of ox, horse, &c. Yellow albuminoid like gelatin.—*Sol.*, hot conc. solut. potass.; cold conc. sulphuric acid, nitric acid; grad'y in pepsin.

Elaterin Merck.—U.S.P.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.25

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Neut. prin. fr. elaterium.— $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_5$.—Wh. to yellowish-wh., cryst. pwd.; v. bitter taste.—*Sol.* A., C.; sl. in E.—*Drastic Purg.*—*Uses*: Ascites, uræmia, pulmon. cedema, poison. by narcotics, &c.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{20}$ – $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.008–0.006 Gm.), in granules.—*Caut.* Poison!

*Elaterium Merck $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 1.20

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. vials.

(White, or English, Elaterium; Extract Elaterium).—Sediment fr. fruit juice, Ecballium Elaterium, A. Rich. (Squirting Cucumber).—Grayish-green, flat or sl'y curled, sm. p.; fbl odor; bitter, sl'y acid taste.—*Sol.*, partly hot A.—*Uses*: Drastic purg. Variable act., percentage elaterin fluctuates.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.008–0.032 Gm.).

do. Merck.—Powder .. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 1.45

Elixir, Adjuvant.—N. F.

Arom., Stim., Tonic.—*Uses*: Vehicle acid & saline remed.

Elixir, Ammonium Bromide.—N. F.pint .60

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 5 grains (0.32 Gm.), amm. bromide.—Arom., Stim., Sed.—*Uses*: Epilepsy, delir. trem., nerv. affect., convuls., &c.—*Dose* 2–4 dr. (7.5–15 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Ammonium Valerianate.—N. F.pint .60

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 2 grains (0.13 Gm.) of amm. valerianate.—Stim., Arom., Nerv.—*Uses*: Hyst., chorea, nervousn., mania, &c.—*Dose* 1–2 dr. (3.7–7.5 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Ammonium & Quinine Valerianate.—

N. F.pint .75

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.016 Gm.) quinine hydrochlorate & 2 grains (0.13 Gm.) amm. valerianate.—Stim., Arom., Nerv.—*Uses*: Dis. of nerv. syst., hyst., mania, &c.—*Dose* 1–2 dr. (3.7–7.5 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Anise.—N. F.

(Aniseed Cordial.—Arom., Stim., Sed.—*Uses*: Flavor. & quiet. babies.—*Dose* 1–2 dr. (4–8 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Aromatic.—U. S. P.pint .40

Colorl., arom., sweet liq.—Tonic, Arom., Stim.—*Uses*: Pleas. vehicle bitter, saline & acid remedies.

Elixir, Bismuth.—N. F.pint .60

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 2 grains (0.13 Gm.) bism. & amm. citrate.—Sed. & Astring.—*Uses*: Diar., dysent., marasmus.—*Dose* 1–2 dr. 3.7–7.5 Cc.) 3–4 t. p. d.

Elixir, Blackberry,—see Elixir, Rubus.

Elixir, Buckthorn,—see Elixir, Frangula.

Elixir, Buchu.—N. F.pint .60

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) repres. ab. 7.5 grains (0.5 Gm.) buchu.—Tonic, Diur., Stim.—*Uses*: Chron. inflam. of genito-urin. org., partic. chron. cystit.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 dr. (1.9–7.5 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Buchu, Compound.—N. F.pint .65

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 15 M (0.9 Cc.) fl. extr. buchu comp.—Tonic, Diur., Stim.—*Uses*: Cystitis & o. inflam. condit. genito-urin. org.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 dr. (1.9–7.5 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Buchu & Potassium Acetate.—N. F.

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) repres. 5 grains (0.32 Gm.) potass. acetate & 7 grains (0.45 Gm.) buchu.—Tonic, Diur., Stim.—*Uses*: Cystitis & inflam. condit. genito-urin. org.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 dr. (1.9–7.5 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Caffeine.—N. F.

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) caffeine.—Nerve Stim. & Tonic.—*Uses*: Headache, sleepiness, nervousn., & opium poison.—*Dose* 1–3 dr. (3.7–11.2 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Calcium Bromide.—N. F.pint .60

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 5 grains (0.32 Gm.) calc. bromide.—Sed.—*Uses*: Hyst., delir. trem., nerv. affect., insom., headache, &c.—*Dose* 1–2 dr. (3.7–7.5 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Calcium Hypophosphite.—N. F.

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 2 grains (0.13 Gm.) calc. hypophosphite.—Alter. & Tonic.—*Uses*: Tuberculosis, anemia, scrof., rach., debil., &c.—*Dose* 2–8 dr. (7.5–30 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Calcium Lactophosphate.—N. F.

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) calc. lactate or about 1.5 grains (0.1 Gm.), so-called lactophosphate.—Tonic, Alter.—*Uses*: Anæmia, scrof., tuberculosis, caries, rach., & nerv. dis.—*Dose* 1–3 dr. (3.7–11.2 Cc.) 3–4 t. p. d.

Elixir, Calisaya,—see Elixir, Cinchona.

Elixir, Cascara Sagrada,—see Elixir, Rhamnus Purshiana.

Elixir, Cathartic, Comp.—N. F.pint .60

Cath.—*Uses*: Ac. & chron. constip.—*Dose* 2–4 dr. (7.5–15 Cc.) 1–2 t. p. d.

Elixir, Celery, Compound.—N. F.

Tonic, Stim. & Nerv.—*Uses*: Nerv. affect. of pregn., hyst., mania, delir. trem., &c.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 dr. (1.9–7.5 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Chloroform, Compound.—N. F.

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) repres. about 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) opium & 11 M (0.7 Cc.) chlorof.—Antisep., Anod., Nar., & Hypn.—*Uses*: Diar., dysent., cholera morb., colic, & painf. condit. of stom. or intest.—*Dose* 30–60 M (1.8–3.7 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Cinchona.—N. F.pint .55

(Elixir of Calisaya).—Each fl. oz. (30 Cc.) repres. about 14 grains (0.9 Gm.) yellow cinchona.—Antiper., Antipyr., Antisep.—*Uses*: Intermitt. fever, remit. fever, malaise, & tonic in convalesc.—*Dose* 2–4 dr. (7.5–15 Cc.) several t. p. d.—*Incomp.*, iron prep.

Elixir, Cinchona, Detannated.—N. F.pint .65

(Detannated Elixir of Calisaya).—Each fl. oz. (30 Cc.) repres. ab. 14 grains (0.9 Gm.) yellow cinchona.—*Uses & Dose*: As elixir cinchona.

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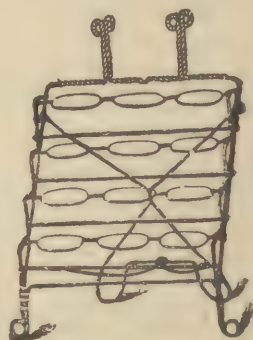
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Elixir, Cinchona & Hypophosphites.—N. F.

(Elixir of Calisaya & Hypophosphites).—Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) contains 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) each, calc. & sod. hypophos.—Tonic, Antiper., Antipyr., Alter., & Stim.—Uses: Phth., bronch. affect., interm. fever, remit. fever, & tonic convalesc.—Dose 2-4 dr. (7.5-15 Cc.) 3-4 t. p. d.

Elixir, Cinchona & Iron.—N. F. pint .50

(Elixir of Calisaya & Iron; Ferrated Elixir of Calisaya).—Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 2 grains (0.13 Gm.) iron phosphate.—Tonic, Astring., Diur., Antiper.—Uses: Anæmia, chlorosis, remit. fever, intermit. fever, & malnutrit.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Cinchona, Iron, & Bismuth.—N. F. pint .60

(Elixir of Calisaya, Iron, & Bismuth).—Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) bismuth & amm. citrate, & n'ly 2 grains (0.13 Gm.) iron phosphate.—Tonic, Astring., Diur., Antiper., & Antipyr.—Uses: Anæmia, diar., remit. fever, marasmus, &c.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Cinchona, Iron, Bismuth, & Strychnine.—N. F. pint .60

(Elixir of Calisaya, Iron, Bismuth, & Strychnine).—Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) bismuth & amm. citrate; 0.01 grain (0.00065 Gm.) strychn. sulphate & n'ly 2 grains (0.13 Gm.) iron phosphate.—Tonic, Astring., Antiper., Antipyr., & Stim.—Uses: Gen'l debil., anæmia, chlorosis, marasmus, malaria, &c.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Cinchona, Iron, & Calcium Lactophosphate.—N. F.

(Elixir of Calisaya, Iron, & Lime Lactophosphate).—Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. ½ grain (0.032 Gm.) calc. lactate, & n'ly 2 grains (0.13 Gm.) iron phosphate.—Tonic, Alter., Antiper., Stim., & Antipyr.—Uses: Impaired nutrit., phth., remit. fever, intermit. fever, aid to convalesc. fr. febr. condit.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Cinchona, Iron, & Pepsin.—N. F. pint .75

(Elixir of Calisaya, Iron, & Pepsin).—Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) repres. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) pepsin (N. F.), & 1.5 grain (0.1 Gm.) iron phosphate.—Tonic, Antiper., Astring., Proteol. & Stim.—Uses: Mal-assimil., atonic condit. of stom., febr. condit., & aid convalesc.—Dose 2-4 dr. (7.5-15 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Cinchona, Iron, & Strychnine.—N. F. pint .55

(Elixir of Calisaya, Iron, & Strychnine).—Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 0.01 grain (0.00065 Gm.) strychn. sulphate, & 2 grains (0.13 Gm.) iron phosphate.—Tonic, Astring., Antiper., & Antipyr.—Uses: Gen'l debil., mal-nutrit., anæmia, chlorosis, & convalesc.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Cinchona, Pepsin, & Strychnine.—N. F. pint .85

(Elixir of Calisaya, Pepsin, & Strychnine).—Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) repres. sm. quant. cinchona alkaloids, 0.01 grain (0.00065 Gm.) strychn. sulphate & 1 grain (0.05 Gm.) pepsin.—Tonic, Proteol., Stim., Antipyr., & Antiper.—Uses: Dyspep., malnutrit., febr. condit., & gen'l malaise.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Coca,—see Elixir, Erythroxyton.**Elixir, Corydalis, Compound.—N. F.** pint .55

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 3 grains (0.2 Gm.) potass. iodide & sm. quant. of the fl. extr.—Alter., Diur., Tonic & Arom. Stim.—Uses: Scrof., phth., chron. rheum., dyspep., &c.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Curassao.—N. F.

(Curaçao Cordial).—Arom., Stim., Tonic.—Uses: Flavor. & carmin.—Dose 1-4 dr. (3.7-15 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Damiana,—see Elixir, Turnera.**Elixir, Eriodictyon, Aromatic.—N. F.** pint 1.00

(Aromatic Elixir of Yerba Santa; Elixir Corrigenes).—Expector., Anod., & Astring.—Uses: Vehicle for quinine & bitter remed. Also coughs, colds, & bronch. affect.—Dose 2-4 dr. (7.5-15 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Erythroxyton.—N. F. pint .65

(Elixir of Coca).—Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) repres. 7.5 grains (0.5 Gm.) cocoa.—Stim., Tonic, & Astring.—Uses: Gen'l debil., mal-assimil., & wast. dis.—Dose 2-8 dr. (7.5-30 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Erythroxyton & Guarana.—N. F.

(Elixir of Coca & Guarana).—Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) repres. 7.5 grains (0.5 Gm.) each, coca & guarana.—Stim., Tonic, Astring., Anod., & Analg.—Uses: Gen'l debil., malaise, headache, wast. dis., &c.—Dose 2-8 dr. (7.5-30 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Eucalyptus.—N. F. pint .55

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) repres. 7.5 grains (0.5 Gm.) eucalyptus.—Antipyr., Antisep., Stim., Astring.—Uses: Fevers, malaise, colds, &c.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Euonymus.—N. F. pint .65

(Elixir of Wahoo).—Each fl. dr. repres. (3.7 Cc.) 9.5 grains (0.63 Gm.) euonymus.—Cholag., Cath., & Diur.—Uses: Dropsy & increas. hepatic secret.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Frangula.—N. F. pint .60

(Elixir of Buckthorn).—Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) repres. 15 grains (1.0 Gm.) frangula.—Cath., Tonic, Arom. Stim.—Uses: Chron. constip.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.)

Elixir, Gentian.—N. F. pint .50

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) repres. two grains (0.13 Gm.) of gentian.—Tonic, Stim., Stoma.—Uses: Nerv. dyspep., atonic condit. of stom., & convalesc.—Dose 2-8 dr. (7.5-30 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Gentian, & Iron Phosphate.—N. F.

(Ferrated Elixir of Gentian).—Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) repres. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) of iron phosphate & 2 grains (0.13 Gm.) of gentian.—Tonic, Astring., Diur., Nutrient.—Uses: Malnutrit., dyspep., & convalesc.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Gentian with Tincture Iron Chloride.

—N. F. pint .50
Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) repres. ¾ grain (0.044 Gm.) ferric chloride & n'ly 2 grains (0.13 Gm.) of gentian.—Tonic, Astring., Stim.—Uses: Anæmia, sclerosis, convalesc., & atonic dyspep.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Glycyrrhiza.—N. F.

(Elixir of Liquorice [Licorice]).—Expector., Tonic, & Arom.—Uses: Coughs, colds, bronch. affect., & adjuv. for bitter remed.—Dose 1-4 dr. (3.7-15 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Glycyrrhiza, Aromatic.—N. F. pint .50

(Aromatic Elixir of Liquorice).—Uses & Dose: As preceding.

Elixir, Grindella.—N. F. pint .55

Each fl. oz. (30 Cc.) repres. 30 grains (1.9 Gm.) of grindella.—Expector., Sed., Antiper., Antisep.—Uses: Coughs, colds, asthma, bronch., cystitis, & malar. fever.—Dose 1-4 dr. (3.7-15 Cc.) 3 t. p. d.

Elixir, Guarana.—N. F. pint 1.00

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) represents 11 grains (0.7 Gm.) guarana.—Stim., Tonic, Sed.—Uses: Headache, weakness, & convalesc.—Dose 1-4 dr. (3.7-15 Cc.) 3-4 t. p. d.

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CANNABINE TANNATE MERCK

(See page 64)

Admirable Hypnotic
and Sedative.

Is reported to be an admirable hypnotic and sedative. The sleep caused by a properly constituted dose is a refreshing one, devoid of any unpleasant accessory effect. Hysterical patients who are not benefited by either morphine or chloral hydrate usually experience happiest results from Cannabine Tannate Merck. As a hypnotic, Cannabine Tannate Merck is usually administered in doses of 0.25 to 0.5 Gm. (4 to 8 grn.), in powders with sugar.

CANNABINON MERCK,

(See page 64)

Taken internally, acts as an agreeable hypnotic, without producing headache or constipation; it also increases appetite. It must always be administered in a state of minute subdivision—preferably in pastilles combined with powdered roasted coffee or with powdered cacao. The dose is, 0.05 to 0.1 Gm. ($\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grn.).

For the sake of easier dispensation, Cannabinon appears in the markets also in 10% *trituration* with milk-sugar.

In *women*, Cannabinon usually acts twice as strongly as in men.

To be had of all Druggists.

H-18-12

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

Muira Puama Fluid Extract Merck

(See page 115)

Aphrodisiac.

Is said to be the strongest aphrodisiac known. In Brazil, where the *Muira puama* is indigenous, a decoction of the entire drug—roots, stems, and leaves—is used and highly esteemed as a remedy for rheumatism and impotence. There is some uncertainty as to the botanical origin of the drug. By some it is thought that it is probably identical with *Mara puama* which has been ascribed to *Liriosma ovata* Miers, natural order *Oleaceæ*. Various reports have been published lauding the therapeutic efficacy of the Fluid Extract Muira Puama.

It is employed in doses of 15–30 min. (0.9–1.8 Cc.) three or four times daily.

To be had of all Druggists.

H-28-12

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Elixir, Humulus.—N. F. pint .55

(Elixir of Hops).—Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) represents $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.5 Gm.) of hops.—Diaph., Tonic, Anod.—Uses: Insom., fevers, delir. trem., nerv. affect., dyspep., &c.—Dose 1-4 dr. (3.7-15 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Hypophosphites.—N. F.

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) represents 3 grains (0.2 Gm.) of calc. hypophos., & 1 grain, each, sod. & potass. hypophos.—Alter., Tonic, Supporting.—Uses: Scrof., consumpt., rickets, & nerv. affect.—Dose 1-3 dr. (3.7-11.1 Cc.).

Elixir, Hypophosphites, with Iron.—N. F.

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.03 Gm.) of ferrous hypophos., 1 grain, each, of calc. & sod., hypophos. & $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of potass. hypophos.—Alter., Tonic, Astring., Diur.—Uses: Scrof., consumpt., wast. dis., rach., & anæmia.—Dose 1-3 dr. (3.7-11.1 Cc.).

Elixir, Iron Hypophosphite.—N. F.

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) ferric hypophos.—Tonic, Astring., Diur., Alter.—Uses: Anæmia, chlorosis, phth., mal-nutrit., gen'l debil., & convalesc.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.).

Elixir, Iron Lactate.—N. F.

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) iron lactate.—Tonic, Astring., Diur.—Uses: Anæmia, chlorosis, gen'l debil., & atonic dyspep.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.).

Elixir, Iron Phosphate.—N. F.

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 2 grains (0.13 Gm.) iron phosphate.—Tonic, Astring., Supporting.—Uses: Wast. dis., anæmia, chlorosis, phth., & gen'l debil.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.).

Elixir, Iron Phosphate, Cinchonidine, & Strychnine.—N. F.

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 2 grains (0.13 Gm.) iron phosphate, 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) quinine hydrochlorate & 0.01 grain (0.00065 Gm.) strychn. sulph.—Tonic, Astring., Antipyr., Antiper.—Uses: Gen'l malaise, debil., convalesc., dyspep., &c.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.)—Bec. cloudy by adding W.

Elixir, Iron Pyrophosphate.—N. F. pint .55

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 2 grains (0.13 Gm.) iron pyrophosphate.—Tonic, Astring., Supporting.—Uses: Gen'l debil., convalesc., impaired nutrit., phth., &c.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.).

Elixir, Iron, Quinine, & Strychnine.—N. F. pint .65

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) repres. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.), each, ferric chloride, quinine, sulph., & 0.01 grain (0.00065 Gm.) strychn. sulph.—Tonic, Antiper., Antipyr., Stoma.—Uses: Malaria, debil., malaise, dyspep. & convalesc.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.).

Elixir, Jaborandi, —see Elixir, Pilocarpus.**Elixir, Licorice, —see Glycyrrhiza.****Elixir, Lithium Bromide.—N. F.**

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 5 grains (0.32 Gm.) lith. bromide.—Diur., Sed., Antacid, Antilithic.—Uses: Cyst., lithia., gout, chronic rheum., &c.—Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr. (1.9-7.5 Cc.).

Elixir, Lithium Citrate.—N. F. pint 1.00

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 5 grains (0.32 Gm.) lith. citrate.—Antacid, Diur., Antipyr.—Uses: Lithia., fever, gout, chronic rheum., & cyst.—Dose 30-60 ml (2-4 Cc.).

Elixir, Lithium Salicylate.—N. F.

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 5 grains (0.32 Gm.) of lith. salicylate.—Antirheum., Diur., Diaph., Antilithic.—Uses: Rheum., gout, gravel, cyst., & febr. condit.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.).

Elixir, Malt & Iron.—N. F.

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) repres. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) of iron phos. & 15 minims (0.9 Cc.) malt extr.—Tonic, Nutrient, Stim., &c.—Uses: Tuberculosis, & o. wast. dis.; convalesc. fr. severe dis.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.).

Elixir, Pepsin.—N. F. pint .65

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) repres. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) pepsin (N. F.).—Proteolytic, Tonic, Stim.—Uses: Dyspep. & mal-assimilat. of albumin. food.—Dose 1-4 dr. (3.7-15 Cc.).

Elixir, Pepsin & Bismuth.—N. F. pint .75

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) repres. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) of pepsin (N. F.), 2 grains (0.13 Gm.) bismuth, & amm. citrate.—Proteolytic, Astring., Tonic.—Uses: Dyspep., maras., & diar. affect.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.).

Elixir, Pepsin, Bismuth, & Strychnine.—N. F.

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) repres. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) pepsin (N. F.), $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0.00065 Gm.) strychn. sulph. & 2 grains (0.13 Gm.) bismuth, & amm. citrate.—Tonic, Proteolytic, Astring., Stoma.—Uses: Dyspep., debil., maras., malnutrit., & convalesc.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.).

Elixir, Pepsin & Iron.—N. F.

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) repres. $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.032 Gm.) ferric chloride & 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) pepsin (N. F.).—Tonic, Astring., Proteolytic.—Uses: Dyspep., anæmia, debil. & convalesc.—Dose 1-2 dr. (4-8 Cc.).

Elixir, Phosphorus.—U. S. P. pint .60

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) repres. $\frac{1}{85}$ grain (0.001 Gm.) phosphorus.—Gen'l Stim.—Uses: Neural., mania, melanch., & affect. of skin.—Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr. (1.9-3.7 Cc.) 1-3 t. p. d.—*Caution*. Keep in dark amber-colored vials, cool & dark.

Elixir, Pilocarpus.—N. F. pint .75

(Elixir of Jaborandi).—Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) repres. $3\frac{1}{4}$ grains (0.24 Gm.) of pilocarpus.—Sialag., Diur., Diaph., Purg.—Uses: Dropsy, pleurisy, rheum., influ., pulmon. œdema, coryza, neph., &c.—Dose 2-4 dr. (7.5-15 Cc.).

Elixir, Potassium Acetate.—N. F.

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 5 grains (0.32 Gm.) of potass. acetate.—Diur., Antacid, Antipyr., Lax.—Uses: Dropsy, cystitis, calculi, fevers, & in rheum. affect.—Dose 2-4 dr. (7.5-15 Cc.).

Elixir, Potassium Acetate & Juniper.—N. F.

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) repres. 5 grains (0.32 Gm.) potass. acetate & $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.48 Gm.) juniper.—Diur., Antipyr., Antisep., Emmen.—Uses: Cystitis, fevers neph., & o. affect. of the genito-urin. organs.—Dose 1-4 dr. (3.7-15 Cc.).

Elixir, Potassium Bromide.—N. F. pint .60

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 10 grains (0.65 Gm.) of potass. brom.—Sed., Hypn., Tonic.—Uses: Epilepsy, convuls., delir. trem., headache, hyst., nervousn., insom., & fevers.—Dose 1-4 dr. (3.7-15 Cc.).

Elixir, Quinine, Compound.—N. F.

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) quin. sulph. & $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.32 Gm.), each, cinchonidine & cinchonine sulph.—Tonic, Antipyr., Antiper., Stoma.—Uses: Malaria, fevers, debil., malaise, dyspep., & convalesc.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.).

Elixir, Quinine & Phosphates, Comp.—N. F.

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.016 Gm.), each, quin. sulph., iron phosphate, & about $\frac{3}{4}$ grain (0.05 Gm.) calc. lactophosphate.—Tonic, Stim., Antiper., Antipyr., Alter.—Uses: Inter., & remit. fever, wasting dis., mal-nutrit., phth., maras., &c.—Dose 2-4 dr. (7.5-15 Cc.).

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Internally, it may be successfully administered in all cases of Ulceration of the Stomach or Bowels, Fermentative Dyspepsia, Typhoid and Scarlet Fevers, Cholera, and other diseases and conditions associated with Bacteria. When inhaled in an atomized solution, it will be found of decided virtue in such cases as Diphtheria, Fetid Bronchitis, Gangrene of the Lungs, etc. Its active and easily available properties readily suggest its value and adaptness in Dental Surgery, viz.: cleansing the mouth, hardening and healing soft and ulcerated gums, and thoroughly preserving the teeth from decay.

Externally, its antiseptic, deodorizing, and cicatrizing virtues render it of undoubted efficacy in correcting and arresting fetid and unhealthy discharges of suppurating Burns, Gangrenous Wounds and Ulcers, Chronic Inflammation of Mucous Membranes, such as Nasal Catarrh, Ozæna, Cystitis, etc., also in Skin Diseases—Eczema, Psoriasis, and Tinea. As a Prophylactic and Detergent, it will be found of great advantage in promoting and maintaining cleanliness and recovery in Gonorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Obstetrical Surgery, etc. Its employment as a Lotion, Injection, Inhalant, or Spray may be repeated at will, previously diluted to suit the various conditions.

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Elixir, Quinine Valerianate & Strychnine.—N. F.

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) of quin. valer. & $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0.00065 Gm.) strychn. sulph.—Tonic, Sed., Antiper., Antipyr., Antisep.—Uses: Hyster., mania, nervousn., malalae, debil., & malaria.—Dose 1-3 dr. (3.7-11.1 Cc.).

Elixir, Rhamnus Purshiana.—N. F. pint .60

(Elixir of Cascara Sagrada).—Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) repres. 15 grains (1 Gm.) rhamnus purshiana.—Cath., Tonic.—Uses: Mild lax. & cath.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.).

Elixir, Rhamnus Purshiana, Comp.—N. F. pint .60

(Compound Elixir of Cascara Sagrada; Purgative Elixir; Laxative Elixir).—Cath., Tonic.—Uses: Acute & chronic constip.—Dose 2-3 dr. (7.5-11.1 Cc.).

Elixir, Rheum.—N. F.

(Rhubarb Elixir).—Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) repres. about $2\frac{1}{4}$ grains (0.14 Gm.) rhubarb.—Cath. & Stomachic.—Uses: Constip., anorexia, &c.—Dose 1-3 dr. (3.7-30 Cc.).

Elixir, Rheum & Magnesium Acetate.—N. F.

..... pint .60
(Elixir of Rhubarb & Magnesia).—Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) repres. about 4 grains (0.26 Gm.) magnes. acetate & $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.48 Gm.) rhubarb.—Cath., Refrig., & Diur.—Uses: Constip. & febrile affect.—Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr. (1.9-3.7 Cc.).

Elixir, Rhubarb.—see Elixir Rheum.**Elixir, Rubus, Comp.—N. F.**

(Compound Elixir of Blackberry).—Astring. & Stomachic.—Uses: Diar., dysent., atonic condit. of stom., & in summer complaint of children.—Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 dr. (1.9-15 Cc.), several t.p.d.

Elixir, Sodium Bromide.—N. F. pint .60

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 10 grains (0.65 Gm.) sod. brom.—Sed., Hypn., Analg.—Uses: Nervousn., mania, delir. trem., insom., hyst., &c.—Dose 1-2 dr. (4-8 Cc.).

Elixir, Sodium Hypophosphite.—N. F. pint .65

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 2 grains (0.13 Gm.) sod. hypophos.—Alter., Tonic, Restorative, &c.—Uses: Phth., coughs, colds, rickets, debil., wast. dis., &c.—Dose 2-8 dr. (7.5-30 Cc.).

Elixir, Stillingia, Comp.—N. F. pint .55

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) repres. 15 minims (0.9 Cc.) comp. fl. extr. stillingia.—Alter., Expector., Cath.—Uses: Scrof., syph., chronic rheum., &c.—Dose 2-4 dr. (7.5-15 Cc.).

Elixir, Strychnine Valerianate.—N. F.

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0.00065 Gm.) str. valer.—Uses: Inst. of strychnine.—Dose 1-3 dr. (3.7-11.2 Cc.).

Elixir, Tar, Comp.—N. F.

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. about $\frac{1}{50}$ grain (1.0018 Gm.) of morphine sulph.—Expector., Tonic, Antisep.—Uses: Coughs, colds, bronch. affect., &c.—Dose 1-4 dr. (3.7-15 Cc.).

Elixir, Taraxacum, Comp.—N. F. pint .55

Uses: Vehicle for bitter, saline, & acrid remed.

Elixir, Turnera.—N. F. pint .65

(Elixir of Damiana).—Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) repres. about $9\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.6 Gm.) turnera.—Aphrod., Tonic, Stim.—Uses: Sex. debil.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.).

Elixir, Viburnum Opulus, Comp.—N. F. pint .60

(Compound Elixir of Cramp Bark).—Antispasm. & Sedat.—Uses: Hyst., nerv. affect. of pregn., &c.—Dose 1-4 dr. (4-15 Cc.).

Elixir, Viburnum Prunifolium.—N. F.

(Elixir of Black Haw).—Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) repres. $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.48 Gm.) of the drug.—Antispasm., Hamost., Nerv., Astring.—Uses: Menor., ovar. irritat., dysmenor., after-pains, abort., diar., dysentery, &c.—Dose 1-4 dr. (3.7-15 Cc.).

Elixir, Vitriol.—see Acid, Sulphuric, Aromatic.**Elixir, Wahoo.—see Elixir, Euonymus.****Elixir, Yerba Santa.—see Elixir, Eriodictyon.****Elixir, Zinc Valerianate.—N. F.**

Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) zinc valer.—Sed., Antispasm.—Uses: Nervousn., hyst., mania, & restlessn.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.).

*** Emetin Resinoid Merck.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 3.49
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. vials.**

Purified extr. fr. root Cephaelis Ipecacuanha. A. Richard.—Yellowish-brown lumps.—Sol. W.—Emetic, Diaph., Expector.—Doses: Emetic $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ grains (0.008-0.016 Gm.); expector. $\frac{1}{60}$ - $\frac{1}{30}$ grain (0.001-0.002 Gm.).—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

**Emetine Alkaloid Merck.—C. P. 15 gr. vial 1.50
Also in $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.**

Fr. root Cephaelis Ipecacuanha. A. Richard.— $C_{15}H_{22}NO_2$ (Paul & Cownley).—Light brownish, cryst. pwd.; bitter taste; darkens on expos.—Sol. A., C.; sl. in E.; y. sl. in W.—Emetic, in large doses, Expector., & Appetizer, in small doses.—Dose: Emetic, $\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.004-0.008 Gm.); expector., $\frac{1}{120}$ - $\frac{1}{60}$ grain (0.0005-0.001 Gm.).

**Emetine Hydrochlorate Merck. 15 gr. vial 2.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.**

$C_{15}H_{22}NO_2.HCl$.—Uses: As emetine.

**Emodin Merck.—Fr. Rhubarb. 15 gr. vial 3.75
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.**

(Methyl-tri-hydroxy-anthra-quinone).—Cryst. color, fr. root genus Rheum.— $C_{15}H_{10}O_5=C_6H_4(CO)_2C_6H_3(OH)_3$.—Dark, orange-red cryst.—Sol., alkali. solut.—Melt., above 250° C.

do. Merck.—Fr. Buckthorn. 15 gr. vial 1.00

Fr. bark Rhamnus Frangula, L.—Dark, reddish-orange cryst.—Sol., alkali. solut.

Emulsin Merck. 15 gr. vial .35

Neut. prin. fr. seed Prunus Amygdalus, var. amara & dulcis, De C. (Bitter & Sweet Almonds).—Wh. pwd.—Sol. W.—Uses: Conv. amygdalin into benzoic aldehyde, prussic acid, & glucose.

Emulsion, Almond.—U. S. P.

(Milk of Almonds; Almond Mixture).—6% of almond.—Uses: Agre. demulc. in diar. affect. & ureth. irrit.; vehicle for oily medicaments.—Dose 2-8 fl. oz. (59-237 Cc.).

Emulsion, Ammoniacum.—U. S. P.

(Ammoniac Mixture; Milk of Ammoniac).—4% gum ammoniac.—Pecul. odor; sweetish, bitter taste.—Stim. Expector., Diaph., Diur.—Uses: Catarrh, asthma, & o. chest affect., not inflam.—Dose 4-8 dr. (15-30 Cc.).

Emulsion, Asafetida.—U. S. P.

(Milk of Asafetida; Asafetida Mixture).—4% gum asafetida.—Str., onion-like odor; bitter, acrid taste.—Sedat., Antispasm., Expector.—Uses: Hyst., convuls., whoop. cough, asthma, flatul., croup, & spasm. pectoral affect.—Dose 2-4 dr. (8-15 Cc.).

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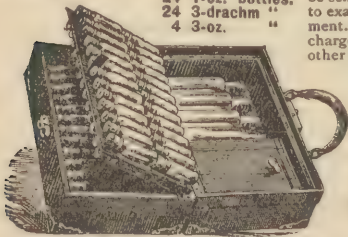
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CONTAINS
24 1-oz. bottles.
24 3-drachm "
4 3-oz. "

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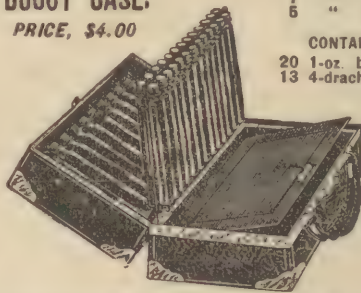
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No. 850.
BUGGY CASE.
PRICE, \$4.00

DIMENSIONS
10 inches long
7 " high
6 " wide
CONTAINS
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13 4-drachm "



And a covered space for instruments 9 inches long, 6 inches wide, 1 1/4 inch deep. The case is covered with heavy black-grain leather, the edges are stitched by hand, has combination nickel corners, best nickel lock, with key, name-plate, and nickel flange.

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Emulsion, Castor Oil.—N. F.

30% castor oil.—Cath.—Uses: Chron. or ac. constip.—Dose 1-2 oz. (29.6-59 Cc.).

Emulsion, Chloroform.—U. S. P.

(Chloroform Mixture).—4% chlorof.—Sweet, al'y burning taste; odor of chlorof.—Sed., Analg., Antispasm.—Uses: Easy & agree. for flatul., diar., whoop. cough, asthma, &c.—Dose 2-4 dr. (7.5-15 Cc.).

Emulsion, Cod-liver Oil.—N. F.

50% oil.—Alter., Tonic, Nutritive.—Uses: Phth., maras., & wast. dis.—Dose 4-8 dr. (15-30 Cc.).

Emulsion, Cod-liver Oil, with Calcium Lactophosphate.—N. F.

50% oil.—Alter., Tonic, Nutritive.—Uses: Phth., debil., anæmia, maras., &c.—Dose 4-8 dr. (15-30 Cc.).

Emulsion, Cod-liver Oil, with Calcium Phosphate.—N. F.

50% oil.—Alter., Tonic, Nutritive.—Uses: Wast. dis., scrof., rickets, anæmia, phth., &c.—Dose 2-4 dr. (8-15 Cc.).

Emulsion, Cod-liver Oil, with Calcium & Sodium Phosphates.—N. F.

Alter., Tonic, Nutritive.—Uses: Phth., maras., debil., anæmia, & wast. dis.—Dose 4-8 dr. (15-30 Cc.).

Emulsion, Cod-liver Oil, with Extract Malt.—N. F.

Alter., Tonic, Nutritive, Amyolytic.—Uses: Phth., mal-nutrit. scrof., anæmia, debil., &c.—Dose 1-2 dr. (4-8 Cc.).

Emulsion, Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphite.—N. F.

50% oil.—Alter., Tonic, Nutritive.—Uses: Rachitis, scrof., consumpt., debil., anæmia, &c.—Dose 4-8 dr. (15-30 Cc.).

Emulsion, Cod-liver Oil, with Wild Cherry.—N. F.

Alter., Tonic, Nutritive., Anod.—Uses: Phth., coughs, colds, bronch. affect., scrof., & gen'l debil.—Dose 4-8 dr. (15-30 Cc.).

Emulsion, Oil of Turpentine.—N. F.

12½% oil of turpentine.—Anthelm., Intern., Antisep.—Uses: Chiefly in worms.—Dose 4-8 dr. (15-30 Cc.).

Emulsion, Phosphatic.—N. F.

25% cod-liver oil.—Alter., Tonic, Nutritive.—Uses: Phth., maras., debil., & wast. nerv. dis.—Dose 2-8 dr. (7.5-30 Cc.).

Eosine, —see (Dye) Red, Eosine.**Ephedrine Merck.—C. P.**

Fr. Ephedra vulgaris, Rich., or E. helvetica, C. A. Mey.—C₁₀H₁₅NO.—Colorl. cryst.—Sol. A., E., C.; insol. W.

Ephedrine Hydrochlorate Merck.—C. P.

.....15 gr. vial 2.25

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Wh. need.—Sol. W., A.—Melt. 210° C.—Mydr.—Uses: One to two drops of 10% aqu. solut. in eye, inst. of atropine or homatropine. No irritation or disturb. of accomodation.

Ephedrine, Pseudo, Merck.....15 gr. vial 3.00

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Fr. genus Ephedra.—C₁₀H₁₅NO.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. A., E., C.—Melt. 115-116° C.

Ephedrine, Pseudo, Hydrochlorate, Merck....

.....15 gr. vial 2.50

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

C₁₀H₁₅NO.HCl.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W., A.—Melt. 175-176° C.—Mydr.—Appl. One or two drops of 10-12% solut. No inflam- or disturb. of refract.; no trouble w. accomodations.

Epichlorhydrin Merck.....15 gr. vial .50

(Chloropropylene Oxide).—Fr. dichloropropyl alcohol by gaseous hydrochloric acid.—C₃H₇ClO=CH₂.Cl.CH.O.CH₂.—Sweet liq.; odor chloroform.—Sp. Gr. 1.203 at 0° C.—Misc. A., E.—Boil. 118-119° C.

Epsom Salt,—see Magnesium Sulphate.**Erbium Merck.....15 gr. vial 7.50**

Also in ¼ gramme vials.

Metal.—Er.—Dark gray pwd.

Erbium Nitrate Merck.....15 gr. vial .75

Er(NO₃)₃·6H₂O.—Colorl., or sl. reddish cryst.—Sol. W., A.

Erbium Oxide Merck.—Anhydrous.15 gr. vial 1.00

Er₂O₃.—Yellowish-wh., or pale rose pwd.; glows intens. green at h. temp.—Sol., sl. hot dil. mineral acids.

Erbium & Yttrium Oxides Merck..15 gr. vial 2.50

Mixt. of erbium & yttrium oxides fr. gadolinite after remov. didymium, silicon, cerium, calcium, magnesium, &c.

Erbium & Yttrium Sulphates Merck

Salt of mixed oxides.—Var. comp.—Crystals.

Ergot.—U. S. P.....1b. .40

Sclerotium of Claviceps purpurea, Tulasne, replacing the grain of rye.—Oxytotic, Astring., Hæmost., Antisudor.—Uses: Hemorrhage; prod. uterine contrac., expel coagulated blood, hydatids, &c., fr. the uterus; night sw., cerebr. & spin. conges., hæmorrhoids, varic. veins, & migraine.—Dose 15-30 grains (0.97-1.94 Gm.).—Caut. Use with care in apoplectic patients.

Ergotin (Bombelon) Merck.—Fluid.....

.....25 gramme vial 2.50

(Bombelon's Liquid Ergotin).—Dark brown liq.—Uses & Dose: About same as fluid extract of ergot.

do. Merck.—Soft.....50 gramme vial 4.50

(Bombelon's Soft Extract of Ergot).—Soft, dark-brown extr.—Sol. W.—Uses & Dose: As extract ergot.

***Ergotin (Bonjean) Merck.....c. v.—oz. .30**

Also in 10, 5, 1, ½, & ¼ lb. jars.

(Hydroalcoholic Extract of Ergot).—Fr. ergot by water & alc.—Reddish-brown, soft extr.—Sol. W.—Uses: As ergot.—Dose 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).—Caut. Decomp. in solut.; should be sterilized & kept with great care.

do. Merck.—Liquid, purified..c. v.—oz. .50

(Bonjean's Hæmostatic Extract).—The preceding, purified.—Cl., reddish-brown liq.—Uses: Hypoderm. inj. in uterine hemorrhage & o. intern. hemorrhages.—Dose 5-30 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).

do. Merck.—Dried, with Dextrin.c.v.—oz. .44

Bonjean's ergotin w. equal wt. dextrin.—Dry, brown pwd.—Uses: As ergotin.—Dose: Double the ergotin-Bonjean.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

do. Merck.—Dried, with Milk Sugar...

.....c. v.—oz. .44

Bonjean's ergotin w. equal wt. milk sugar.—Dry, brown, deliq. pwd.—Sol. W.—Uses: As ergotin.—Dose: Double the ergotin.—Bonjean.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Ergotin Denzel-Merck.—Fluid..25 gramme v. 2.50

Also in 100 & 50 gramme vials.

Uses: Similar to ergot.—Dose 1 oz. p. d. of solut. 2 pts. in 180 cinnamon water.—Inf. 8-16 ℥ (0.5-0.1 Cc.) of 50% solut. in G. 1 pt. & W. 1 pt.

Ergotin Yvon-Merck.....c. v.—oz. .75

Reddish-brown liquid.

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Ergotin Kohlmann-Merck.—Fluid...c. v.—oz. .75
Dark brown liquid.—Sol. W.

Ergotin Wernich-Merck.—Pure, dried.c. v.—oz. 2.50
Purified & dialyzed, dried, aq. extr. of ergot.—Brown sticks.
—Sol. W.—Uses: Intern. & hypoderm., like ergot.—Caut. Keep dry; well closed.

do. Merck.—Fluid.....c. v.—oz. 1.50
Dialyzed extr. of ergot.—Reddish-brown liq.—Uses: Hypoderm. in all cases where ergot is indic. Gen'ly with W., glycerin & W., or alc. & glycerin. Of mixt. 8-8 M (0.2-0.5 Cc.) is used when $\frac{1}{2}$ of the volume is ergotin.

do. Merck.—Soft.....c. v.—oz. 1.75
Purified & dialyzed soft extr. of ergot.—Reddish brown syrup.
—Sol. W.—Uses & Doses: As extract of ergot. Given hypoderm.—Dose, ab. $\frac{3}{4}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.05–0.5 Gm.).

Ergotin Wiggers-Merck.—Pure, dried.....
..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz.c.v.—oz. 6.00
Dried alcoh. extr. of ergot.—Brown pwd.—Sol. A.—Uses & Dose: As ergot.

***Ergotinine Merck.**—Pure, amorph...15 gr.v. 9.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Alkaloid fr. sclerotium of *Claviceps purpurea*, Tulasne (Ergot of Rye).—Yellowish, amorph. pwd.—Sol. A., E., C.; sl. W.—Recom. as Ecbole, Hemost., &c., like ergot (Tanret). Acc. to Kobert, without therapeutic action.

do. Merck.—Pure, cryst....15 gr. vial 12.00
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

$C_{35}H_{40}N_4O_8$.—Delicate, prismatic need.; turn brown on expos. —Sol. A., E., C.; insol. W.—Recom. as Ecbole, Hemost., &c., like ergot (Tanret). Acc. to Kobert, inert.

Ergotinine Citrate Merck......15 gr. vial 10.00
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

$C_{35}H_{40}N_4O_8.C_6H_8O_7$.—Grayish pwd.—Sol. W.

Eriocolin Merck...... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 3.50
Fr. order Ericaceæ.— $C_{16}H_{30}O_3(?)$.—Brownish-yellow, deliq. subst.; odorl.; bitter.—Astring., Tonic.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Erythrin.—see Acid, Erythric.

Erythrite Merck......15 gr. vial .50
(Erythrol; Erythromannite; Erythroglycerin; Eryglucin; Phytic).—Deriv. of erythrin, in many lichens.— $C_4H_{10}O_4=CH_2(OH.CH.OH.CH.OH.CH_2(OH))$.—Large, dimetric, sweet cryst.—Sol. W.; sl. in A.—Melt. 126° C.—Boil. 330° C.

Erythrophleine Hydrochlorate Merck.—C. P.
.....15 gr. vial 2.50
Also in 5 gr. vials.

Salt of alkaloid fr. bark *Erythrophleum guineense*, Don. (Sassy Bark).—Wh., or yellowish-wh., hygros., amorph. pwd., or yellowish, hygros. cryst. granules.—Sol. W., A.—Local Anæsth., Cardiac Tonic.—Uses: Chiefly in ophthal., in 0.05–0.25% solut.—Dose $\frac{1}{32}$ – $\frac{1}{16}$ grain (0.002–0.004 Gm.).

Erythrofetin Merck......15 gr. vial .50
(Red Rhubarb Resin; Rhabarberin).—Resin. bitter prin. fr. *Rheum officinale*, Baillon (Rhubarb).—Brownish-yellow pwd.—Sol. A.; sl. in E.

Erythroxilin (Eclectic).....c. v.—oz. 3.60
Alcoh. extr. of Erythroxylon Coca, Lamarck.—Brown pwd.—Uses: Stim., Tonic.—Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ –1 grain (0.016–0.065 Gm.).

Esciocrin Merck......15 gr. vial 2.00
(Æsciorcinol; Æsciorcin).—Fr. esculetin, by sod. amalgam.— $C_6H_8O_4$.—Sol., in alkalies, green, changing to red.—Uses:

Discov. defects in cornea & lesions of conjunc. epith.; red color of such more distinct on iris than green color of fluorescein (Fröhlich).—Appl. One drop of 10–20% aq. solut.

Esculetin Merck......15 gr. vial 1.50
(Æsculetin).—Fr. æsculin, by emulsin or dil. acids.— $C_8H_6O_4+H_2O=C_6H_4(OH)_2(CH_3O.CO+H_2O$.—V. thin, shin., needl., or scales. Solutions fluoresce faint blue.—Sol. W., A.—Melt., above 270° C, w. decomp.

Esculin Merck......15 gr. vial .50
(Polychrome; Æsculin; Æsculinic Acid).—Fr. bark *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, L. (Horse-chestnut).— $C_{18}H_{16}O_9+14H_2O=C_6H_8O_6.C_6H_4O_4+14H_2O$.—Minute, wh. need. or prisms; bitter taste. Solutions fluoresce faint blue.—Sol. W., A., C.; v. in dil. alkalies.—Melt. 160° C, w. decomp.—Antiper.—Uses: Inst. of quinine in interm. fever.

Eseridine.—Pure.....15 gr. vial 2.00
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Fr. seed *Physostigma venenosum*, Balfour (Calabar Bean).— $C_{16}H_{23}N_3O_3$.—Wh., four-sided cryst.—Sol. A., E., C.—Melt. 139° C.—Lax., Motor-excit.—Uses: Same as eserine ($\frac{1}{6}$ as powerful).

Eserine Merck.—C.P., cryst...5 gr. vials.—each .75
Also in 15 & 10 gr. vials.

(Physostigmine).—Fr. seeds *Physostigma venenosum*, Balfour (Calabar Bean).— $C_{16}H_{21}N_3O_2$.—Colorl., v. hygros. cryst., readily changing to resin-like mass.—Sol. A., E., C.; sl. in W.—Spinal depressant, Antitétanic, Peristaltic, Stim., Analg., & Myotic.—Uses: Traumatic tetanus, tonic convulsions, strychnine poison., neural., constip., muscular rheum., phantom tumor, chronic bronch., &c.—Dose $\frac{1}{200}$ – $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0.0003–0.001 Gm.).—Max. D. $\frac{1}{60}$ grain (0.001 Gm.), single.—Antid., emetics, stomach siphon, artif. respir., stimulants, chloral hydrate, & atropine.—Caut. Poison! Keep dry, fr. light.

Eserine Benzoate Merck. 5 gr. vials.—each .75
(Physostigmine Benzoate).— $C_{16}H_{21}N_3O_2.C_7H_6O_2$.—Hard, wh. cryst.—Sol. W., A.; sl. in E.—Melt. 115–116° C.—Uses, Doses, &c.: As eserine.

Eserine Borate Merck. 5 gr. vials.—each .75
(Physostigmine Borate).—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Mydriatic.—Solut. are permanent & do not bec. irrit.—Uses, Doses, Antidotes &c.: As eserine.—Caut. Keep dry, fr. light.

Eserine Citrate Merck. 5 gr. vials.—each .75
(Physostigmine Citrate).—($C_{16}H_{21}N_3O_2$). $C_6H_8O_7$.—Wh., cryst., hygros. pwd.—Sol. W., A.—Caut. Keep dry, fr. light.

Eserine Hydrobromate Merck.—Cryst.....
.....5 gr. tubes.—each .75
(Physostigmine Hydrobromate).— $C_{16}H_{21}N_3O_2.HBr$.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W.

Eserine Hydrochlorate Merck.—Cryst.....
.....5 gr. vials.—each .75
Also in 15 & 10 gr. vials.

(Physostigmine Hydrochlorate).— $C_{16}H_{21}N_3O_2.HCl$.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W.

Eserine Meta-cresotate
(Physostigmine Meta-cresotate).— $C_{16}H_{21}N_3O_2.C_6H_5O_3$.—Wh. prisms.—Sol. 60 W. at 15° C.—Melt. 156–157° C.

Eserine Nitrate Merck. 5 gr. tubes.—each .75
Also in 15 & 10 gr. tubes.
(Physostigmine Nitrate).— $C_{16}H_{21}N_3O_2.HNO_3$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the *Materia Medica*. Such articles as may be had of the **MERCK** Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: **MERCK**!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS**. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

UNGUENTINE

ANTISEPTIC, HEALING, RESTORATIVE,
Unequaled as a Surgical Dressing.

AN ALUM OINTMENT WITH THE IRRITATING PROPERTIES OF THE DRUG ELIMINATED,
WITH CARBOLIC ACID (2%) AND ICYTHOL (5%) ADDED, COMBINED WITH PETROLATUM BASE. MODIFIED FORMULA OF SIR ASTLEY COOPER.



In Severe Burns we have made this claim, which has not been disputed: that **UNGUENTINE** is the best preparation ever given to the medical profession as a dressing in the treatment of Extensive Burns. It has been indorsed by leading surgeons and is used in the large hospitals throughout the country. We submit the following letters, which we trust will interest you:

Norwich Pharmacal Co.:

EASTON, Pa., Nov. 10, 1893.

GENTLEMEN—I am pleased to say Unguentine has filled a place which I have found difficult to fill before now, especially in extensive burns. In the latter I have given it a thorough trial in a case of extensive severe burn under my care lately, caused by the explosion of a railroad locomotive by which the engineer was scalded. He came under my care on the third day after the accident, having been cared for elsewhere three days away from home, where the accident happened. He presented an appearance such as is rarely seen and was racked with pain. I used Unguentine freely, and morphia only for the first few hours. The pain ceased and the man was quiet and could sleep, and the parts took on a semblance of healing at once. In just twelve days from the time Unguentine was applied, he stepped on his machine, pulled the throttle and sailed away a well man. I have also used Unguentine in minor surgery with satisfactory results. I have not used it in obstetric work, but have no doubt of its efficacy in proper cases. In fact, Unguentine will be a standard office fixture with me hereafter. You may use this any way you please. I rarely indorse any preparation, but Unguentine goes.

Yours truly,
S. S. BACHMAN, M.D.

Office of H. ENTON, M.D., 303 Clinton Street,

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1894.

Norwich Pharmacal Co., Norwich, N. Y.:

GENTLEMEN—I really owe you an apology for not sooner communicating to you the result achieved by me with Unguentine. I was obliged to use the entire box in the case of a lady who badly burned one hand and arm, the injury extending above the elbow. I saw the case three days after the wounds had been ignorantly dressed, and the entire superficial area of hand and arm was one foul-smelling aggregation of discrete and concrete ulcers, fetid in the extreme and beginning to slough. After careful washing with warm water, Unguentine was applied on sections of old linen, each section about six inches long and two inches wide, strips of this conformation enabling me to secure contact at all points for the Unguentine. Then a broad roller bandage was used to envelop the smeared sections. The operation was repeated every third day, and in twelve days the arm was well, without a slough, without scar tissue, without contraction, and presenting a new pink skin that I regarded as a surgical triumph. The fœtor disappeared after the second application, and the pain also.

This is my experience with Unguentine, and you are welcome to use it as you please.

H. ENTON, M.D.

Norwich Pharmacal Co.:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 19, 1894.

SIRS—I have used your Unguentine in the case of a housemaid who was badly scalded by the carelessness of a cook in upsetting a wash-boiler filled with boiling water. The injury was confined to the right hand and fore arm and was quite severe. I used Unguentine with such results that I shall not hesitate to prescribe it for such a use, and cheerfully indorse it for such a purpose.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. EVERSON, M.D.

COMPARED WITH THE OLD METHOD.

Norwich Pharmacal Company.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 24, 1894.

GENTLEMEN—I take pleasure in advising you of results obtained in severe burns by the use of Unguentine.

The first case in which I used it was on a boy who had fallen into a bonfire. His arms and breast were badly burned and extremely dirty, as dirt had been used to extinguish the flames. After cleaning the wounds with solution of Permanganate Potash, I selected the right arm, as it was burned the worst, to use Unguentine. I dressed the left arm and breast as usual. The right arm healed by first intention, leaving a soft, clean skin. The left arm and breast suppurated in four places and were very foul whenever dressed, and now, nearly four months after the accident, are still tender, leaving a deep scar at the point of suppuration. I think this was a good test in favor of Unguentine.

In fact, in all cases where I have used Unguentine the results have been very satisfactory.

Very truly yours,

WM. GRANT, M.D., 1925 Payson Street,

When writing, please mention MERCK'S INDEX.

Continued on page 94a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Eserine Salicylate Merck (Physostigmine Salicylate, U. S. P.)—5 gr. vials.—each .40

Also in bulk, 15, 10, 3, 2, 1½, & 1 gr. vials.

(Physostigmine Salicylate).— $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2 \cdot C_7H_5O_3$.—Colorl. or sl'y yellowish, lustr. cryst.—Sol. 150 W.—Uses: 0.5% aqu. solut. is used to contract pupil; other actions, uses, doses, &c., as eserine. — *Caut.* This salt is least affected by light, but must be kept dry. Red solut's have lost power.

*** Eserine Sulphate Merck (Physostigmine Sulphate, U. S. P.)—5 gr. tubes.—each .40**

Also in bulk, 15, 10, 3, 2, 1½, 1, & ½ gr. v.

(Physostigmine Sulphate).— $(C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2)_2 \cdot H_2SO_4$.—Wh. or sl'y yellowish, deliq., cryst. pwd.; bitter taste.—Sol. W., A.—Melt. 105°C.—Uses, Doses, &c.: As eserine. Favorite w. veter. surgeons, hypodermic use for colic: 1½ grains (0.1 Gm.). — *Caut.* Keep dry, fr. light.

do. Merck.—Scales.—5 gr. tubes.—each .40

Eserine Tartrate Merck—5 gr. vials.—each .75

(Physostigmine Tartrate).— $(C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2)_2 \cdot C_4H_6O_6$.—Mealy, cryst., v. deliq. mass.—Sol. W.—Uses, Doses, &c.: As eserine.

Eserine-pilocarpine Merck—15 gr. vial 3.00

Also in 10, 5, 6, 3, & 2 gr. vials.

Comb. eserine & pilocarpine.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W., A.—Anod., Laxative.—Uses: Veter., colic of horses.—Inf. (veter.) 6 grains (0.4 Gm.) in 5 Cc. of water.

Essence, Peppermint,—see Spirit, Peppermint.

Ethal,—see Alcohol, Cetyllic.

Ethane-diamide,—see Oxamide.

Ether.—U. S. P.—Sp. Gr. 0.725–0.728=64°

Bé.—For Anaesthesia—c. b.—lb. .99

(Ethyl Oxide; Ethylic, or Sulphuric, Ether).—98% ethyl. ether, 4% alc., trace W.— $C_2H_5O = C_2H_5 \cdot O \cdot C_2H_5$.—V. light, transp., colorl., diffus., inflam., mobile liq.; pleas. character., arom. odor; burn. sweet taste.—Misc. A., C., B., benzin, oils; 10 W. at 15° C.—Boil. 37° C.—Inhal., Anæsth., Analg., Antispasm., Stimulant.—Uses: Intern., inhal. prod. anæsth. in surg. opera., gastrodynia, colic, tet., nerv. affect., dyspnoea, &c. Hypoderm., syncope, &c., collapse.—Extern., earache, toothache, neural., & local pain.—Dose 5–60 M (0.32–3.7 Cc.) several t. p. d.—Antid., stom. siphon or emetic, free supply of fresh air; ammonia.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered, cool & fr. fire. Vapor is inflammable!

do. — Sp. Gr. 0.720. — C. P., for Anaesthesia—c. b.—lb. 1.34

Abs. dehyd., neut. w. 2% abs. alc. added to preserve it.—Uses: Especially for anæsth.

do. — Sp. Gr. 0.72 = 66° Bé. — C. P.—c. b.—lb. 1.09

do. — Sp. Gr. 0.722° = 65° Bé.—C. P.—c. b.—lb. .99

do. — Sp. Gr. 0.730–0.733 = 63° Bé.—C. P.—c. b.—lb. .99

Ether Merck's G. R.—Sp. Gr. 0.720—c. b.—lb. 1.34

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Tests:—(Wine Oil, Fusel Oil, &c.): Filter paper sat. w. E.: odorl. after evap.—(Res.): 50 Gm. evap. on W.-b.: none—(Acids): 10 Cc. shaken w. 3 Cc. W.; test w. Litmus paper: no react.—(H_2O_2 , Ozone, Aldehyde:) (a.) 10 Cc. w.

1 Cc. solut. KI in closed glass bot.; shake; expos. to light; no color in 1 h.—(b.) 30 Cc. shake w. 5 Gm. KOH (solid): leave in dark place for 24 hrs.: no brown sediment.—(S Comp's.): 10 Cc. shake w. 1 drop pure Hg: no black ppt.—(Water:) shake w. $CuSO_4$ (anhydrous): no green or blue.

Ether Merck's G. R.—Anhydrous distil'd over Sodium.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

—c. b.—lb. 1.44

Sp. Gr.: 0.718–0.720. Boil. 34–36° C.

Tests:—(Water:) to 15 Cc., in perf. dry tube, add small piece sodium: v. little gas evolved; sodium retains lustre for 6 hrs.

Ether, Acetic, Benzoic, Benzoyl-acetic, Bromic, Butyric, Capronic, Caprylic, Carbanilic, Carbonic, Chlorocarbonic, Citric, Cyanacetic, Dichloracetic, Formic, Iso-butyric, Lactic, Malonic, Monochloracetic, Nitric, Oenanthic, Oxal-acetic, Oxalic, Pelargonic, Propionic, Salicylic, Sebacic, Tartaric, Valeric-iso, &c.,—see under Ethyl Acetate—Benzoate—Benzoyl-acetate—Bromate—Butyrate—&c.

Ether, Amyl, or Amylic,—see Amyl Oxide.

Ether, Amylo-acetic, Amylo-nitric, &c.,—see Amyl Acetate, Amyl Nitrate, &c.

Ether, Butyl, or Butylic,—see under Butyl.

Ether, Diacetic,—see Acid, Ethyl-di-acetic.

Ether, Glycerinic,—see Aallyl Oxide, Di.

Ether, Methylo-acetic, Methylo-butyric, &c.,—see Methyl Acetate, Methyl Butyrate, &c.

Ether, Pyro-acetic,—see Acetone.

Ether, Sulphuric,—see Ether.

Ethers, Allyl, or Allylic,—see under Allyl.

Ethers, Iso-amyl,—see under Amyl.

Ethers, Iso-butyl,—see under Butyl & Butyl, Iso.

Ethers, Methyl,—see under Methyl.

Ethidene Bichloride,—see Ethylidene Chloride.

Ethyl Acetate.—Anhydrous—c. b.—lb. 2.50

Also in ¼ lbs., & ozs.

(Acetic Ether; Vinegar Naptha).—Fr. alcohol w. acetic acid, or an acetate by str. sulphuric acid.— $C_4H_8O_2 = C_2H_5 \cdot CH_3 \cdot COOH$.—Colorl., fragr. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.9253 at 0° C.—Misc., 17 W., all prop., A., E.—Boil. 72–77° C.—*Caut.* Keep tight, fr. fire & light.

do. (Acetic Ether, U. S. P.)—Sp. Gr.

0.893–0.895.—Twice rectified—c. b.—lb. 2.10

Also in 5, ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

98.5% wt. ethyl acetate, 1.5% alc., trac. W.—Light, inflam., volat., colorl. liq.; fragr., acetous odor; character., burn. taste.—Boil. 76–77.5° C.—Stim., Antispasm.—Uses: Intern., nerv. affect.—Extern., rheum.—Dose 10–80 M (0.65–2.0 Cc.).

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

A General Surgical Dressing,

that can be used with confidence by the surgeon and general practitioner in the treatment of external inflammatory diseases, that is antiseptic, healing, and restorative is a want that has been supplied by **UNGUENTINE**; and its value as a dressing cannot be too highly extolled. Dr. John O. Polak in a lecture given at the New York Post-Graduate School, Dec. 19, 1893, says:

"It is now generally admitted that all cases of Mastitis have their origin in infection from without, through some fissure or abrasion in the nipple. With this fact constantly in mind we direct our treatment toward Prophylaxis, or the preparation of the nipple during pregnancy, and their aseptic management during the puerperium

"My preparatory treatment begins about the eighth month, and consists of carefully bathing the nipples daily with alcohol 50 per cent.; this hardens the tissues, but leaves it healthy, and if left at this point the nipple will readily crack at the first nursing. To overcome this condition I direct my patients to massage the nipple with Unguentine, gently pulling it out ten to fifteen times at each sitting. Incidentally I may say that this preparation has given me most gratifying results in the management of fissures during the puerperium. I apply it in the following manner. After carefully cleansing the nipple with a 2-per-cent. carbolic solution and drying it, a piece of sterilized gauze, smeared with this preparation, is placed over the cracked surface."

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1893.

Norwich Pharmacal Co.:

GENTLEMEN—I received the Unguentine which you forwarded to me and have tried it in my practice. I am convinced that the prescription is a valuable one. In the sore nipples of nursing women I think it is the best remedy I have ever used. I recommend the remedy to others.

Respectfully yours,

THOS. LOTHROP, M.D.,

Prof. Gynecology, Niagara University, Buffalo.

NOVA, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1893.

Norwich Pharmacal Co.:

DEAR SIRs—I beg leave to state that I have given Unguentine a thorough trial in several cases, and the results have been so satisfactory and beyond my expectations, that I feel safe in saying that Unguentine will become one of the most reliable and safe antiseptic dressings in modern surgery.

I have used it in fresh wounds with the greatest success, healing some without scar tissue. Have used it in burns, chronic ulcers, catarrh, cervix uteri, and in every case the result has been so prompt that I regard it a very efficient and eligible pharmaceutical preparation and one deserving the attention of surgeons in general.

Respectfully yours,

CHAS. B. WEEDMAN, M.D.

BACK BAY, BOSTON, Mass., May 20, 1895.

Norwich Pharmacal Co.:

SIRs—I want to, in the interest of humanity, ask you to lay special stress upon the value of Unguentine in pruritis ani. I personally have been tortured with it for seven or eight years and never have found anything to act only as a palliation, and this has absolutely cured me. And now my faith in it is such that I prescribe it for everything. I have found it also most useful in chronic eczema.

I want to obtain some, and as I wish to be sure I get the right thing, I should like you to send me a box, one lb., C.O.D., and oblige,

Dr. BAKER FLINT, 102 Huntington Avenue.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., July 16, 1895.

The Norwich Pharmacal Co., Norwich, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN—Our textbooks tell us that there is very little to be done in the treatment of herpes labialis—"Apply some cooling lotion and let it run its course." All this should be changed, for in Unguentine we have an absolute specific.

A patient of mine who suffers greatly with this complaint and upon whom I have tried nearly everything, came to me a few days after I received your sample, and as a last resort I applied the ointment and told her to repeat at bedtime. The second day after, she returned with her lips perfectly smooth and free from all sores, and I scarcely need add, in a very happy frame of mind.

Whatever doubts there might have been in my mind as to the virtue of Unguentine were at once dispelled. In the future, you have in me an earnest advocate. Success to Unguentine!

Very respectfully yours,

A. JOHNSON, 246 Broadway.

When writing, please mention MERCK'S INDEX.

Continued on page 95a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Ethyl Aceto-acetate c. v. oz. .75
(Diacetic Ether).—Fr. ethyl acetate, by sodium w. acetic acid. — $C_6H_{10}O_3 = CH_3.CO.CH_2.CO.C_2H_5$. — Agree, sweet-smell. liq. —Sp. Gr. 1.080 at 15° C.—Boil. 180-181° C.

Ethyl Benzoate Merck.—Fr. Natural acid.... c. b.—lb. 4.75
Also in 5, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Benzoic Ether).—Fr. alcohol. solut. true benzoic acid, by hydrochl. acid, w. heat.— $C_9H_{10}O_2 = C_6H_5.C_3H_5O_2$.—Pleasant, aromatic-smell. liq.—Sol. A.—Boil. 212-213° C.—Uses: Artif'l fruit ess.

* **do. Merck.—Fr. Artificial Acid**.... c. b.—lb. 3.24
Also in 5, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Ethyl Benzoyl-acetate Merck c. v.—oz. 3.00
(Benzoyl-acetic Ether).—Fr. mixt. ethyl benzoate & acetate, by sodium.— $C_{11}H_{12}O_3 = C_6H_5.C_2H_5O_2$. — Str'ly refract. liq.; pleas. odor of aceto-acetic ether.—Boil. 265-270° C.

Ethyl Bisulphide Merck c. v.—oz. 3.00
(Diethyl Disulphide).—Fr. potassium ethyl-sulphate w. aqu. solut. of dipotass. disulphide w. heat.— $C_4H_{10}S_2 = (C_2H_5)_2S_2$.—V. inflam., colorl., oily liq.; garlic odor; burns blue.—Sp. Gr. 0.9927 at 20° C.—Sol. A., E., C.; sl. in W.—Boil. 153° C.

Ethyl Bromide Merck.—C. P. sealed tubes.....oz. .36
(Mono-brom-ethane; Hydrobromic, or Bromic Ether).— C_2H_5Br .—Colorl., inflam., volat. liq.; burn. taste, chloroform odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.468 at 13° C. 1.453-1.457 Ph. Germ. III., Suppl.—Sol. A., E., C.—Boil. 38-40° C.—Inhal., & Local Anæsth.; Nerve Sed.—Uses: Intern., minor surg.; epilepsy, hyst., &c. It is of great importance to have a pure article for internal use, since with an impure one, alarming after-effects may occur.—Extern., spray against neuralgia, &c.—Dose 150-300 M (10-20 Cc.) by inhalation, or 5-10 drops on sugar, or in capsules.—Caut. Keep fr. light & air. This is not Ethylene Bromide, which is poisonous!

Ethyl Butyrate Merck.—Absolute.... c. b.—lb. 4.84
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Butyric Ether).—Fr. alcohol, by butyric acid & heat.— $C_6H_{12}O_2 = C_2H_5.C_4H_7O_2$.—Colorl. liq.; pineapple odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.9004 at 0° C.—Sol. A.; sl. in W.—Boil., about 121° C.

* **do. Merck.—Concentr.** c. b.—lb. 4.09
Also in 5, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
do. Merck.—C. P. c. v.—oz. 1.00

Ethyl Butyrate, Iso, Merck c. v.—oz. 1.25
(Isobutyric Ether).— $C_6H_{12}O_2 = C_2H_5.C_4H_7O_2$.—Colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.889 at 0° C.—Boil. 110-111° C.

Ethyl Butyrate, Monobromated, Alpha-
(Alpha-monobromated Butyric Ether; Alpha-monobromated Normal-butyric Ether). — $C_6H_{11}BrO_2 = C_2H_5.C_4H_6BrO_2$.—Colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.345 at 12° C.—Boil. 178° C.

Ethyl Caproate Merck c. v.—oz. 2.00
(Ethyl Capronate; Caproic, or Capronic, Ether).—Fr. absolute alcohol & normal caproic acid, by sulphuric acid.— $C_8H_{18}O_2 = C_2H_5.C_6H_{11}O_2$.—Colorl. liq.; pleas. odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.889 at 0° C.—Boil. 167° C.

Ethyl Caprylate Merck c. v.—oz. 5.00
(Ethyl Octoate; Caprylic Ether).— $C_{11}H_{22}O_2 = C_2H_5.C_8H_{15}O_2$.—Colorl. liq.; pineapple odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.884 at 0° C.—Sol. A.—Boil. 205-206° C.

Ethyl Carbanilate,—see Euphorin.

Ethyl Carbonate Merck c. v.—oz. 1.75
(Carbonic, or Diethyl-carbonic, Ether: Normal [or Neutral] Carbonic Ether).—By distil. ethyl potass. carbonate w. sulphate.— $C_4H_{10}O_3 = (C_2H_5)_2CO_2$.—Colorl., pleas.-smell., inflam. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.999 at 0° C.—Sol. A., E.—Boil. 126° C.—Caut. Keep fr. fire.

Ethyl Chloride Merck.....10 gramme tubes .40
Also in 30 gramme tubes.

(Mono-chlor-ethane).—Fr. alc. by hydrochl. acid.— C_2H_5Cl .—Gas at ord. temp. & press.; compressed, colorl. liq.; burns green.—Sp. Gr. 0.918 at 8° C.—Sol. A.—Boil. 12.2° C.—Local Anæsth.—Uses: Minor & dental surg., & neural., as spray; heat of hand forcing the stream. fr. the tubes. Hold 6-10 inches (15-25 Cm.) away from surface to be sprayed.—Caut. H'ly inflammable!

Ethyl Chloride, Polychlorated.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Wiggers's Anæsthetic Ether; Polychlorated Hydrochloric Ether).—Mixt. of chlorinated ethyl chlorides, chiefly tri-, tetra-, & penta- chloroethane. — Clear, colorl. liq.; ethereal, arom. odor, faintly resembling camphor; sweet arom. taste.—Misc., all prop., A., E.—Local Irritant., Anæsth.—Uses: Chiefly extern., in rheum., chronic sciatica, & o. forms of neural.—Caut. Keep in the dark.

Ethyl Chloro-carbonate Merck c. v.—oz. .75
(Chloro-carbonic Ether; Ethyl Ether of Chloroformic Acid).—Fr. alc., by carbonyl chloride.— $C_2H_5ClO_2 = C_2H_5.CClO_2$.—Colorl., mobile liq.; pung. odor & taste.—Sp. Gr. 1.144 at 15° C.—Sol. A.—Boil. 94° C.

Ethyl Chloro-propionate, Alpha, Merck c. v.—oz. 3.00
(Alpha-chloro-propionic Ether; Ethylic Ether of Alpha-chloro-propionic Acid).—Fr. abs. alc., by alpha-chloro-propionyl chloride.— $C_5H_9ClO_2 = C_2H_5.C_3H_4ClO_2$.—Arom. liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.097 at 0° C.—Boil. 146° C.

Ethyl Cinnamate Merck c. v.—oz. 1.75
(Cinnamic, or Cinnamyl, Ether).—By distil. cinnamic & sulphuric acids w. alcohol.— $C_{11}H_{12}O_2 = C_2H_5.C_9H_7O_2$.—Limpid, oily liq.; pleas. odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.066 at 0° C.—Sol. E.—Boil. 271° C.

Ethyl Citrate Merck c. v.—oz. 1.75
(Normal Ethyl Citrate; Tri-ethyl Ether of Citric Acid; Citric Ether).—Fr. alcohol. solut. citric acid by hydrochl. acid.— $C_{12}H_{20}O_7 = (C_2H_5)_3C_3H_4O_7$.—Thick, oily, liq.; odorl.; bitter.—Sp. Gr. 1.137 at 20° C.—Sol. W., A., E.—Boil. 294° C.

Ethyl Copaivate Merck c. v.—oz. 3.00
(Copaivic Ether).

Ethyl Cyan-acetate Merck c. v.—oz. 1.10
(Cyan-acetic Ether; Ethylic Ether of Cyan-acetic Acid).—Fr. alcob. solut. cyan-acetic acid, by hydrochl. acid.— $C_5H_7NO_2 = C_2H_5.C_3H_2NO_2$.—Heavy, colorl. liq.; alm. odorl.—Sp. Gr. 1.066.—Boil. 207° C.

Ethyl Cyanide Merck c. v.—oz. 2.50
(Propionitrile; Propane-nitrile; Hydrocyanic Ether).—Fr. barium ethyl-sulphate w. potass. cyanide by distil'n.— C_2H_5CN .—Mobile liq.; charact., ether. odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.801 at 0° C.—Sol. W., A.—Boil. 97-98° C.—Caut. Keep well stoppered. Poison!

Ethyl Dichloracetate Merck c. v.—oz. 1.50
(Dichloroacetic Ether).—By chloral hydrate & potassium cyanide in abs. alc.— $C_2H_4Cl_2O_2 = C_2H_5.C_2HCl_2O_2$.—Liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.29 at 22° C.—Boil. 156-157° C.

Ethyl Di-iodo-salicylate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 4.50
(Di-iodo-salicylic Ether; Ethyl Di-iodo-ortho-oxybenzoate).— $C_9H_8O_3I_2 = C_6H_4I_2(OH)COO.C_2H_5$.

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A General Surgical Dressing.—Continued.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1893.

Norwich Pharmacal Co.:

GENTLEMEN—The formula of Unguentine at once caught my eye, and I have used it quite extensively since. In burns, scalds, cuts, excoriations, simple ulcers, and inflammatory skin affections I find it works admirably. Will use it frequently in the future.

Respectfully yours,
SAMUEL ROOME, M.D.,
Lecturer of Surgery, New York Post-Graduate.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1893.

Norwich Pharmacal Co.:

GENTLEMEN—I am highly pleased with Unguentine as an application for cuts, wounds, etc. I have also used it for fissured nipples with very satisfactory results, and so far it has proved a valuable preparation in my hands and I shall use it in the future.

HENRY N. READ, M.D.,
Professor of Diseases of Children, Long Island College Hospital.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1893.

Norwich Pharmacal Co.:

GENTLEMEN—I have used Unguentine in both office and hospital work. In cases of metritis and ulcerations of the os and such cases as I have treated I am delighted with the results. It is so easy of application and cleanly, leaving no stains.

Respectfully yours,
MAY R. OWEN, M.D.,
Gynecologist to the Eastern District Hospital.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Nov. 18, 1893.

Norwich Pharmacal Co.:

GENTLEMEN—We have used Unguentine with uniformly gratifying results. We recommend you to make the profession thoroughly acquainted with the preparation, as it will stand continued use.

Very truly yours,
Drs. HUGHES & BARR,
J. C. Hughes, M.D., Prof. Surgery, and G. W. Barr, M.D., Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeutics,
Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Oct. 28, 1893.

Norwich Pharmacal Co.:

GENTLEMEN—My opinion from a somewhat limited experience is this: that Unguentine is an excellent healing detergent antiseptic combination as applied to ulcerated, eroded, and inflamed surfaces. Having made the treatment of cancers, tumors, etc., a specialty for a number of years, and therefore being able to correctly judge the merits or demerits of healing preparations, I would unhesitatingly pronounce Unguentine a superior article.

Yours truly,
G. A. HARRIS, M.D.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Norwich Pharmacal Co., Norwich, N. Y.:

I wish to say a few words in praise of your surgical dressing, Unguentine.

I had a patient with a bad lacerated wound on the back of the right hand, exposing most of the ligaments. This refused to heal with the usual surgical dressings. After each dressing the wound had a very unhealthy appearance. Having seen your "Unguentine" advertised, I bought a small quantity from my local druggist. After the first application I saw a decided improvement; at once the whole wound became healthy and now, after ten days' use, the wound has healed without any contraction and a very small scar for so large a laceration.

It is without doubt the best surgical dressing yet introduced to the medical profession. You can use the above if you wish.

Yours truly,
Dr. PHILIP HENRIQUES, 58 Aborn St.

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Ethyl Formate Merck.—Absolute...c. b.—lb. 3.09Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Formic Ether).—Fr. alc. w. sod. formate & sulph. acid.— $C_3H_7O_2 = C_2H_5.CHO_2$.—Mobile, colorl. liq.; peach-kernel odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.937 at 0° C.—Sol. E., 9 W., all prop. A.—Boil. 51.4–55° C.—Hypn., Analg.—Uses: Chiefly as flavoring.—Intern., for sleep.—Dose 1–2 fl. dr. (3.7–7.5 Cc.).—Caut. Keep well stoppered in contact w. calc. chloride.

do. Merck.—C. P.c. b.—lb. 6.09Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.*** do. Merck.**—Concentr.c. b.—lb. 2.59Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.**do.**—Diluted.....c. b.—lb. 2.49**Ethyl Formate, Ortho-, Merck.**.....c. v.—oz. 1.00

(Orthoformic Ether; Tri-basic Formic Ether; Methenyl-tri-ethyl ether).—Fr. chloroform, by sodium ethylate.— $C_3H_7O_2 = CH(OC_2H_5)_3$.—Colorl. liq. str'ly arom. odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.8964.—Boil. 145–146° C.

Ethyl Heptylate Merck

(Heptylic Ether).— $C_2H_5.O.C_7H_{15}$.—Mobile liq.; fragrant odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.790.—Boil. 165° C.

Ethyl Iodide Mercksealed tubes—oz. .59

(Hydro-iodic Ether; Mono-iodo-ethane).—Fr. alc. solut. of iodine on alc. solut. phosphorus.— C_2H_5I .—Clear, colorl., neutr., liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.944 at 14° C.—Sol. A., E.—Boil. 70–75° C.—Alter., Antispasmod., Stim., Anæsth.—Uses: Intern., chr. rheum., scrof., second. syph., chron. bronch., asthma, chr. laryngitis, & by inhal. in bronch. troubles; incr. appet., renders pulse fuller & gives vivacity.—Extern., for oint.: 1 part in 5 or 10 of fat.—Dose 5–16 M (0.3–1 Cc.) several t. p. d., in caps. or on sugar.—Inhal., 10–20 drops (0.6–1.2 Cc.).—Caut. Keep corked fr. air, in contact w. sm. amt. mercury.

N.B.—Even in diffused daylight Ethyl Iodide decomposes quite rapidly, the light liberating iodine which colors the ether. When not exposed to light at all, the decomposition is very slow, and with the least practicable exposure, by care in using it, it is not rapid. The decomposition is rendered still slower by the presence in each vial of about 10 drops of a very dilute solution of soda. When deeper than a pale wine color, it should be shaken up with 5 or 10 drops of a very dilute solution of soda.

Ethyl Lactate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00

(Lactic Ether; Ethyl Ether of Lactic Acid).—Fr. calc. lactate w. potass. ethyl-sulphate.— $C_5H_{10}O_3 = C_2H_5.C_3H_5O_2$.—Colorl., orsl'y yellow, limp. liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.031 at 19° C.—Sol. W.—Boil. 154.4° C.—Hypn., Sed.—Dose 8–16 M (0.5–1 Cc.).—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Ethyl Malonate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.25

(Malonic Ether; Di-ethyl Ether of Malonic Acid).—Fr. calc. malonate, abs. alc., & hydrochl. acid w. heat.— $C_7H_{12}O_4 = (C_2H_5)_2C_3H_2O_4$.—Faint, arom.-smell. liq.; bitter taste.—Sp. Gr. 1.061 at 15° C.—Boil. 198° C.

Ethyl Mercaptan Merck.....5 gramme vial 1.50

(Hydro-sulphuric Ether; Thio-alcohol; Mercaptan; Ethyl Sulphhydrate).—React.-prod. ethyl sulphate, hydrogen sulphide, &c.— $C_2H_5S = C_2H_5.SH$.—Colorl., v. inflam. liq.; garlic odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.8391 at 20° C.—Sol., sl. in W.; all prop., A., E.—Boil. 36.2° C.—Caut. Keep fr. light, fire, & air.

Ethyl Mono-chloracetate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .75

(Mono-chloroacetic Ether; Ethyl Ether of Mono-chloroacetic Acid).—By heat. chloroacetic acid, alc., & sulphuric acid.— $C_4H_7ClO_2 = C_2H_5.CH_2ClCO_2$.—Oily liq.; ether. odor; burn. taste.—Sp. Gr. 1.158 at 20° C.—Boil. 145° C.—Caut. Vapors injure the eyes.

Ethyl Nitrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00

(Nitric Ether).—Fr. alc. & urea nitrate w. nitric acid.— $C_2H_5.NO_3$.—Colorl., inflam. liq.; pleas. odor; sweet taste.—Sp. Gr. 1.132 at 0° C.—Misc. A., E.—Boil. 86° C.

Ethyl Nitrite.—Truec. b.—lb. 2.25

(Nitrous Ether).— $C_2H_5.NO_2$.—Yellowish, highly arom., ethereal, inflam., exceed. volat. liquid.—Boil., ab. 170° C.—Uses: In form of Spirit of Nitrous Ether, which see.—Caut. Best kept in sealed tubes, in cold place.

Ethyl Octoate,—see **Ethyl Caprylate.*****Ethyl Oenanthat Merck.**—Finest, limpid...

.....c. v.—oz. 6.00

Fr. etherification of the higher monobasic, fatty acids, usually fr. coconut oil.— $C_8H_{17}O_2 = C_2H_5.C_6H_{13}O_2$, &c.—Clear, colorl. oil.—Sp. Gr. 0.864–0.87.—Sol. A., E., C.—Stim., Arom.

do. Merck.—Rectified, white...c. v.—oz. 5.00**do. Merck.**—Natural, green...c. v.—oz. 4.00

Fr. wine lees.

Ethyl Oxal-acetate Merckc. v.—oz. 2.00

(Oxal-acetic Ether).—Fr. ether. solut. oxalic & acetic ethers, by metallic sod.— $C_8H_{12}O_6 = (C_2H_5)_2C_4H_2O_6$.—Colorl., oily liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.159 at 23° C.—Boil. 132° C at 24 Mm.

Ethyl Oxalate Merck.—Pure.....c. v.—oz. .75

(Diethyl Oxalate; Diethyl Ether of Oxalic Acid; Oxalic Ether).—Boil. together oxalic acid & alc.; then distil.— $C_4H_4O_4 = (C_2H_5)_2C_2O_4$.—Colorl., oily liq.; fbl. odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.079 at 20° C.—Sol. A.—Boil. 186° C.

Ethyl Oxide,—see **Ether.****Ethyl Oxide, Hydrated,**—see **Alcohol, Ethylic.****Ethyl Pelargonate Merck**.....c. v.—oz. .60Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Pelargonic Ether).—Fr. pelargonic acid & alc. w. heat.— $C_{11}H_{22}O_2 = C_2H_5.C_9H_{17}O_2$.—Colorl., oily arom. liq.; quince odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.885 at 17.5° C.—Sol. A., E., C.—Boil. 227–228° C.—Uses: Artif'l quince essence.

Ethyl Phenate,—see **Phenetol.****Ethyl Phenetidyl-crotonate, Beta-**

(Beta-phenetidyl-crotonic Ethyl Ester).—Fr. para-phenetidine w. ethyl aceto-acetate.—Glossy, wh. need.—Sol. A., E.; insol. W.—Melt. 53° C.

Ethyl Propionate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.50

(Propionic Ether).— $C_5H_{10}O_2 = C_2H_5.C_3H_7O_2$.—Colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.911 at 0° C.—Boil. 98.8° C.

Ethyl Propionate, Mono-bromo-, Alpha-

(Alpha-mono-bromo-propionic Ether).—Fr. bromo-propionyl bromide, by abs. alc.— $C_5H_9BrO_2 = C_2H_5.C_3H_4BrO_2$.—Liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.396 at 11° C.—Boil., ab. 162° C.

Ethyl Salicylate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .79Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Salicylic Ether).— $C_9H_{10}O_3 = C_2H_5.C_7H_5O_3$.—Alm. colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.184 at 20° C.—Sol. A.—Boil. 231.5° C.

Ethyl Sebacate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Sebatic Ether).— $C_{14}H_{28}O_4 = (C_2H_5)_2C_{10}H_{18}O_4$.—Sl'y colored, pecul. smell. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.965 at 16° C.—Boil. 307–308° C.

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STRAWS made of MANILLA PAPER. . . .

Thoroughly saturated with hot paraffin wax of highest grade. . . .

Straws entirely free from TASTE or ODOR. . . .

My straws cannot affect anything ever used as a drink.

Every paper straw is SWEET, CLEAN, and PERFECT.

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CHEAPER and BETTER than natural straws. . . .

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I refer to all reputable druggists in the country, who use them at soda fountains in preference to natural straws. . . .

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If you try them once you will use them always. . . .

My daily orders during season average nearly ONE million straws per day. . . .

I do not sell at retail. . . .

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Ethyl Succinate, Di-, Merck.—Absolute.....

.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Succinic Ether; Normal Ethyl Succinate).—Fr. alc. solut. succinic acid, by hydrochl. acid.— $C_8H_{14}O_4 = (C_2H_5)_2C_4H_4O_4$.—Colorl., or light yellowish, oily liq.; darkens by age; odor arom.—Sp. Gr. of 1.073 at 0° C.—Boil. 215–217° C.

Ethyl Succinate, Di-, Mono-bromated

(Monobromated Succinic Ether).— $C_8H_{13}BrO_4 = (C_2H_5)_2C_4H_3BrO_4$.—Boil. 226° C.—Liq.—Local irritant.

Ethyl Sulphate,—see Acid, Ethyl-sulphuric.**Ethyl Sulphide Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.50**

(Diethyl Sulphide).—Fr. potass. ethyl-sulphate, by potass. monosulphide.— $C_4H_{10}S = (C_2H_5)_2S$.—Oily liq.; garlic odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.837 at 20° C.—Sol. A.—Melt. 93° C.

Ethyl Sulphocyanate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00

(Sulphocyanic Ether).—Fr. ethyl chloride, by conc. solut. potass. sulphocyanate.— C_2H_5NS .—Mobile, colorl. oil; pung. odor of mercaptane; anise taste.—Sp. Gr. 1.033.—Misc. A., E.—Insol. W.—Boil. 146° C.

Ethyl Sulphydrate,—see Ethyl Mercaptan.**Ethyl Tartrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00**

(Normal Ethyl Tartrate; Tartaric Ether).—Fr. alc. solut. of tartaric acid, by dry hydrochl. acid.— $C_8H_{14}O_6 = (C_2H_5)_2C_4H_4O_6$.—Thick, oily liq.; odorl.—Sp. Gr. 1.210 at 14° C.—Sol. A.—Boil. 280° C.

Ethyl Thio-carbimide

(Ethyl Mustard Oil).—Fr. cyanic ether & phosphorus pentachloride w. heat.— $C_2H_5NS = C_2H_5N:CS$.—Pung. liq.; inflames the tongue.—Sp. Gr. 1.019 at 0° C.—Boil. 133° C.—Local Irritant.—Uses: Extern., rheum., neural., & o. local pain. affections.

Ethyl, Trichloracetate, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00

(Trichloroacetic Ether).—Fr. alcohol by trichloroacetyl chloride.— $C_2H_5Cl_3O_2 = C_2H_5O_2C_2Cl_3$.—Colorl., oily liq.; pepper-mint odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.369 at 15° C.—Boil. 164° C.

Ethyl Truxillate, Alpha-, Merck.....15 gr. vial .75

$C_2H_5O.C_15H_{11}O_4$.

Ethyl Urethane,—see Urethane.**Ethyl Valerianate Merck.....c. b.—lb. 6.60**

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Iso-valeric Ether; Ethyl Iso-valerianate; Ethyl Ether of Iso-valerianic Acid).—React.-prod. sod. iso-valerianate, alc., & sulphuric acid.— $C_7H_{14}O_2 = C_2H_5O.C_5H_9O_2$.—Colorl. liq.; when dil. pleas., fruity odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.885 at 0° C.—Boil., ab. 124° C.—Antispasmodic, Sedat.—Uses: Nerv. affect., partic. nerv. asthma.—Dose 1–3 drops several t. p. d., in capsules.

Ethyl & Copper Aceto-acetate Merck.c.v.—oz. 1.00

(Copper-aceto-acetic Ether).—Fr. normal copper acetate & alc. solut. aceto-acetic ether.— $CuC_{12}H_{18}O_6 = Cu(C_6H_7O_3)_2$.—Green needl.—Sol. A., B., E., or carbon disulph.—Melt. 182° C.

Ethyl & Methyl Aceto-acetate Merck.c.v.—oz. 5.00

(Methyl-aceto-acetic Ether; Ethyl Ether of Methyl-aceto-acetic Acid; Alpha-acetyl-propionic Ether).—Fr. methyl-aceto-acetic acid, by ethyl iodide w. heat.— $C_7H_{12}O_3 = CO_2C_4H_7.C_2H_5O_2$.—Colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.009 at 6° C.—Boil. 186.8° C.

Ethyl & Succinyl Succinate Merck.c.v.—oz. 2.50

(Succinyl-succinic Ether).—Fr. ethyl succinate, by metal. potass.— $C_{12}H_{18}O_6 = (C_2H_5)_2C_6H_6O_6$.—Tricl., light-green cryst.; intense light-blue fluoresc.—Sol. A., E.—Melt. 127° C.

Ethyl-acetanilide Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.25

(Acet-ethyl-anilide).—Fr. ethyl-aniline & acetyl chloride w. heat.— $C_{11}H_{13}NO = C_6H_5N(C_2H_5)C_2H_3O$.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. A., E.—Melt. 50° C.—Antipyr., Analg.—Dose. Statements wanting.

Ethyl-acetone,—see Methyl-propyl-ketone.**Ethylamine Merck.—Dehydrated.....**

.....5 gramme vials.—each 2.00

(Amido-ethane; Amino-ethane).—Fr. cyanic, or cyanuric, ether, by potass. hydrate.— $C_2H_7N = C_2H_5.NH_2$.—Colorl., inflam. liq.; pung., amm. odor; burn. taste; bites tongue.—Sp. Gr. 0.7013 at 4° C.—Sol. W.—Boil. 19° C.

Ethylamine Chloride Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 3.00

(Ethyl-ammonium Chloride; Mono-ethylamine Hydrochlorate).—Fr. ethyl chloride by boil. alc. amm.— $C_2H_5NCl = C_2H_5.NH_2.HCl$.—Large, deliq. cryst.—Sol. W., A.—Melt. 76–80° C.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Ethylamine Iodide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 4.50

(Ethyl-ammonium Iodide; Mono-ethylamine Hydro-iodate).—Fr. boil. ethyl iodide & abs. alc. by amm.— $C_2H_5NI = C_2H_5.NH_2.HI$.—Transp., v. deliq. cryst.—Sol. W., A.—Caut. Keep dry, fr. light.

Ethylamine Sulphate Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 3.00

(Ethyl-ammonium Sulphate; Mono-ethylamine Sulphate).— $C_4H_{16}N_2SO_4 = (C_2H_5.NH_2)_2H_2SO_4$.—Deliq., gummy mass.—Sol. A.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Ethylamine, Tri,—see Tri-ethylamine.**Ethyl-ammonium, Tetra-, Iodide,—see Tetra-ethyl-ammonium, iodide.****Ethyl-aniline Merck.—C. P.....c. v.—oz. 4.00**

React.-prod. aniline w. ethyl bromide.— $C_8H_{11}N = C_6H_5.NH.C_2H_5$.—Pale yellow, oily liq.; aniline odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.954 at 18° C.—Boil. 204° C.—Caut. Keep fr. air & light.

*** do. Merck.—Pure.....c. b.—lb. 2.59****Ethyl-benzene Merck.....c. v.—oz. 3.00**

(Ethyl-benzol).—Fr. benzene & aluminum chloride, by ethyl chloride.— $C_8H_{10} = C_6H_5.C_2H_5$.—Liq. resembl. toluene.—Sp. Gr. 0.887 at 20° C.—Boil. 136° C.

Ethyl-carbinol,—see Alcohol Propyllic.**Ethylene Bromide Merck (not Ethyl Bro-**

mide).....1 oz. sealed tube—oz. .74

(Dibrom-ethane).— $C_2H_4Br_2 = CH_2Br.CH_2Br$.—Sl'y brownish liq.; chlorof. odor.—Sp. Gr. 2.199 at 15° C.—Misc., all prop. A.—Boil. 129–131.5° C.—Cardiac Poison, Anti-epilep., & Sedat.—Uses: Epilepsy, delir. trem., nerv. headache, & nerv. lusom.—Dose 1–2 M (0.06–0.12 Cc.) 2–3 t. p. d. in emuls. or caps.—Caut. Poisonous!

Ethylene Chlorhydrin Merck.....15 gr. vial .75

(Glycol Chlorhydrin; Mono-chlor-ethyl Alcohol).—Fr. glycol, by heat. w. sulphur monochloride.— $C_2H_5ClO = CH_2Cl.CH_2OH$.—Colorl., sweet liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.223 at 0° C.—Sol., all prop. W.—Boil. 123° C.

***Ethylene Chloride Merck (not Ethyl Chlo-**

ride).—C. P.....g. s. v.—oz. .67

(Dichlor-ethane; Dutch Liquid; Elayl Chloride).— $C_2H_4Cl_2 = CH_2Cl.CH_2Cl$.—Thin, oily liq.; pleas. smell; sweet taste; irrit. vapor.—Sp. Gr. 1.260 at 15° C.—Sol. A., E., C.; sl. W.—Boil. 83.7° C.—Anæsth., Rubef.; Antispasmodic.—Uses: Intern., gen'l. anæsth., inst. of chlorof., espec. operat. on the eye; cramps, diar., &c., as chloroform.—Extern., rheumat.

do. Merck.—Pure.....g. s. v.—oz. .47

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Horlick's Malted Milk.

PURE NOURISHMENT—AN IDEAL FOOD.

Sterilized, Peptonized, Complete, Concentrated, Perfectly Soluble, Delicious, Convenient, Bland and Easily Digested.

All we ask for this food is a fair trial in such cases as infant-feeding, typhoid and other low fevers, pneumonia, phthisis, dyspepsia, gastritis or enteritis, in fact in any case where the vitality is low, and the digestive organs weak, and where the nourishment of the patient becomes of vital importance.

Horlick's Malted Milk is useful in health also as a pleasant and healthful substitute for tea and coffee. It makes a fine lunch for the professional or business man, or for brain-workers of any class, and is an excellent nutritive tonic for any one overworked physically or mentally. A glass of it taken before retiring always relieves insomnia.

Liberal samples sent to physicians prepaid. A line of attractive advertising matter sent to any druggist on application.

HORLICK'S DIASTOID.

A Vegetable Ferment in a Dry Form.

Prepared from carefully selected Barley malted by our own special process. It contains no unaltered Starch, is free from adulterants or preservatives, and possesses a high diastatic value. It excels all liquid preparations of malt, as its dry form and careful manufacture enable it to be kept in all climates without undergoing fermentation. It is easily soluble, and very palatable. It not only assists digestion promptly at the time of using, but indirectly assists the digestive organs to recover their tone and perform their natural functions unaided.

"Starch is the chief nutrient of all vegetable foods" (Martin: "The Human Body"). Starch is digested by Ptyalin-Pancreatin-Diastase.

Diastoid, which is largely diastase, is indicated in all morbid conditions of the system, affecting the production of Ptyalin and Pancreatin.

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Ethylene Chloride, Mono-chlorinated

(Monochlor-ethylene Chloride; Monochlorinated Dutch Li-
quid; Vinyl Trichloride).—Fr. vinyl chloride, by antimony
penta-chloride. — $C_2H_3Cl_3 = CH_2Cl.CHCl_2$. — Colorl. liquid;
pleas. odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.458 at 9° C.—Boil. 114° C.—Uses:
Anæsth.; said superior to chloroform & Dutch liq.

Ethylene Cyanide Merck.....c. v.—oz. 4.00
(Succinonitrile).—Fr. ethylene bromide, by potass. cyanide w.
alc.— $C_2H_4N_2 = C_2H_4(CN)_2$.—Wh., amorph. mass.—Sol. W.,
A.—Melt. 51-54.5° C.—Boil. 158-160° C.

Ethylene-diamine Merck.....15 gr. vial .75
Fr. ethylene chloride, by ammon. & heat.— $C_2H_6N_2 = NH_2-CH_2-CH_2-NH_2$.—Volat., alkal. liq.; ammon. odor.—Sp. Gr.
0.902 at 15° C.—Sol. W.; insol. E., B.—Boil. 117° C.—Solvent
of Albumin & Fibrin.—Uses: Diphth., w. some antiseptic.

Ethylene-ethenyl-diamine,—see **Lysidine**.

Ethylene Glycol, & Ethylene-monacetin, — see
Glycol, &c.

Ethylene Iodide Merck (not Ethyl Iodide).—
Cryst.....g. s. v.—oz. 2.07
(Di-iod-ethane). — $C_2H_4I_2 = CH_2I.CH_2I$. — Colorl. need., or
prisms.—Sp. Gr. 2.07.—Sol. A., E.—Melt. 81-82° C.

Ethylene Tetra-, or Per-, Iodide,—see **Di-iodoform**.

Ethylidene Chloride Merck.—From Ethyl
Chloride.....g. s. v.—oz. .97
(Chlorinated Muriatic Ether; Alpha. di-chlor-ethane; Ethidene
Bichloride).—By chlorinating ethyl chloride in light.— $C_2H_4-Cl_2 = CH_2.CHCl_2$.—Colorl., oily liq.; odor & taste like chloroform.
—Sp. Gr. 1.204 at 0° C.—Boil. 58-60° C.—Inhal. — Uses:
Anæsth., inst. of chloroform, for minor operat.

do. — From Paraldehyde g. s. v.—oz. 1.57

Ethyl-phenacetin.....c. v.—oz. 4.50
React.-prod. ethyl-iodide w. phenacetin-sodium.— $C_{12}H_{17}O_2N = C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)N(C_2H_5)CH_2CO$.—Yellowish, oily liq.—Sol.
E., C.; insol. W.—Boil. 330-335° C.—Hypn.—Dose. Statements
wanting.

Ethyl-phenyl-ketone Merck.....c. v.—oz. 4.00
Fr. benzoyl chloride, by zinc ethyl.— $C_6H_5O = C_6H_5.CO.C_2H_5$.
—Pleas. smell. liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.009 at 0° C.—Boil. 218° C.

Ethyl-propionyl,—see **Di-ethyl-ketone**.

Ethyl-pyridine,—**Lutidine, Beta**.

Eucalyptene Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00
Hydrocarbon fr. eucalyptus.— $C_{10}H_{16}$.—Clear, colorl. liq.—Sol.
A.—Boil. 180-170° C.—Antiseptic.

Eucalyptol Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.50
(Eucalyptene Hydrochlorate; "Terplene Dihydrochlorate").
—Fr. oil of Eucalyptus globulus, Labill.— $C_{10}H_{16}.2HCl$.—Wh.,
mica., hygrosc. scales; arom., camphor odor; pecul. flb. but
persist. taste.—Sol. A., E., C., oils.—Melt., ab. 50° C.—Internal
Antiseptic.—Uses: A substit. for eucalyptus oil & eucalyptol;
pulmon. & gastro-intest. disinfect., no toxic action; bronch.,
typh. fever, choleric form diar., &c. Well-borne by stomach.—
Dose 24 grains (1.6 Gm.) daily in wafers or caps.; children
4-12 grains (0.26-0.78 Gm.) daily as confection, w. milk.

* **Eucalyptol Merck**.—U. S. P. — C. P., crys-
tallizable.....c. v.—oz. .29

Also in 5, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Cineol).—Fr. volatile oil of Eucalyptus globulus, Labill.,
at 170-180° C.— $C_{10}H_{16}O$. — Colorl. liq.; congeals below

0° C; camphor-like odor; pung., spicy, cooling taste.—
Sp. Gr. 0.930 at 15° C.—Sol. A., carbon disulph., glacial
acetic acid; sl. in W.—Boil. 176-177° C.—Antisept., Expector.,
Antispasmodic, Antiper.—Uses: Inhal. for diphth., asthma.
—Intern., colds, bronch., pneum.—Extern., rhinitis, scar.
fever, measles, & chicken pox; also wounds or injuries.
—Dose 5-16 ℥ (0.3-1 Cc.) 4 or 5 t. p. d. in gelat. caps., sweet
emuls., or sugar.—Inj. 8-16 ℥ (0.5-1 Cc.) of mixt. of 2-5 euca-
lyptol & 10 vaselin

Eucalyptol Merck.—Water-white..c. v.—oz. .25
Purified oil of Eucalyptus globulus, Labill.—Thin, n'ly
colorl. liq.; str., camphor. odor; pung., spicy, cool. taste.—
Sol. A.

Eucalyptolene Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00
Hydrocarbon fr. Eucalyptus globulus, Labill.—Thick liq.—
Sol. A.—Boil., above 300° C.

Eucalypto-resorcin,—see **Resorcin-eucalyptol**.

* **Eugenol Merck**.—Pure.....c. v.—oz. .39
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Eugenic Acid; Caryophyllic Acid; Para-oxy-meta-methoxy-
allyl benzol).—Fr. oil of cloves & o. essential oils.— $C_{10}H_{12}O_2 = C_6H_3(OH)(OCH_3).CH_2.CH_2.OH$.—Colorl., oily liq.; spicy
odor; burn. taste.—Sp. Gr. 1.072 at 15° C.—Sol. A., E., C.,
solut. caustic soda.—Boil. 253-254° C.—Antisept., Antituberc.—
Uses: Tuberc., &c.—Extern., oint. w. lanolin in eczema & o.
skin dis., local anæsth. in dentistry, &c.—Dose 8-30 ℥ (0.5-1.8
Cc.).—Max. D. 45 ℥ (3.8 Cc.).

do. Merck.—Technical.....c. v.—oz. .37
Light-brown liq.—Uses: Antisept. in dentistry & as oint. w.
lanolin for skin dis.; also techn.

Eugenol-acetamide

Fr. eugenol-sodium & acetic acid, then heat. w. ammonia.—
 $C_{12}H_{15}O_3N = C_6H_5.C_6H_3(OCH_3)OCH_2.CO.NH_2$.—Shin. cryst.
—Sol. W., A.—Melt. 110° C.—Local Anæsth., Antisept.—Uses:
Chiefly in dentistry.

Euonymin Merck.—Pure.....15 gr. vial .50
Purified resinoid (not "eclectic") fr. bark & root Euonymus
atropurpureus, Jacq. (Burning-bush; Wahoo).—Brown or
yellowish-brown, resin. pwd.; sl'y bitter taste.—Sol. A.—
Cholag., Cathartic.—Uses: Chronic constip. fr. torpid liver,
dropsy, & dis. of liver.—Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ -3 grains (0.03-0.2 Gm.) in
pills w. extr. belladonna.

Euonymin, American, Brown.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
"Eclectic resinoid" fr. Euonymus atropurpureus, Jacq.
(Burning-bush; Wahoo).—Brownish pwd.—Uses: Cholag. &
drast. purg.; similar to podophyllin.—Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ -6 grains
(0.1-0.39 Gm.).

Euonymin, American, Green.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
Resin, with chlorophyll, fr. Euonymus atropurpureus, Jacq.
(Burning-bush; Wahoo).—Greenish pwd.—Sol. W.

Euonymit,—see **Dulcit**.

Eupatorin (Eclectic Resinoid).....c. v.—oz. 1.00
Resin. extr. fr. Eupatorium perfoliatum, L. (Boneset, Thor-
ough wort).—Brown, v. bitter pwd.—Expector., Tonic, Diaph.
—Uses: Colds, bronch., musc. rheum., catarrh, grippe, dyspep.,
gen'l debil., & tape worm.—Dose 1-3 grains (0.065-0.3 Gm.).

Eupatorin (Glucoside)

Fr. Eupatorium perfoliatum, L.— $C_{20}H_{25}O_{10}$.—Sol. W.—Melt.
102-103° C.

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It is prompt and powerful in Acute Indigestion, Gastric Catarrh, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum.

LOCALLY:

It is soothing and healing as used in Catarrhal Conditions, Ulcers, Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Dermatitis, Vaginitis, etc.

Katharmon has an agreeable odor and taste, is free from color, and will not stain the most delicate fabric.

We call especial attention to the formula of **Katharmon** that it may not be confounded with certain *Alcoholic Solutions* of similar appearance, but of doubtful therapeutic value, and we earnestly request physicians to prescribe **Katharmon** in the original bottle containing 16 ounces.

FORMULA:

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|---|------------------------------------|
| • Hydrastis Canadensis. | • Acid Boric, C. P. |
| • Phytolacca Decandra. | • Mentha Arvensis. |
| • Acid Salicylicous, C. P. (from Oil of Wintergreen). | • Thymus Vulgaris. |
| | • Dist. Ext. Hamamelis Virg. Conc. |

KATHARMON

is a thoroughly safe antiseptic for internal and external use. It furnishes a perfect antiseptic dressing for all kinds of wounds. It gives speedy relief when applied to hemorrhoids. It is an invaluable cleansing agent in obstetric practice. It is unsurpassed as a vaginal wash. It is of great value in all catarrhal affections of the mucous membrane of the mouth, throat, nose, etc.

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Antipuralgos

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It is Antipyretic, Analgesic, and Antispasmodic.

It is a reliable substitute for Quinine, Chloral, and Bromides in the treatment of Neuralgia, Dysmemor-rhoea, and allied disorders.

It is superior to all other coal-tar derivatives because it is

ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

Does not depress the heart.

It safely lowers blood pressure.

It calms the whole nervous system.

IT RELIEVES PAIN AND OVERCOMES SPASM.

Prepared in powder form and in five-grain tablets. Sold in one-ounce boxes, at one dollar per ounce, postpaid. Your druggist ought to keep it. We will send you some free.

Owing to the demand, we now manufacture Compound Tablets of $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains each Antipuralgos and Sulph. Quinine. Put up in one-ounce boxes. \$1.00 per ounce.

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Euphorin Merck (not Europhen)... c. v.—oz. 1.25
(Ethyl Carbanilate; Phenyl-ethyl Carbamate; Phenyl Urethane).—Fr. ethyl chloro-carbonate, by aniline.— $C_9H_{11}NO_2=C_2H_5(NH)CO_2.C_2H_5$.—Colorl. needles; sl., arom. odor; clove taste.—*Sol.* A., E.; sl. in W.—*Melt.* 49–50° C.—Anti-rheum., Anod., Antisep., Antipyr.—*Uses:* Intern., rheum., tuberculosis, headache, & sciatica. Increases excretion of urea.—*Extern.*, dusting pwd. in vener. & o. skin dis., ulc.—*Dose* 8–16 grains (0.52–1.04 Gm.) 2–3 t. p. d.—*Caut.* Do not confound this w. Europhen.

Eupion Reichenbach-Merck... 5 gramme vial 1.00
Constit. of wood-tar.—Clear, colorl., agre. smell. liq.—*Boil.*, about 47° C.—Antiseptic.

Europhen (not Euphorin)... oz. 1.80
(Iodo-di-iso-butyl-ortho-cresol; Iso-butyl-ortho-cresol Iodide).—*React.*-prod. iso-butyl-alcohol & ortho-cresol, w. zinc chloride, by heat.—28.1% iodine.— $C_{22}H_{20}O_2I=C_4H_9(CH_3)(O)C_6H_3.C_2H_5O(CH_3)_2C_6H_3$.—Light, dull-yellow, amorph., arom. pwd.—*Sol.* A., E., C., oils; insol. W.—*Melt.* 110° C.—Antisep., Antisyph., Alter.—*Uses:* *Extern.*, in skin dis., varic. veins & ulc., 5–10% oint. or dusting pwd., or pure.—*Intern.*, syphilis.—*Inf.* $\frac{1}{2}$ –1½ grains (0.08–0.11 Gm.) once daily, in oily solution.—*Caut.* Do not confound this w. Euphorin.

Eurybin

Fr. Eurybia moschata, = Olearia moschata, Hook., fr. New Zealand.—Sl'y, yellow, bitter, amorph. pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.

Euxanthin,—see Acid, Euxanthic.

Euxanthone Merck... 15 gr. vial .75
Fr. euxanthic acid by heat or sulphuric acid.— $C_{13}H_8O_4=(C_6H_3(OH)_2CO_2)_2$.—Pale-yellow needl., or scales.—*Sol.* E., alkalies; hot A.—*Melt.* 232° C.

Exalgine... oz. 1.40
(Methyl-phenyl acet-amide; Methyl Acetanilide; Acetmethyl-anilide).—Fr. mono-methyl aniline w. acetyl chloride.— $C_9H_{11}NO=C_6H_5N.CH_3C_2H_3O$.—Wh. cryst.; odorl.; tastel.—*Sol.* W. + A.; hot W., A.—*Melt.* 100° C.—*Boil.* 240° C.—Antineur., Antirheum., Sed.—*Uses:* Intern., rheum., epilepsy, neural., headache, chorea, influ., &c.—*Extern.*, sl. anæsth. on painful ulc., burns, or inj. surf.—*Dose* 2–5 grains (0.13–0.32 Gm.).

Extract, Abies, fluid... c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. bark A. balsamea, Miller (Balsam Fir).—Astring., Antisep., Tonic.—*Uses:* Diar., dysent., hemorrhage.—*Dose* 30–60 m (1.8–3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Absinthium, alcohol... Soft oz. jars.—oz. .20
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Fr. leaves & tops Artemisia A., L. (Absinthium; Worm-wood).—Stoma., Aromatic Tonic, Anthelmintic, Antiper.—*Uses:* Gen'l deb., improve appet., cereb. exhaust., rheumat.—*Dose* 5–20 grains (0.32–1.3 Gm.).

Extract, Absinthium, aqu... Soft oz. jars.—oz. .15
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Extract, Absinthium, fluid... c. b.—lb. .70
Dose 20–60 m (1.2–3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Achillea, alcohol... Soft lb. jars.—lb. 2.50
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.
Fr. herb A. Millefolium, L. (Milfoil; Yarrow).—Tonic Stim., Emmen., Astring.—*Uses:* Debil., amenor., dysmenor. & uter. dia.; domestic remedy in catarrh.—*Dose* 5–20 grains (0.32–1.3 Gm.).

Extract, Achillea, aqu... Soft lb. jars.—lb. 1.00
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Extract, Achillea, fluid... c. b.—lb. .55
Dose 30–60 m (1.8–3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Aconitum Leaves, alcohol... Soft lb. jars.—lb. 3.20
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. A. Napellus, L. (Aconite; Monkshood).—*Sol.* A.—Antipyr., Antineural.—*Uses:* Intern., febr. condit.—*Extern.*, in solut.: neural., rheum.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{6}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.01–0.032 Gm.).—*Max. D.* 1½ grains (0.01 Gm.), single; 6 grains (0.39 Gm.), p. day.—*Antid.*, emetics & stomach siphon.; stimulate w. liquors, aromatic ammonia, strychnine, or digitalis.—*Caut.* Poison!

Extract, Aconitum Leaves, fluid... c. b.—lb. .80
Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ –3 m (0.032–0.2 Cc.) several t. p. d.—*Max. D.* 3 m (0.2 Cc.) single; 16 m (1 Cc.) p. day.

Extract, Aconitum Root, alcohol... U. S. P.—Soft lb. jars.—lb. 3.20
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 grains (0.015–0.13 Gm.).—*Max. D.* 2 grains (0.13 Gm.), single; 20 grains (1.3 Gm.), p. day.

Extract, Aconitum Root, fluid... U. S. P. c. b.—lb. .90
Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ –1 m (0.03–0.06 Cc.) several t. p. d.—*Max. D.* 2 m (0.13 Cc.) single; 9 m (0.6 Cc.) p. day.

Extract, Acorus,—see Extract, Calamus.

Extract, Actaea Racemosa,—see Extract, Cimicifuga.

Extract, Adhatoda, fluid... c. b.—lb. 2.25
Fr. lvs. A. Vascia, Nees (Malabar Nut).—Expector., Antispasm., Antisep., Antiper., Anthelm.—*Uses:* Coughs, colds, asthma, phth. cholera, diphth.—*Dose* 15–60 m (0.9–3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Adonis, aqu... Soft oz. jars.—oz. .40
Also 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Fr. A. vernalis, L. (False Hellebore; Bird's Eye).—Heart Stim., & Diur.—*Uses:* Inst. of digitalis; said much safer.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{10}$ –1 grain (0.0065–0.065 Gm.).—*Max. D.* 15 grains (0.97 Gm.) p. day.—*Antid.*, stomach siphon, emetics, tannic acid, brandy, opium, &c.—*Caut.* Poison!

Extract, Adonis Root, fluid... N. F. c. b.—lb. 2.25
Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ –5 m (0.03–0.3 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Extract, Adrue,—see Extract, Cyperus.

Extract, Aegle, alcohol... Soft lb. jars.—lb. 3.00
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. fruit A. Marmelos, Correa (Bengal Quince, Bael).—Astringent.—*Uses:* Diar., dysent., &c.; acts without constip.—*Dose* 30–60 grains (1.95–3.9 Gm.).

Extract, Aegle, fluid... c. b.—lb. 1.70
Dose 60–120 m (3.7–7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Aesculus Glabra, fluid... c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. bark A. glabra, Willd. (Buckeye).—Tonic, Astring., Antiper.—*Uses:* Diar. & malar. affect.—*Dose* 10–20 m (0.6–1.2 Cc.).

Extract, Aesculus Hippocastanum Bark, fluid... c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. bark A. Hippocastanum, L. (Horse-chestnut).—Tonic, Astring., Antiper.—*Uses:* Interm. & remit. fevers, diar., &c.—*Dose* 20–60 m (0.12–3.7 Cc.).

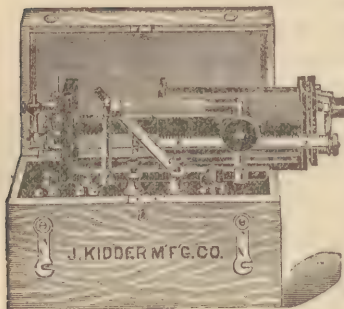
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Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., Feb. 8th, 1895.

"Your new apparatus (Faradic) is a great improvement, which was needed by specialists in electricity. The cheap Faradic batteries used formerly have done more harm than good." R. NEWMAN, M.D.
New York, Feb. 5th, 1895.

"It will supply a long-felt want in gynecological work. When the soothing and anæsthetic influence of the long 36 coil is better understood and the effects of slow and rapid interruptions comprehended more fully, Faradism will rise in professional esteem." O. L. WILLIAMS, M.D.
Oak Cliff, Tex., Jan. 22d, 1895.

"So far as practical therapeutic results are concerned, no language can adequately express the remarkable superiority of long

"The High Tension Coil is absolutely essential if one would obtain the best results that electricity is capable of giving." A. D. ROCKWELL, M.D.
New York, Feb. 4th, 1895.

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New York, April 21st, 1894.

"A satisfactory coil can only be the product of scientific workmanship based upon an accurate knowledge of medical requirements. A crudely made coil is worse than valueless, it is harmful to the cause of electro-therapeutics." S. H. MONELL, M.D.
New York, Feb. 4th, 1895.

"The completed apparatus which I am now using is an exhibition of rare mechanical skill and workmanship combined with a thorough knowledge of Electro Physics, and in the hands of a physician who can make intelligent use of its possibilities is capable of results not even dreamed of a few years ago." O. S. PHELPS, M.D.
New York, Feb. 4th, 1895.

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New York, Feb. 9th, 1895.

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New York, Feb. 5th, 1895.

fine crill, or High Tension Faradism, in the treatment of certain chronic and acute diseases." S. L. JOHNSON, M.D.
Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 7th, 1895.

"The beneficial results obtained from the use of currents derived from long lengths of wire as compared with cheap apparatus, would state that my success in treating has increased very perceptibly since using the long-coil apparatus. Students in medical schools should be taught the difference between scientific apparatus, and the cheap trash the country is flooded with." W. E. DAVIS, M.D.
Springfield, Mass., Feb. 4th, 1895.

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New-York, Feb. 5th, 1895.

"I have found your improved Faradic battery very satisfactory in the therapeutic results obtained, which I am sure would not be possible with poor apparatus." A. N. MCGEE, M.D.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 7th, 1895.

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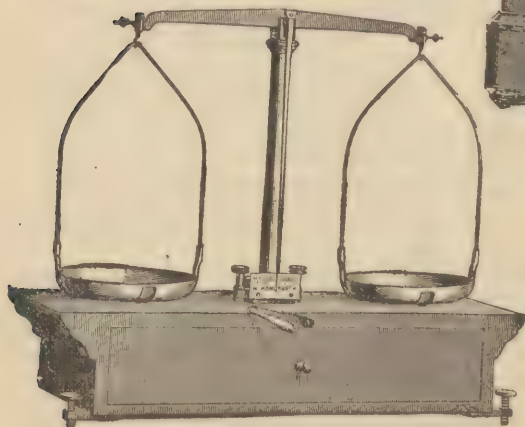
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Extract, Aesculus Hippocastanum Seeds, fluid

..... c. b.—lb. 1.10
Dose 10-80 ℥ (0.6-2 Cc.).

Extract, Agaric, Purgin,—see **Extract Polyporus.**

Extract, Agrimonia, fluid..... c. b.—lb. .80

Fr. A. Eupatoria, L. (Agrimony).—Astring., Stim., Antipyr.
—Uses: Sore throat, fever, diar., hemorrhages.—Dose 20-60 ℥ (1.2-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Agropyrum,—see **Extract, Triticum.**

Extract, Ailanthus, fluid..... c. b.—lb. 1.40

Fr. bark A. glandulosa, Desf. (Tree of Heaven; Chinese Sumach).—Purg., Vermifuge.—Uses: Dysentery.—Dose 10-30 ℥ (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Adjowan Seed,—see **Extract, Carum Opticum.**

Extract, Alder, Black,—see **Ext., Ilex Verticillata.**

Extract, Alder, Tag,—see **Ext., Alnus Serrulata.**

Extract, Aletris, alcohol—Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .34

Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Fr. root A. farinosa, L. (Star Grass; Unicorn Root; Blazing Star).—Emmen., Alter., Tonic.—Uses: Amenor., dysmenor., menor., leucor., colic, rheum., flatul., dyspep. — Dose ¼-3 grains (0.032-0.194 Gm.).

Extract, Aletris, fluid—N. F. c. b.—lb. 1.35

Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Allium, fluid..... c. b.—lb. .90

Fr. bulb A. sativum, L. (Garlic).—Expector., Sed., Antispasm.
—Uses: Bronch., pneum., nerv. restles., & infant convuls.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Allspice, Florida,—see **Extract, Calycanthus.**

Extract, Alnus Serrulata, fluid

Fr. bark A. serrulata, Willd. (Smooth, American, or Tag, Alder).—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Aloes, Barbadoes, aqu.—Dry.....c. b.—lb. 1.00

Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. inspiss. juice of lvs., Aloe vera, L.—Dose 1-6 grains (0.065-0.4 Gm.).

Extract, Aloes, Cape, aqu.—Scales.....c. b.—lb. 1.00

Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. inspiss. juice of lvs., Aloe spicata, Thumb.—Dose 1-6 grains (0.065 0.4 Gm.).

Extract, Aloes, Socotrine, aqu.—U.S.P.—Dry

..... c. v.—oz. .20

Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Fr. inspiss. juice of lvs., Aloe Perryi, Baker.—Glisten., brownish-black masses.—Sol. W.—Cath., Tonic, Hepatic Stim., Emmen.—Uses: Hemorrhoids, constip., amenor., jaund., & chlorosis.—Dose 1-6 grains (0.065-0.4 Gm.).

Extract, Aloes, Socotrine, fluid..... c. b.—lb. 1.25

Dose 10-80 ℥ (0.6-2 Cc.).

Extract, Alstonia, fluid..... c. b.—lb. 2.25

Fr. bark A. constricta, F. Muell. (Bitter, or Australian Fever, Bark).—Tonic, Antiper., Antipyr.—Uses: Malarial fever.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Althaea, fluid..... c. b.—lb. .75

Fr. root A. officinalis, L. (Marshmallow).—Demulc.—Uses: Coughs, colds & bronch. affect.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Ampelopsis, fluid..... c. b.—lb. .90

Fr. bark & twigs A. quinquefolia, Mich.—(Virginia Creeper; American Ivy).—Alter., Tonic, Diur.—Uses: Syph., dropsy, bronch., &c.—Dose: Alter., 5-10 ℥ (0.3-0.6 Cc.); diur., 10-20 ℥ (0.6-1.2 Cc.).

Extract, Anacyclus,—see **Extract, Pyrethrum.**

Extract, Anamirta, fluid..... c. b.—lb. .90

Fr. berries A. paniculata, Colebr. (Fish-berries; Cocculus Indicus).—Parasiticide.—Uses: Extern., 2-5% oint. or lotion for pediculi & other parasitic skin dis.—Antid., stomach siphon, emetics, ammonia, brandy, &c.—Caut. Poison!

Extract, Anchusa, alcohol—Soft.....oz. .40

Fr. root A. tinctoria, L. (Alkanet).—Sol. A., E., B., oils.—Uses: Coloring oils.

Extract, Anchusa, ether—Soft.....oz. .60**Extract, Anemone Hepatica, fluid**..... c. b.—lb. 1.10

Fr. lvs. A. Hepatica, L. (Hepatica; Liverwort).—Astring., Tonic.—Uses: Supposed of benefit in hepatic affect.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Anemone Pulsatilla,—see **Extract, Pulsatilla.**

Extract, Angelica Root, fluid—N. F. c. b.—lb. .90

Fr. root A. Archangelica, L. (Garden Angelica).—Arom., Tonic, Carmin., Stim.—Uses: Dyspep., bronch.; flatul.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Angelica Seed, fluid..... c. b.—lb. 1.10

Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Angostura,—see **Extract, Cusparia.**

Extract, Anisum, fluid..... c. b.—lb. 1.10

Fr. fruit Pimpinella Anisum, L. (Anise Seed).—Arom., Carmin., Galactagogue, Sed.—Uses: Colic; increas. milk secretion; quiet babies.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Anthemis, aqu.—Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .35

Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Fr. flowers cultiv. A. nobilis, L. (Roman Chamomile).—Tonic, Diaph.—Uses: Colds, fevers, worms.—Dose 3-15 grains (0.2-0.97 Gm.).

Extract, Anthemis, fluid..... c. b.—lb. .90

Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Apium, alcohol—Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .25

Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Fr. fruit A. graveolens, L. (Celery).—Diur., Antispasm., Antiper.—Uses: Dropsy, interm. fever, & Bright's dis.—Dose 10-20 grains (0.65-1.3 Gm.).

Extract, Apium, fluid—N. F. c. b.—lb. 1.35

Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Aplopappus, fluid..... c. b.—lb. 1.50

Fr. lvs. & stems A. Baylahuen, Remy (Baylahuen; Hysterionica).—Astring., Tonic, Anticatatrrhal.—Uses: Phth., diar., chronic hemorrhages of bowels, chronic dysent., flatulent dyspep., & catarrh.—Dose 3-16 ℥ (0.5-1 Cc.).

Extract, Apocynum Androsaemifolium, fluid..... c. b.—lb. .90

Fr. root A. androsaemifolium, L. (Dog-bane, Bitter Root).—Diaph., Diur., Cath.—Uses: Chronic constip. & dropsical condit.—Dose 5-80 ℥ (0.3-1.8 Cc.).

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the **MERCK** Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: **MERCK**!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS.** The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

FERROPYRINE.

(See page 124.)

Hematinic, Styptic, and Analgesic. Non-caustic.
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GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Ferropyrine is a compound of antipyrine and ferric chloride, introduced by Dr. W. Cubasch, of Stansstad. It consists of three molecules of antipyrine and one molecule of ferric chloride, and thus contains 64 per cent. of antipyrine, 12 per cent. of metallic iron, and 24 per cent. of chlorine. It occurs as a dark-red, crystalline, non-hygroscopic permanent powder, soluble in five parts of water at 15 degrees C, but requiring nine parts of boiling water for solution. Heating, therefore, precipitates it from its cold solution, in the form of ruby-red leaflets, melting between 220 and 225° C. It is soluble also in alcohol, wood spirit, or benzol; but almost insoluble in ether. Aqueous solutions of Ferropyrine are of a dark blood-red color, have a faintly astringent taste, but, even when concentrated, have no caustic action; they are miscible, without decomposition, with hydrochloric acid, pepsin, potassium bromide, and tinctures free from tannin; caustic alkalies and alkaline carbonates, potassium iodide, some of the alkaloids, and tannin precipitate the iron.

As regards testing Ferropyrine, its peculiarity of solubility is recommended as an identity test. One gramme dissolved by agitation in 8 Cc. of cold water separates out, on boiling the solution, in the form of leaflets, which melt between 220 and 225° C. As regards purity tests, the solution of 1 Gm. of Ferropyrine in 100 Cc. of water must be perfectly clear, without deposit of ferric oxide; and on the addition of a few cubic centimeters of ammonia water, ferric oxide precipitates. The filtrate, after being boiled down to 5 Cc., admixed with 30 Cc. of 30% soda-solution, three times extracted with 10 Cc. of warm benzol, and evaporated to dryness should yield 0.6 Gm. of antipyrine (melting-point, 113° C), corresponding to 64%. Dr. Cubasch has employed Ferropyrine in anemia, chlorosis, migraine, divers neuralgias, and in other affections where a combination of iron and antipyrine appeared to be indicated. Topically Ferropyrine has proved serviceable as a styptic and astringent in gonorrhea (1 to 1½% solutions), nose-bleed (pure or in 20% solution), and dental hemorrhage (pure), etc.

THERAPEUTICAL USES—FERROPYRINE INTERNALLY.

According to Dr. Cubasch, the internal employment of Ferropyrine is most satisfactory in chlorotic and anemic conditions, and is especially indicated in such cases as are accompanied by pain. During the author's experience with Ferropyrine, extending over more than four years, this remedy completely fulfilled all expectations.

Continued on page 101a.

H-88-88

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Extract, Apocynum Cannabinum, alcohol.—Soft
oz. jars.—oz. .25

Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Fr. root A. Cannabinum, L. (Canadian, or Black Indian, Hemp).—Diur., Diaph., Expector.—Uses: Dropsy.—Dose 1-4 grains (0.065-0.26 Gm.).

Extract, Apocynum Cannabinum, fluid.—U. S. P.
c. b.—lb. .90
Dose 5-20 ℥ (0.3-1.2 Cc.).

Extract, Apple, ferrated, Merck.—N. F.
lb. jars.—lb. .77
Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. ripe sour apples w. iron. (Crude Iron Malate).—Hæmat.—Uses: Chlorosis & all affect. needing iron.—Dose 3-15 grains (0.2-0.97 Gm.).

Extract, Aralia Hispida, fluid c. b.—lb. .75
Fr. root A. hispida, Ventenat (Dwarf Elder).—Diuretic.—Uses: Dropsy.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Aralia Racemosa, fluid.—N. F.
c. b.—lb. .70
Fr. root A. racemosa, L. (American Spikenard; Wild Sarsaparilla; Wild Licorice).—Alter., Diaph., Stim.—Uses: Syph., skin dis., rheumat.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Arbor Vitæ,—see Extract, Thuja.

Extract, Arctium,—see Extract, Lappa.

Extract, Arctostaphylos Glauca, fluid .c. b.—lb. 1.80
Fr. lvs. A. glauca, Lindley (Great-berried Manzanita).—Astring., Tonic.—Uses: Gleet, vesical catarrh, incont. urine, &c.—Dose 20-60 ℥ (1.2-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi,—see Extract, Uva Ursi.

Extract, Areca, fluid c. b.—lb. 1.70
Fr. nut A. Catechu, L. (Betel Nut).—Astring., Vermifuge.—Dose 45-120 ℥ (2.6-7.5 Cc.).

Extract, Aristolochia,—see Extract, Serpentaria.

Extract, Arnica Flowers, alcohol.—Soft
lb. jars.—lb. 2.70
Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. fl. A. montana, L. (Leopard's Bane).—Tonic, Alter., Antisept., Antipyr.—Uses: Chronic rheum., mening., chronic catarrh of aged, dysent., malaria, amenor., diar., dropsy, hemorrhages from concussion, nephritis, &c.—Dose 8-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Arnica Flowers, aqu.—Soft
lb. jars.—lb. 1.50
Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

Extract, Arnica Flowers, fluid.—N. F. .c. b.—lb. .90
Dose 5-30 ℥ (0.3-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Arnica Root, alcohol.—U. S. P.—Soft
lb. jars.—lb. 2.70
Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.
Dose 2-5 grains (0.13-0.3 Gm.).

Extract, Arnica Root, fluid.—U. S. P. .c. b.—lb. .90
Dose 5-15 ℥ (0.3-0.9 Cc.).

Extract, Aromatic, fluid.—U. S. P. .c. b.—lb. 1.85
Fr. pwd'd cinnamon, ginger, cardamom, & nutmeg; alc. extr.—Arom., Tonic.—Uses: Flavor for medicines.—Dose 10-20 ℥ (0.6-1.2 Cc.) & more.

Extract, Artemisia Abrotanum, fluid .c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. tops A. Abrotanum, L. (Southernwood).—Tonic, Aper., Anthelm.—Uses: Impaired appet., febr. condit., & worms.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Artemisia Absinthium,—see Extract, Absinthium.

Extract, Artemisia Frigida, fluid c. b.—lb. 1.85
Fr. A. frigida, Willd. (Sierra Salvia; Sage Bush; Mountain Sage).—Diur., Nerve Stim.—Uses: Periodic fevers, rheum., scar. fever, dipth. &c.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Artemisia Pauciflora,—see Extract, Santonica.

Extract, Artemisia Vulgaris, alcohol.—Soft
oz. jars.—oz. .25
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Fr. root A. vulgaris, L. (Mugwort).—Vermifuge, Tonic, Antiper.—Uses: Eclampsia, epilepsy, gastric debil., febr. condit., & tapeworm.—Dose 2-10 grains (0.13-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Artemisia Vulgaris, fluid c. b.—lb. .70
Dose 30-60 ℥ (2-4 Cc.).

Extract, Asafoetida, fluid c. b.—lb. .70
Fr. gum resin of root A. foetida, Regel.—Antispasm., Expector., Lax., Nerv.—Uses: Hyst., convuls., hypochond., coughs, catarrh, flatul., whoop. cough, croup, measles, &c.—Dose 5-20 ℥ (0.3-1.2 Cc.).

Extract, Asarum, fluid c. b.—lb. .75
Fr. root A. canadense, L. (Wild Ginger; Canada Snake-root).—Arom., Stim., Diaph.—Uses: Colic & sweeten breath.—Dose, 15-60 ℥ (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Asclepias Curassavica, fluid .c. b.—lb. 1.85
Fr. A. curassavica, L. (Blood Flower).—Astring., Styp., & Vermif.—Uses: Worms & vaginal leucor.—Dose 60-120 ℥ (3.7-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Asclepias Incarnata, fluid .c. b.—lb. .75
Fr. root A. incarnata, L. (White Indian Hemp).—Expector., Diur., Alter.—Uses: Bronch., pneum., rheum., &c.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Asclepias Syriaca, fluid c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. root A. syriaca, L. (Milk, or Silk, Weed).—Alter., Anod.—Uses: Scrofula & asthma.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Asclepias Tuberosa, fluid.—U. S. P.
c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. root A. tuberosa, L. (Butterfly Weed; Pleurisy Root).—Diaph., Expector., Anodyne.—Uses: Catarrh, pneum., pleur., consumpt., dyspep., colic, flatul., &c.—Dose 20-60 ℥ (1.2-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Ash,—see Extract, Fraxinus.

Extract, Asparagus, fluid c. b.—lb. 1.10
Fr. root A. officinalis, L.—Supposed Aper., Alter., & Diur.—Uses: Domestic pract. & eclectic. Medic. value problematic.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Aspidium, ethereal,—see Oleoresin, Aspidium.

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FERROPYRINE.—Continued from page 100a

He prescribed Ferropyrine in 0.3 to 0.6% aqueous solutions giving the remedy in doses of 3 to 4 grn. three or four times daily. In acute anemia as well as in chronic diarrhea, double or even treble the dose was given. The remedy was tolerated by the stomach without giving rise to the slightest disturbance; and often after five or six days' treatment headaches, continuous till then, were permanently relieved. The appetite was favorably affected, and bodily energy visibly increased, in the relatively short time of three or four weeks.

The ordinary prescription in simple chlorosis is:

Ferropyrine,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 grn.
Syrup Orange,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 fl. dr.
Distilled Water,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	To make 6 fl. oz.

Tablespoonful three times daily.

For patients who complain of dyspeptic troubles, the addition of soluble pepsin has proved very serviceable:

Ferropyrine,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 grn.
Dil. Hydrochloric Acid,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 min.
Pepsin (Ph. G.),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 dr.
Distilled Water,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	To make 6 fl. oz.

Tablespoonful after meals.

In individual cases of palpitation of the heart (vagus neuroses) satisfactory results have been obtained by prescribing Ferropyrine with ethereal tincture of valerian:

Ferropyrine,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 grn.
Ether. Tinct. Valerian,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 fl. dr.
Distilled Water,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	To make 6 fl. oz.

Tablespoonful two or three times a day.

In case of chronic intestinal catarrh the dose may be increased to 1½ to 3 grn. two or three times a day. Tincture of opium (with which Ferropyrine forms a dark solution) or tincture of calumba may be added according to circumstances, as follows:

Ferropyrine,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 to 15 grn.
Tincture Opium,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2½ fl. dr.
Distilled Water,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	To make 6 fl. oz.

Tablespoonful every three hours.

OR:

Ferropyrine,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 to 15 grn.
Tincture Calumba,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2½ fl. dr.
Distilled Water,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	To make 6 fl. oz.

Tablespoonful every three hours.

What especially marks the exhibition of Ferropyrine is the rapid alleviation of painful symptoms, even after administration of comparatively small quantities (two or three tablespoonfuls of a 0.3 to 0.5% solution daily); persistent nervous affections, as headache, psychical excitation, and gastralgia, so far as they are symptoms of chlorosis or anemia,

Continued on page 102a.

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Extract, Aspidium, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. rhizome Dryopteris Filix-mas, Schott, & D. marginalis, A. Gray (Filix-mas; Male Fern; Aspidium).—Anthelminthic.
—Uses: Tapeworm.—Dose 30-90 M (1.8-5.5 Cc.).

Extract, Aspidosperma, alcohol—Dry...c. v.—oz. .50
Fr. bark A. Quebracho-blanco, Schlecht. (Quebracho).—Antiper., Antispas., Astring. —Uses: Intern., cardiac & asthm. dyspnoea, emphysema, malaria, & dysent.—Extern., endomet. & ulcerat. cervix.—Dose 2-5 grains (0.065-0.2 Gm.).

Extract, Aspidosperma, aqu.—Dry...c. v.—oz. .45

Extract, Aspidosperma, fluid—U. S. P.—c. b.—lb. 1.90
Dose 15-60 M (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Atropa,—see **Extract, Belladonna**.

Extract, Aurantium Amarum, alcohol—Soft...
.....lb. jars.—lb. 2.00
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Bitter Orange Peel).—Fr. rind of fruit C. vulgaris, Risso.—Tonic, Stoma., Carmin.—Uses: Mostly to improve taste of o. medic.—Dose 2-10 grains (0.13-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Aurantium Amarum, fluid (Fluid Extract of Bitter Orange Peel, U. S. P.)
.....c. b.—lb. .75
Dose 15-60 M (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Bael,—see **Extract, Aegle**.

Extract, Balm,—see **Extract, Melissa**.

Extract, Balmony,—see **Extract, Chelone**.

Extract, Balsam Fir,—see **Extract, Abies**.

Extract, Baptisia, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .70
Fr. root B. tinctoria, R. Br. (Wild Indigo).—Antisep., Astring.; Cath.—Uses: Intern., typh. & scarlet fever, diphth.—Extern., diphth. & scarlat. sore throat, indol. ulc., gangren. sores, &c.—Dose 10-60 M (0.6-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Barberrry,—see **Extract, Berberis**.

Extract, Barosma, alcohol—Soft...oz. jars.—oz. .30
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Fr. lvs. B. betulina, Bartling & Wendland, or B. crenulata, Hooker (Buchu).—Sol. A.—Diur., Diaph.—Uses: Dis. of kidneys, blad., urethra, or prost.—Dose 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Barosma, fluid—U. S. P.—c. b.—lb. 1.10
(Fluid Extract Buchu).—Dose 15-60 M (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Barosma Compound, fluid—N. F....
.....c. b.—lb. 1.10
(Compound Fluid Extract Buchu).—Uses, &c.: As fluid extract.—Dose, ab. 20-60 M (1.2-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Bayberry,—see **Extract, Myrica Cerifera**.

Extract, Baylahuen,—see **Extract, Aplopappus**.

Extract, Bearberry,—see **Extract, Uva Ursi**.

Extract, Beech Drop,—see **Extract, Epifagus**.

Extract, Belladonna Leaves, alcohol—U. S. P.
—Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .32
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Fr. lvs. Atropa Belladonna, L. (Deadly Nightshade).—Sol. A. or dil. A.—Anod., Antispas., Diur., Vaso-motor Stim. —Uses: Intern., pain, asthma, & nervous cough, incont. urine,

& night sw.; antidote to morphine or opium; dilates pupil.
—Extern., rigid os uteri, & oint. in neural., rheum., &c.—Dose $\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.01-0.032 Gm.).—Max. D. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.).—Antid., emetics, stomach siphon, tannin, animal charc., opium, pilocarpine hypoderm., artific. respir.

Extract, Belladonna Leaves, aqu.—Dry...c. v.—oz. .35
Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 grain (0.015-0.065 Gm.).

Extract, Belladonna Leaves, fluid...c. b.—lb. .95
Dose 2-6 M (0.13-0.4 Cc.).

Extract, Belladonna Root, alcohol—Soft
.....oz. jars.—oz. .25
Dose $\frac{1}{12}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.005-0.015 Gm.).

do. — Dry.....c. v.—oz. .38

Extract, Belladonna Root, fluid—U. S. P....
.....c. b.—lb. 1.10
Dose 1-2 M (0.06-0.13 Cc.).—Max. D. 3 M (0.2 Cc.), single; 10 M (0.6 Cc.), p. day.

Extract, Benzoin, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.50
Fr. balsam resin Styra Benzoin, Dryander (Benzoin).—Stim., Antisep., Expector.

Extract, Benzoin, Compound, fluid...c. b.—lb. 1.50
Fr. benzoin, aloes, tolu, & storax.

Extract, Berberis Aquifolium, alcohol—Soft
.....oz. jars.—oz. .30

Fr. root B. Aquifolium Pursh. (Holly-leaved Barberry; Oregon Grape Root).—Alter., Antiper., Tonic, Diur. —Uses: In scrofula, skin dis., syph., liver dis., malaria, typh. fever, & chronic uter. affect.—Dose 2-6 grains (0.13-0.4 Gm.).

Extract, Berberis Aquifolium, fluid...c. b.—lb. 2.25
Dose 10-30 M (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Berberis Vulgaris, fluid—N. F.—c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. root bark B. vulgaris, L. (Barberry).—Tonic, Cath.—Uses: Debility & jaund.—Dose 30-60 M (1.9-3.8 Cc.).

Extract, Beth Root,—see **Extract, Trillium**.

Extract, Bidens, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. root B. bipinnata, L. (Spanish Needles).—Emmen., Expector.—Uses: Amenor., dysmenor., bronch., & laryng.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Bitter Orange Peel,—see **Extract, Aurantium**.

Extract, Bitter Root,—see **Extract, Apocynum Androsaemifolium**.

Extract, Bittersweet,—see **Extract, Solanum Dulcamara**.

Extract, Bittersweet, False,—see **Extract, Celastus**.

Extract, Blackberry,—see **Extract, Rubus Villosus**.

Extract, Bladder Wrack,—see **Extract, Fucus Vesiculosus**.

Extract, Blood Root,—see **Extract, Sanguinaria**.

Extract, Boldo,—see **Extract, Peumus**.

Extract, Boneset,—see **Extract, Eupatorium Perfoliatum**.

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3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS**. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

generally disappear during the first week; appetite also improves, menses become regular by continued administration; there is a corresponding decrease of edema if a consequence of the hydremic state of the blood, and the general condition is quickly improved. (Dr. Cubasch's observations were made in about eighty cases, mostly chlorotic and anemic girls and women; a small proportion were cases of chronic diarrhea arising from enteritis or from tuberculous processes in the intestines.)

The explanation of the rapid action of Ferropyrine on subjective symptoms is to be found, on the one hand in its ready solubility and absorption in the stomach, on the other in the rapid dissociation of the compound. Admittedly the activity of a remedy always depends upon the rapidity of its dissociation in the organism. Thus Ferropyrine, which is dissociated even by extreme dilution with water so that very dilute solutions no longer show the ferric, but the ferrous, reactions, is undoubtedly converted into the physiological and easily absorbed alkaline iron albuminate compound without difficulty. This fact alone would explain why the remedy not only does not disturb the digestive organs, but even corrects any slight digestive disturbances.

The antidiarrheic action of Ferropyrine in cases of intestinal catarrh is readily explained by its astringent properties, although in such cases it must be, as already mentioned, administered in larger doses ($1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grn. per day).

Dr. H. DEGLE (*Wien. med. Pressc.*, 1895, p. 1426) confirms Dr. Cubasch's report regarding the value of Ferropyrine in the treatment of anemia, chlorosis, and neuralgias accompanied by chlorosis. Anemia and chlorotic conditions, the author asserts, are as quickly overcome by Ferropyrine as by any other readily absorbed iron preparation, while smaller doses of the former are more necessary than of the latter to obtain equal benefit.

The cases in which Ferropyrine has been found to act especially promptly were cases of neuralgia dependent on anemic conditions.

Headaches and neuralgias of various types, but especially the frequent and troublesome intercostal neuralgias, disappeared entirely, or at least were greatly mitigated within a few days by Ferropyrine, and, by a continued use of the latter, were permanently cured. This, he considers, is a very happy action of the remedy, as the patient is usually willing to patiently wait for return to complete health, if only the painful symptoms are abated.

Dr. Degle never observed any disturbance of the digestive functions to follow the use of Ferropyrine; on the contrary, he found that a mixture containing Ferropyrine, hydrochloric acid, and pepsin, as a rule, quickly removed the dyspepsia and anorexia which so often accompany the above named anemic and neuralgic conditions.

Continued on page 103a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Extract, Borago, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .75
Fr. leaves *B. officinalis*, L. (Borage).—Demulc., Refrig., Diaph.
—Uses: Catar. affect., rheum., & skin dis.—Dose 30-60
℥ (1.8-3.7 Gm.).

Extract, Brunfelsia, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 2.65
Fr. stem & root *B. Hopeana*, Benth. (*Franciscea uniflora*,
Pohl; *Manaca*).—Cath., Diur., Alter., Anti-rheum.—Uses:
Rheum., gout, & syph.; somet. asthma & pneum.—Dose
5-20 ℥ (0.3-1.2 Gm.).

Extract, Bryonia, alcohol—Soft...oz. jars.—oz. .25
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Fr. root *B. alba* & *B. dioica*, L.—Sol. A.—Purg., Emetic.—
Uses: Dropsy; hydragogue cath.—Dose 2-6 grains (0.13-0.4
Gm.).

Extract, Bryonia, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.10
Dose 20-60 ℥ (1.2-3.7 Gm.).

Extract, Buchu,—see **Extract, Barosma**.

Extract, Buckthorn,—see **Extract, Rhamnus Fran-**
gula.

Extract, Bugle Weed,—see **Extract, Lycopus**.

Extract, Burdock,—see **Extract, Lappa**.

Extract, Butternut,—see **Extract, Juglans Cinerea**.

Extract, Button Bush,—see **Extract, Cephalanthus**.

Extract, Calabar Bean,—see **Extract, Physostigma**.

Extract Calamus, alcohol—Dry
Fr. rhizome *Acorus Calamus*, L. (Sweet Flag).—Aromatic,
Tonic, Stim.—Uses: Flatul. & dyspep.; w. cathartics for grip-
ing.—Dose 2-6 grains (0.13-0.4 Gm.).

do. — Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .25

Extract, Calamus, fluid—*U. S. P.*—c. b.—lb. .90
Dose 10-30 ℥ (0.6-1.8 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.

Extract, Calendula, alcohol—Soft...oz. jars.—oz. .32
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Fr. florets *C. officinalis*, L. (Marigold).—Antisep., Revuls.,
Tonic, Alter.—Uses: Chiefly extern., wounds & sores.—Dose
2-6 grains (0.13-0.4 Gm.).

Extract, Calendula, fluid—*N. F.*—c. b.—lb. 1.80
Uses: Chiefly extern., bruises.—Dose 15-60 ℥ (0.9-3.7 Gm.).—
Appl., pure or attenuated.

Extract, Calumba, alcohol—Dry.....c. v.—oz. .38
Fr. root of *Jateorhiza palmata* & *J. Calumba*, Miers (Colombo).
—Bitter Tonic.—Uses: Dyspep., debil., flatul., convalesc.—
Dose 2-10 grains (0.13-0.65 Gm.).

do — Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .25
Dose 4-20 grains (0.23-1.3 Gm.).

Extract, Calumba, fluid—*U. S. P.*—c. b.—lb. .95
Dose 15-60 ℥ (0.9-3.7 Gm.).

Extract, Calycanthus, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. bark *C. florida*, L. (Florida Allspice).—Antiper., Tonic.
—Uses: Malar. affect. & encourage appetite.—Dose 30-60 ℥
(1.8-3.7 Gm.).

Extract, Canella, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .75
Fr. bark *C. alba*, Murray (Wild Cinnamon).—Stoma., Stim.,
Antiscor.—Uses: Debilit. condit. of digest. org., scurvy, &c.
—Dose 15-60 ℥ (0.9-3.7 Gm.).

Extract, Cannabis, alcohol—*U. S. P.*—Soft...
oz. jars.—oz. .25

Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Fr. fl. tops female plant, *C. sativa*, L. (Indian Hemp) grown
in India.—Nar., Sed., Analg., Aphrod.—Uses: Headache, sum.
diar., anorexia, gastrod., neural., rheum., gout, chorea, hyst.,
mental depress., delir. trem., hyst., uter. hemorrhage, &c.—
Dose ¼-2 grains (0.016-0.13 Gm.).—*Mar. D.* 2 grains (0.13 Gm.)
single; 5 grains (0.3 Gm.), p. day.

do. — Dry.....c. v.—oz. .60

Extract, Cannabis, fluid—*U. S. P.*—c. b.—lb. 1.10
Dose 3-10 ℥ (0.2-0.6 Gm.).

Extract, Cantharis, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 4.10
Fr. *C. vesicatoria*, De Geer (Spanish Fly; Cantharides).—
Irrit., Vesic.—Uses: Extern., as blister in neural.—*Techn.*, in
hair-washes.—*Antid.*, emetica, stomach siphon, flax-seed tea;
opium by the rectum; morph. hypoderm. *Give no oils.*—
Caut. Poison!

Extract, Capsella, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. herb *C. Bursa-pastoris*, Moench (Shepherd's Purse).—
Antiscor., Hæmost.—Uses: Intern., amenor., scurvy, dropsy,
& hemorrhages.—*Extern.*, hemorrhage.—Dose, antiscorbutic
15-30 ℥ (0.9-1.8 Gm.); in hemorrhage, 75-150 ℥ (4.6-9.9 Gm.).—
Mar. D. 240 ℥ (15 Gm.), single; 480 ℥ (30 Gm.), p. day.

Extract, Capsicum.....lb. 2.25
Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. fruit *C. fastigiatum*, Blume (Red Bird, Cayenne, or Afri-
can, Pepper).—Rubef., Stim., Carmin.—Uses: Intern., diar.,
dyspep. & colic, alcoholism, &c.—*Extern.*, rheum., neural.,
lumbago, &c.—Dose ⅓-1½ grain (0.0065-0.092 Gm.).

Extract, Capsicum, Ethereal,—see **Oleoresin,**
Capsicum.

Extract Capsicum, fluid—*U. S. P.*—c. b.—lb. 1.10
Uses: Dyspep., palsy, atonic gout, scar. fever, delir. trem.,
hæmorrhoids, sore throat, & in gast. inactiv. of malaria.—
Dose, 1-8 ℥ (0.06-0.2 Gm.), properly dil.

Extract, Capsicum & Myrrh, fluid—c. b.—lb. 1.50
Fr. Capsicum & myrrh.—Stim., Astring.—Uses: Extern.,
spongy gums, sore throat, rheumatic & neuralgic pains.

Extract, Cardamom Seed,—see **Extract, Eleteria**.

Extract, Cardenia, aqu—Dry.....c. b.—lb. 1.25
Fr. lvs. *C. benedicta*, Adams (*Carduus Benedictus*; Blessed
Thistle).—Tonic, Antipyr., Diaph., Emmen.—Uses: Amenor.,
dysmenor., menor., dyspep., intermit. fever.—Dose 5-10 grains
(0.32-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Cardenia, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .90
Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Gm.).

Extract, Carduus Benedictus,—see **Ext., Cardenia**.

Extract, Carthamus, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.80
Fr. fl. *C. tinctorius*, L. (Safflower; Dyer's, or African, Saf-
fron).—Astring., Diaph.—Uses: Hasten erup. in measles, scar-
let fever, &c.—Dose 15-60 ℥ (0.9-3.7 Gm.).

Extract, Carum Carvi, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.00
Fr. fruit *C. Carvi*, L. (Caraway Seed).—Stoma., Carmin.—
Uses: Flatul. colic & corrective in o. med.—Dose 30-60 ℥
(1.8-3.7 Gm.).

Extract, Carum Copticum, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 3.00
Fr. seed *C. copticum*, Benth. & Hook (*Ajowan Seed*).—Carmin.,
Antisep., Astring.—Uses: Cholera; str'ly rec. in dipsomania.—
Dose 10-30 ℥ (0.6-1.8 Gm.).

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FERROPYRINE.—Continued from page 102a.

That Ferropyrine is also of benefit in neuralgias not dependent upon anemia is shown by a case of sciatica cited by the author, which was rapidly cured by this remedy; in this case the patient was a strong, well-fed man, who had previously been treated by other modes of treatment without receiving any benefit.

In cases of neuralgias of long standing Dr. Degle administers somewhat large doses. He then usually prescribes a solution containing 16 to 24 grn. in 6 fl. oz. of water, and gives one tablespoonful three times daily.

The author is of the opinion that Ferropyrine is one of the few new remedies which will find a permanent place in our materia medica.

TOPICAL APPLICATIONS OF FERROPYRINE.

Dr. FROHMANN (*Wien. med. Presse*, 1895, p. 1242) has employed Ferropyrine as a *styptic* in about 100 cases of hemorrhages subsequent to tooth-extractions, and with repeated success. In each case he obtained a stoppage of the hemorrhage in a short time; subsequent bleeding occurred but seldom, and then it was but slight. The black blood-clot produced remained for several days.

The mode of employment is very simple. In the case of the lower jaw, he pours a small quantity of the remedy, by means of a small spoon, directly into the socket of the tooth; while if the tooth extracted came from the upper jaw, he applies the medicament by means of a piece of absorbent cotton previously moistened. One application he found to usually suffice to stop the flow.

Dr. Frohmann furthermore states that Ferropyrine considerably diminishes the pain occurring after the extraction of the tooth, a property to be ascribed to the antipyrine constituent of the drug.

Dr. HEDDERICH, of Heidelberg, has used Ferropyrine in many operations of the nose and throat, and found it a *reliable styptic*, possessing the advantage over its congeners of being free from caustic properties. It was used in pure form or in 20% aqueous solution.

According to Dr. Cubasch, the introducer of Ferropyrine into therapy, this remedy may be employed externally as a non-caustic substitute for ferric chloride, and therefore should play an important part in the treatment of wounds, in gonorrhea, and, above all, in the local treatment of diphtheria.

In gonorrhea, Ferropyrine is used in $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ % solutions.

To be had of all Druggists.

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Extract, Cascara Sagrada,—see *Extract, Rhamnus Purshiana*.

Extract, Cascarilla, alcoh.—Soft. oz. jars.—oz. .25
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Fr. bark Croton Eluteria, Bennett (Sweetwood Bark).—Tonic, Arom., Stoma.—Uses: Flatul. colic, chronic diar., & atonic condit. of stom.—Dose 2-6 grains (0.13-0.4 Gm.).

Extract, Cascarilla, fluid

Dose 15-40 M (0.9-2.5 Cc.).

Extract, Cassia,—see *Extract, Cinnamomum*.

Extract, Cassia Acutifolia,—see *Extract, Senna*.

Extract, Castanea, fluid.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. .70

Fr. lvs. *C. dentata* (Marshall) Sudworth (Chestnut).—Antispasmodic, Astring.—Uses: Chiefly in whoop. cough.—Dose, ab. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr. (3.7-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Castor-oil Beans,—see *Extract, Ricinus*.

Extract, Catechu, aqu.—Dryc. b.—lb. 1.50

Fr. wood *Acacia Catechu*, Willd.—Astring., Hæmost.—Uses: Diar., gonorr., leucorr., gleet, & hemorrhage, relaxed uvula, irritat. coughs, spongy gums.—Dose 5-20 grains (0.32-1.3 Gm.).

Extract, Catechu, fluidc. b.—lb. .90

Fr. aqueous extract *Catechu*, Willd.—Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr. (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Catnip,—see *Extract, Nepeta*.

Extract, Caulophyllum, alcoh.—Soft.....lb. 1.50

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. rhizome *C. thalictroides*, Mich. (Blue Cohosh; Squaw Root).—Diur., Emmen., Demulc., Diaph., & Antispasmodic.—Uses: Amenorr., dropsy, colic, epilepsy, cramp, & parturition.—Dose 2-5 grains (0.13-0.32 Gm.).

Extract, Caulophyllum, fluid.—N. F. c. b.—lb. .70

Dose, 10-30 M (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Celastrus, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .80

Fr. bark *C. scandens*, L. (Staff Tree, False Bittersweet).—Diur., Diaph., Alter.—Uses: Domestic pract., dropsy, & febr. condit.; induce sweat.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Celery,—see *Extract, Apium*.

Extract, Centaury,—see *Extract, Erythraea*.

Extract, Cephaelis,—see *Extract, Ipecacuanha*.

Extract, Cephalanthus, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .90

Fr. bark *C. occidentalis*, L. (Button Bush).—Antiper., Antipyr.—Uses: Domestic pract., malar. fever.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Cercis, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 2.25

Fr. bark *C. canadensis*, L. (Judas's Tree; Red Bud).—Astringent.—Uses: Diar., dysent., leucorr., & gleet.—Dose 15-60 M (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Cereus, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 3.00

Fr. *C. grandiflorus*, Miller: (Cactus grandiflorus; Night-blooming Cereus).—Uses: For dropsy, stimul. to heart in low fevers, & in funct. & org. dis. of heart.—Dose, ab. 5-20 M (0.3-1.2 Cc.).

Extract, Chamaelirium, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.35

Fr. rhizome *C. luteum*, Gray (False Unicorn; Blazing Star; Starwort; Helonias).—Tœniacide, Appetizer.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Chamomile, German,—see *Extract, Matricaria*.

Extract, Chamomile, Roman,—see *Extract, Anthemis*.

Extract, Chelidonium, alcoh.—Soft.....lb. 2.75

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. herb *C. majus*, L. (Celandine).—Cath., Diur., Diaph., Expector., Alter.—Uses: Intern., affect. of liver, scrof., skin erupt., amenorr.—Extern., warts.—Dose 5-20 grains (0.32-1.3 Gm.).

Extract, Chelidonium, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .75

Dose 5-10 M (0.3-0.6 Cc.).

Extract, Chelone, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .70

Fr. herb *C. glabra*, L. (Turtle Head; Balmoney).—Cath., Anthelm., Tonic.—Uses: Intern., chronic constip., liver dis., worms.—Extern., appl. skin dis.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Chenopodium, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .70

Fr. seed *C. ambrosioides*, L., var. *anthelminticum*, Gray (American Wormseed).—Anthelm., Alter., Expector.—Uses: Expel. worms; chorea, asthma, & catarrh. affect.—Dose 20-40 M (1.2-2.5 Cc.).

Extract, Chimaphila, fluid.—U. S. P. c. v.—oz. 1.25

Fr. lvs. *C. umbellata*, L. (Pipsissewa).—Diur., Tonic, Astring.—Uses: Intern., & Extern., in scrof., skin erupt., & obstin. ulc.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Chionanthus.....oz. jars.—oz. .22

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Fr. bark *C. virginica*, L. (Fringe Tree).—Aper., Diur.—Uses: Dropsy & mild constip.—Dose 8-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Chionanthus, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.10

Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Chirata, fluid.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. 1.35

Fr. *Swertia Chirata*, Hamilton.—Tonic, Anthelm., Febr.—Uses: Dyspep., debility, worms, & fevers.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Chondrodendron,—see *Extract, Pareira Brava*.

Extract, Chrysanthemum, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .75

Fr. *C. Parthenium*, Persoon (Feverfew).—Tonic, Diaph.—Uses: Encourage appetite & promote sweat. in febr. condit.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Chrysophyllum, aqu., Merck.—Dry ..

.....c. v.—oz. .40

Fr. bark *C. glycyphleum*, Casar (Monesia).—Tonic, Emmen., Astring., Stoma., Expector., Alter.—Uses: Intern., chronic diar., bronch., dyspep., chronic catarrh., scurfy, & menor.—Extern., leucorr., spongy gums, ulc. mouth, carious teeth, &c.—Dose 2-5 grains (0.13-0.32 Gm.).

Extract, Cichorium, alcoh.—Soft.....lb. 1.50

Fr. root *C. Intybus*, L. (Chicory; Succory).—Contains inulin.—Tonic, Aper.—Uses: Jaundice, congest. of liver & inst. of taraxacum.—Dose 20-40 grains (1.3-2.6 Gm.).

Extract, Cichorium, aqu.—Soft.....lb. 1.40

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.10

Fr. roots *C. maculata*, L. (Spotted Cowbane; Water Hemlock).—Analg., Sed., Antispasmodic.—Uses: Nerv. & sick headache, anod. poultice in rheum. or neural. &c.—Dose 1-5 M (0.06-0.3 Cc.).—Antid., emetics, stomach siphon, tannic acid, coffee, atropine, artif. respir., &c.

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CHLOROPHYLL MERCK.

(See page 69.)

Innocuous Green Coloring-agent.

Chlorophyll is an essential element of vegetation, giving green color to foliage and converting crude plant-food into vegetable matter. It is employed in the arts for imparting a green color to soaps, oils, liquors, beverages, confections, etc.

Five different preparations of Chlorophyll, all from innocuous material, are made by MERCK, to wit:

1. CHLOROPHYLL, CHEMICALLY PURE; the pure vegetable green, with a slight addition of alkali carbonate, to prevent decomposition, which the Chlorophyll alone would undergo in the course of time. This preparation is almost perfectly soluble in alcohol and ether, provided these solvents contain a trace of free acid; with water, it yields a clear solution, from which, however, the pigment is precipitated by acids.

2. CHLOROPHYLL, TECHNICALLY PURE; unchanged vegetable-green, containing some vegetable fat and traces of potassium carbonate. The latter is necessary to render the preparation stable—it decomposes rather quickly when in the free state or when in contact with a small quantity of acid. The solutions are of a beautiful green color, and show a strongly red fluorescence, especially when slightly acidulated. On exposure to the light, the pigment suffers decomposition in a short time; it is therefore unavailable when permanent coloration is desired.

3. CHLOROPHYLL, TECHNICAL, for Coloring Oil, Fat, Soap, etc. This preparation is readily soluble in fats and oils, yielding solutions which are unaffected by light, and without fluorescence; it cannot be employed for coloring aqueous and alcoholic liquids. This is the article given on orders calling simply for "Chlorophyll."

4. ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION OF PURE CHLOROPHYLL. This serves for coloring alcoholic fluids containing not less than 85% of alcohol, otherwise turbidity will occur, owing to the separation of Chlorophyll. The solutions are of a pure green color, scarcely affected by light, and without fluorescence.

5. AQUEOUS SOLUTION OF PURE CHLOROPHYLL. This is used for coloring aqueous and alcoholic liquids, the alcohol in which must not exceed 75%, otherwise the Chlorophyll will separate out. Alcoholic fluids colored with aqueous Chlorophyll solution are only slightly affected by light, and are quite stable. When aqueous solutions of organic substances are colored with this Chlorophyll, the pigment will be destroyed as soon as the organic substances themselves begin to undergo decomposition.

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Extract, Cimicifuga, alcohol.—U. S. P.—Dry—lb. 2.25
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. root *C. racemosa*, Nutt. (Black Cohosh; Black Snake-root; *Actæa racemosa*).—Sed., Alter., Heart Depress., Analg., Emmen.—Uses: Chorea, heart dis. (*digitalis contra-ind.*), rheum., myal., neural., hyst., dropsy, dysmenor., & amenor.—Dose 8-10 grains (0.22-0.65 Gm.).

do. — Softoz. jars.—oz. .22
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Extract, Cimicifuga, fluid.—U. S. P.—c. b.—lb. .90
Dose 15-60 M (1-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Cinchona Calisaya, alcohol.—Dry—c. v.—oz. .70

Fr. bark of *C. Calisaya*, Weddell, *C. officinalis*, L., & o. sp. *C. (Yellow Cinchona; Calisaya, Yellow Peruvian, or Yellow, Bark).*—Antiper., Bitter Tonic.—Uses: Malaria, anorexia, debility, &c.—Dose: Tonic 2-5 grains (0.13-0.65 Gm.); antiper., 15-30 grains (0.97-1.95 Gm.).

Extract, Cinchona Calisaya, fluid.—U. S. P.—c. b.—lb. 1.10
Dose: Tonic, 15-16 M (0.3-1 Cc.); antiper., $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr. (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Cinchona Calisaya, hydro-alcohol.—(Extract of Cinchona, U. S. P.)—Soft—oz. jars.—oz. .50
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Extract, Cinchona Succirubra, alcohol.—Dry—Fr. bark *C. succirubra*, Pavon (Red Peruvian Bark; Red Bark).—Dose, &c.: As extract, cinchona calisaya, alcohol.

Extract, Cinchona Succirubra, aqu.—Dry—c. v.—oz. .35

Extract, Cinchona Succirubra, hydro-alcohol.—Soft

Extract, Cinchona Succirubra, fluid.—c. b.—lb. 1.15
Fr. bark *C. succirubra*, Pavon (Red Peruvian Bark).—Dose, &c.: As extract, cinchona calisaya, fluid.

Extract, Cinchona Succirubra, Compound, fluid—c. b.—lb. 1.15
Fr. red cinchona, bitter-orange peel, & serpentaria.—Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr. (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Cinchona Succirubra, Detannated, fluid—c. b.—lb. 1.35
Antipyr., Antiper., Antisept., Tonic.—Uses: For combin. w. iron prepar.

Extract, Cinnamomum, fluid—c. b.—lb. 1.35
Fr. Chinese cinnamon, bark *C. Cassia Blume*, & prob. allied sp. (*Cassia*).—Arom., Astring., Carmin.—Uses: Chiefly flavor. ingred. for less palat. remed.—Dose 10-80 M (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Citrullus Colocynthis, fluid.—c. b.—lb. 1.35
Dose 5-10 M (0.3-0.6 Cc.).—Max. D. 15 M (0.9 Cc.), single; 45 M (2.6 Cc.), p. day.

Extract, Citrullus Colocynthis, hydro-alcohol.—U. S. P.—Dry powder—c. v.—oz. .45
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Fr. peeled fruit *C. Colocynthis*, Schrader (Bitter Cucumber; Bitter Apple; Colocynthis), after removing the seeds.—Drastic Cath., Diur.—Uses: Obstin. constip. & dropsical condit.—Dose 1-3 grains (0.065-0.2 Gm.).

Extract, Citrullus Colocynthis, Compound.—U. S. P.—Dry powder—c. v.—oz. .22

Cathartic.—Uses: Purg., constip., dropsy, &c.—Dose 8-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Citrullus Vulgaris, fluid—c. b.—lb. 1.35
Fr. seed *C. vulgaris*, Schrader (Watermelon).—Diur., Diaph.—Uses: Strangury & dis. of gen.-urin. syst.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Citrus Aurantium, fluid—c. b.—lb. 1.10
Fr. rind fruit *C. Aurantium*, L. (Extract Sweet Orange Peel).—Carmin., Tonic.—Uses: Chiefly as vehicle for o. medic.—Dose 15-60 M (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Citrus Limonum, fluid—c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. rind fruit *C. Limonum*, Risso.—Arom. Tonic, Stoma.—Uses: Taste corrigent.—Dose 80-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Citrus Vulgaris, —see Extract, Aurantium Amarum.

Extract, Cleavers,—see Extract, Galium Aparine.

Extract, Cloves,—see Extract, Eugenia Caryophyllata.

Extract, Coca, alcohol.—Dry—c. v.—oz. .55
Fr. lvs. *Erythroxylon Coca*, Lamarck—Nerve Stim., Muscle Tonic, Invigor.—Uses: Hyst., melanco., debil., dyspep., musc. exhaust., & var. dis. of nerv. system.—Dose 4-15 grains (0.26-1.97 Gm.).

do. — Softoz. jars.—oz. .50

Extract, Coca, fluid.—U. S. P.—c. b.—lb. 1.50
Dose 20-60 M (1.2-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Cocculus Indicus,—see Extract, Anamirta.

Extract, Coccus, fluid—Fr. insect *C. cacti*, L. (Coccinella; Cochineal).—Uses: Color. medic. prep.

Extract, Cochlearia, fluid—c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. fresh root *C. Armoracia*, L. (Horse-radish).—Rubef., Alter., Tonic, Diur.—Uses: Rheum., hoarsen., dropsy, debil., &c.—Dose 10-80 M (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Cochlearia Officialis—lb. 2.50
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. fresh *C. officinalis*, L. (Scurvy Grass; Spoonwort).—Antiscor., Alter., Diur.—Uses: Sea-scurvy, & chronic rheum.—Dose 8-30 grains (0.52-1.97 Gm.).

Extract, Cocillana,—see Extract, Syocarpus.

Extract, Coffea (viridis), alcohol.—Soft—oz. jars.—oz. .50

Fr. dry, unroasted seeds *C. arabica*, L. (Coffee).—Nerve Stim., Antineur.—Uses: Migraine, antid. opium., &c.—Dose 8-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Coffea (viridis), aqu.—Soft—oz. jars.—oz. .50

Extract, Coffea (viridis), fluid.—N. F.—c. b.—lb. 1.10
Tonic.—Dose 20-60 M (1.2-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Coffea (usta), fluid.—N. F.—c. b.—lb. 1.10
Fr. roasted seeds *C. arabica*, L. (Coffee).—Stimulant.—Uses: Soda water syrups & to cover taste bitter remedies.—Dose 20-60 M (1.2-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Cohosh, Black,—see Extract, Cimicifuga.

Extract, Cohosh, Blue,—see Extract, Caulophyllum.

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PHYSOSTIGMINE (ESERINE).

(See page 93.)

Myotic, Peristaltic Stimulant, Anti-tetanic, Anodyne.

Physostigmine, or Eserine (as the same substance is likewise called), is a natural alkaloid and active principle obtained from the calabar bean. As far as the chief physiologic powers and medicinal virtues of this bean are known to-day, they all reside in the alkaloid above named, which therefore can be generally used in medicine in the place of calabar bean. The bean itself is the seed of *Physostigma venenosum* (a leguminose, creeping plant, indigenous to the West-African coast regions), and is there employed by the aborigines as an ordeal-poison.

Physostigmine Alkaloid Merck— $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$ —is in purely milk-white, almost impalpable laminæ; poorly soluble in water, but quite readily so in alcohol. The pure alkaloid is officinal in Great Britain, but is very little used for internal medicine, and not at all for hypodermatics, on account of its poor solubility. It is used, however, for ophthalmology (see below).

More frequent employment is had of some of the Salts of Physostigmine, among which especially two are favored: Physostigmine Sulphate, Physostigmine Salicylate.

All the salts are better soluble in water than the alkaloid; but several of them are very hygroscopic, and therefore prone to turn reddish under the conjoint influence of moist air and light. Their solutions are still more liable to turn reddish. This coloration, however, is not known to in any wise affect the therapeutic activity of the preparations.

The Sulphate—an amorphous, or rather micro-crystalline, delicately yellowish-white powder—is much more easily and largely soluble in water than the Salicylate, but is exceedingly hygroscopic, and quite readily rubescent when exposed as above stated.

The Salicylate comes in fine, shining, acicular crystals, of very slightly yellowish tinge; not very deliquescent. It is soluble in 150 parts cold water, 30 parts boiling water, 12 parts alcohol.

GENERAL THERAPEUTIC USES OF PHYSOSTIGMINE MERCK.

Maximal internal dose: Single, 0.001 Gm. ($\frac{1}{64}$ grn.); daily, three times the above. This is for the Salicylate, as given by the Pharmacopœia Germanica and others; although several French authorities have employed 5 to 6 times as much. A tentative dose of the same is limited by cautious writers to $\frac{1}{80}$ grn., and of the alkaloid to $\frac{1}{100}$.

Physostigmine Merck is a powerful depressant of the motor tract of the spinal cord, and hence at times valuable as an anti-tetanic,—especially in traumatic tetanus, in tonic convulsions, and as an antagonist in strychnine-poisoning.

Physostigma and its various pharmaceutic preparations having been found useful as a palliative in gastralgia, it follows that Physostigmine Merck can be employed to obtain a similar effect. The same may be said

Continued on page 106a.

H-45-13

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Extract, Cola, alcohol.—Dry.....c. v.—oz. .85
Fr. seed *C. acuminata*, Schlecht. & Endl. (*Sterculia*; *Kola Nut*).—*Sol.* A.—Stim., Muscle Tonic, Diur.—*Uses*: Heart fail., gen'l debil., muscular exertion, drops. condit., & inst. of caffeine or coffee.—*Dose* 2-5 grains (0.13-0.32 Gm.).

do. — **Soft**.....oz. jars.—oz. .25

Extract, Cola, fluid.—N. F......c. b.—lb. 1.50
Dose 15-60 ℥ (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Colchicum Root, acetic.—U. S. P.—Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .35
Fr. corm *C. autumnale*, L. (Meadow Saffron).—*Alter.*, Sed., Diur., Expector.—*Uses*: Rheum., gout, dropsy, asthma, & ascites fr. hepatic obstruc.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 grains (0.032-0.13 Gm.).—*Max.* D. 3 grains (0.2 Gm.), single; 12 grains (0.8 Gm.) p. day.—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, stimulants, tannic acid.

Extract, Colchicum Root, alcohol.—Soft.....oz. jar .40

Extract, Colchicum Root, fluid.—U. S. P......c. b.—lb. .90
Dose 2-8 ℥ (0.12-0.5 Cc.).

Extract, Colchicum Seed, acetic.—Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .65
Dose 1-3 grains (0.065-0.2 Gm.).—*Max.* D. 4 grains (0.26 Gm.), single; 15 grains (0.97 Gm.), p. day.

Extract, Colchicum Seed, alcohol.—Dry.....c. v.—oz. .75
do. — **Soft**.....oz. jars.—oz. .40

Extract, Colchicum Seed, fluid.—U. S. P......c. b.—lb. 1.10
Dose 3-10 ℥ (0.2-0.6 Cc.).

Extract, Collinsonia.....oz. jars.—oz. .25
Fr. root *C. canadensis*, L. (Stone Root).—*Diur.*, Astring., Anticatatarrhal.—*Uses*: Dropsy, stone, leucor., cyst., & other inflam. condit. of the gen.-urin. org.—*Dose* 4-10 grains (0.26-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Collinsonia, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .75
Dose 20-80 ℥ (1.2-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Colocynthis,—see **Extract, Citrullus Colocynthis**.

Extract, Columbo,—see **Extract, Calumba**.

Extract, Comptonia,—see **Extract, Myrica Asplenifolia**.

Extract, Conium Fruit, aceto-alcohol.—U. S. P.—Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .40
Fr. full grown fruit *C. maculatum*, L. (Hemlock; Fool's Parsley), gathered green.—Antispasm, Sed., Anod.—*Uses*: Intern., maniacal excitem., whooping cough & chorea.—*Extern.* (oint.), neural., rectal dis., pruritus.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0.032-0.13 Gm.).—*Mar.* D. 2 grains (0.13 Gm.), single; 10 grains (0.65 Gm.), p. day.—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, tannin followed by cathartic, brandy, artif'l respirat., warmth, &c.

Extract, Conium Fruit, alcohol.—Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .20

Extract, Conium Fruit, fluid.—U. S. P......c. b.—lb. 1.10
Dose 3-5 ℥ (0.2-0.3 Cc.), to be cautiously increased to 10 ℥ (0.65 Cc.), or even more; larger doses us'ly necessary in maniacal excitem.—*Antid.*, stomach siphon, emetics, tannic acid, cathartics, coffee, brandy, artif'l respir., &c.—*Caut.* Poison!

Extract, Conium Fruit, hydro-alcohol.

Extract, Conium Leaves, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .90
Dose 2-5 ℥ (0.12-0.3 Cc.).

Extract, Convallaria, alcohol.—Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .30
Fr. *C. majalis*, L. (Lily of the Valley).—Heart Tonic, Diur.—*Uses*: Funct. & org. affect. of heart & cardiac dropay.—*Dose* 1-4 grains (0.065-0.26 Gm.).

Extract, Convallaria Flowers, fluid.—N. F......c. b.—lb. .95
Dose 5 to 15 ℥ (0.3-0.9 Cc.).

Extract, Convallaria Root, fluid.—U. S. P......c. b.—lb. .95
Dose 15-80 ℥ (0.9-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Coptis, fluid.—N. F......c. b.—lb. 1.70
Fr. roots *C. trifolia*, Salisbury (Gold Thread).—Tonic.—*Uses*: Gen'l debil. & local in ulcer. mouth.—*Dose* 10-30 ℥ (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Corallorhiza, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 2.85
Fr. root *C. odontorhiza*, Nutt. (Coral, or Crawley, Root).—Diaphor., Anticatatarrh.—*Uses*: Colds & febr. condit.—*Dose* 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Coriandrum, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. fruit *C. sativum*, L. (Coriander Seed).—Arom., Tonic.—*Uses*: Taste-correcting, & to prevent griping.—*Dose* 20-60 ℥ (1.2-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Corn Silk,—see **Extract, Zea Mays**.

Extract, Cornus Circinata, fluid.—N. F......c. b.—lb. .75
Fr. bark *C. circinata*, L'Hér. (Green Osier).—Antiper., Bitter Tonic.—*Uses*: Malar. fevers.—*Dose* 10-60 ℥ (0.6-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Cornus Florida.....oz. jars.—oz. .20
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Fr. root bark *C. florida*, L. (Dogwood).—Astring., Tonic, Antiper.—*Uses*: Diar., dysent., & dyspep., malaria, &c.—*Dose* 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.) in pills.

Extract, Cornus Florida, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .70
Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Corydalis,—see **Extract, Dicentra**.

Extract, Coto, fluid.—N. F......c. b.—lb. 3.00
Fr. bark of Bolivian tree, probably sp. of *Nectandra*.—Astring., Antisep., & Irrit.—*Uses*: Intern., chronic tubercular or typh. diar.—*Extern.*, rheum., gout, or toothache.—*Dose* 5-15 ℥ (0.3-0.9 Cc.).

Extract, Cotton Root,—**Extract, Gossypium**.

Extract, Couch Grass,—see **Extract, Triticum**.

Extract, Cramp Bark,—see **Extract, Viburnum Opulus**.

Extract, Crawley Root,—see **Extract, Corallorhiza**.

Extract, Crocus, alcohol.—Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. 3.00
Fr. stigmas *C. sativus*, L. (Saffron).—Tonic, Aromatic, Diaph.—*Uses*: Chiefly to hasten erup. in exanthematous dis.; also as color & flavor. for o. remed.—*Dose* 2-6 grains (0.13-0.4 Gm.).

Extract, Croton,—see **Extract, Cascarilla**.

Extract, Cubebs,—see **Extract, Piper Cubeba**.

Extract, Culver's Root,—see **Extract, Leptandra**.

Extract, Cundurango,—see **Extract, Gonolobus**.

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PHYSOSTIGMINE (ESERINE).—Continued from page 105a.

of its use as a topical anodyne in neuralgia, tumors, and muscular rheumatism. It has likewise been used—preferably in combination with belladonna and nux vomica—as a peristaltic stimulant in atonic and dilated intestine, especially where voluminous fecal accumulations have to be combated. Its cautious use in chronic bronchitis has been found attended with benefit. Progressive paralysis of the insane has been retarded by it.

OPHTHALMOLOGIC USES OF PHYSOSTIGMINE MERCK.

The Physostigmines Merck have been largely employed in eye-affections of various kinds—as, for instance: adhesions of the iris, paralysis of accommodation of the same; exaggerated intra-ocular pressure of a congestive nature; suppurations after operations; keratitis; glaucoma; strumous ophthalmia; ophthalmic neuralgia; asthenic photophobia; night-blindness. They favor the healing of corneal ulcers especially; and prevent, or aid in repositing, prolapse of the iris.

Aqueous solutions of the salicylate or sulphate, in 1-2 : 200, or about 2 to 4 grn. to the ounce, have been found useful and safe for instillations in such complaints; although solutions of but 1 : 1000 have been found sufficient for producing quite an energetic simple myosis.

The most prominent of the effects of Physostigmine Merck on the eye is that of a strong myotic. It is therefore employed, either when an exceptional contraction of the pupil is desired (as in amaurosis sometimes, or for performing iridectomy), or to counteract an over-effect of atropine or other mydriatics. One to four drops of one of the above-indicated solutions should suffice herefor.

CAUTION AS TO SOLUTIONS.

Aqueous solutions of Physostigmine salts (the pure alkaloid being very little soluble) should not be prepared except with water free from ammonia and atmospheric gases; hence, the water, even if originally distilled, should be recently boiled over. No solutions of Physostigmine should be kept for any length of time.

ANTIDOTAL TREATMENT IN PHYSOSTIGMINE-POISONING.

Stomach-pump or emesis; wash stomach well. In severe case, also inject atropine subcutaneously, 0.001-0.0025 Gm. ($\frac{1}{84}$ - $\frac{1}{34}$ grn.), repeated as need be, until pupils are dilated. Meanwhile, apply stimulants internally. If ingestion impossible, use respiration-aids, mechanical and electrical, without suspending the atropine injections.

INCOMPATIBLES WITH PHYSOSTIGMINE.

Vegetable astringents, alkalies, corrosive sublimate, gold trichloride. Antagonists: atropine and chloral hydrate.

To be had of all Druggists.

H-11-11

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Extract, Curcubita, fluid c. b.—lb. 1.35
Fr. seed C. Pepo, L. (Pumpkin Seed).—Anthelmintic.—Dose ½ fl. oz. (14.8 Cc.).

Extract, Curcuma, alcohol.—Soft. oz. jars.—oz. .50
Fr. root C. longa, L. (Turmeric).—Hepatic Stim., Arom.—Uses: Jaundice, & color. ointm., oils, &c.—Dose 1-5 grains (0.065-0.32 Gm.).

Extract, Curcuma, fluid c. b.—lb. .90
Dose 10-80 ℥ (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Cusparia, fluid c. b.—lb. 1.10
Fr. bark C. febrifuga, Humb. (Angostura Bark).—Astring., Stoma.—Uses: Dysent.; diar.; dyspep.—Dose 10-80 ℥ (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Cusso,—see **Extract, Koussou**.

Extract, Cynoglossum, aqu.—Soft lb. 1.50
Fr. root C. officinale, L. (Hound's Tongue).—Demulc., Sed.—Uses: Coughs, catarrh, diar., &c.—Dose 1-5 grains (0.065-0.32 Gm.).

Extract, Cynoglossum, fluid c. b.—lb. 1.00
Dose, 10-80 ℥ (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Cyperus, fluid c. b.—lb. 2.60
Fr. rhizome of C. articulatus, L. (Anti-emetic Root; Adrae).—Anti-emetic, Stoma.—Uses: Check emesis vomit. of pregn., yellow fever, indigestion, & atonic dyspep.—Dose 10-30 ℥ (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Cypripedium oz. jars.—oz. .39
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.
Fr. rhizome & roots C. pubescens, Swartz, & of C. parviflorum, Salisbury (Lady's Slipper).—Nerv. Stim., Antispasm., Analg.—Uses: Neural., hypochond., &c.—Dose 2-5 grains (0.13-0.32 Gm.).

Extract, Cypripedium, fluid.—U.S.P. c. b.—lb. 1.50
Dose 10-80 ℥ (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Cytisus,—see **Extract, Scoparius**.

Extract, Damiana,—see **Extract, Turnera**.

Extract, Dandelion,—see **Extract, Taraxacum**.

Extract, Daphne,—see **Extract, Mezereum**.

Extract, Daphne, ether,—see **Oleoresin, Mezereum**.

Extract, Datura,—see **Extract, Stramonium**.

Extract, Delphinium Consolida, fluid lb. 2.65
Fr. seed D. Consolida, L. (Larkspur).—Diur., Antispasm., Antiparasitic.—Uses: Intern., dropsy, spasm. asthma, &c.—Extern., pediculi.—Dose 1-5 ℥ (0.06-0.3 Cc.).—Antid., stomach siphon, ammonia, digitalis, tannin, brandy, &c.—Caut. Poison!

Extract, Delphinium Staphisagria, fluid c. b.—lb. 1.90
Fr. seed D. Staphisagria, L. (Stavesacre).—Emetic, Cath., Antiparasitic, Rube.—Uses: Chiefly extern., itch & rheum.—Antid.: As above.

Extract, Dicentra, fluid.—N. F. c. b.—lb. 1.35
Fr. rhizome D. canadensis, De C. (Squirrel, or Turkey, Corn; Corydalis).—Tonic, Diur., Alter.—Uses: Dyspep., dropsy, & syph. affect.—Dose 80-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Digitalis, alcohol.—Dry c. v.—oz. .30
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.
Fr. lvs. D. purpurea, L. (Foxglove); second year's growth.—Heart Tonic, Diur. (less active than aqu. extr.).—Uses:

Cardiac dis., pulmon. edema, dropsy, &c.—Dose ½-2 grain (0.011-0.005 Gm.), cautiously increased to 1 grain (0.065 Gm.).—Max. D. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.), single; 5 grains (0.32 Gm.), p. day.—Antid., emetics, stomach siphon, tannin, opium, coffee, &c.—Caut. Poison!

Extract, Digitalis, fluid.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. .95
Dose 1-8 ℥ (0.06-0.2 Cc.).—Max. D. 5 ℥ (0.8 Cc.), single; 15 ℥ (0.9 Cc.), p. day.

Extract, Digitalis, hydro-alcohol.—U. S. P. lb. jars.—lb. 1.80
Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

Extract, Dioscorea, fluid c. b.—lb. .70
Fr. root D. villosa, L. (Colic, or Rheumatism, Root; Wild Yam).—Tonic, Antispasm.—Uses: Bilious colic, rheumat. &c.—Dose 15-60 ℥ (1.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Diospyros Bark, fluid c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. bark D. virginiana, L. (Persimmon).—Astring., Tonic, Antiper., Hemost.—Uses: Dysent., diar., interm. fever, & uterine hemorrhage.—Dose 80-60 ℥ (1.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Dipteryx, fluid c. b.—lb. 3.75
Fr. seed D. odorata, Willd. (Tonka Bean).—Stim., Antispasm., Antisep.—Uses: Whoop. cough; also for flavoring.—Dose 5-80 ℥ (0.3-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Dogwood,—see **Extract, Cornus**.

Extract, Dogwood, Jamaica,—see **Extract, Piscidia**.

Extract, Drosera oz. jars.—oz. .35
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Fr. herb D. rotundifolia, L. (Yowwort; Sundew).—Antispasm., Expect., Demulc.—Uses: Whoop. cough, nerv. cough, asthma, chronic bronch., catarrh, incip. phth., dyspep., &c.—Dose 1-3 grains (0.065-0.2 Gm.).

Extract, Drosera, fluid c. b.—lb. 1.90
Dose 5-20 ℥ (0.3-1.2 Cc.).

Extract, Duboisia.—Soft oz. jars.—oz. 1.00
Fr. lvs. D. myoporoides, R. Brown.—Mydr., Antispasm., Hypn.—Uses: Inst. of belladonna & hyoscyamus. Action less perman.—Dose ¼-1 grain (0.016-0.065 Gm.), in pill or solution.—Antid., emetics, stomach siphon, tannin, animal charc., followed by emetic, brandy, amm., artif'l respiration, &c.

Extract, Duboisia, fluid c. b.—lb. 3.00
Dose 5-10 ℥ (0.3-0.6 Cc.).

Extract, Dulcamara, alcohol.—Soft lb. jars.—lb. 2.00
Fr. young branches Solanum Dulcamara, L. (Bitter-sweet).—Alter., Diaph., Diur.—Uses: Dropsy, dis. of respir. org., lepra, psoria, pityria, & o. cutan. dis., chronic catarrh, & rheum.—Dose 5-20 grains (0.32-1.3 Gm.).

Extract, Dulcamara, aqu.—Soft lb. jars.—lb. 1.50

Extract, Dulcamara, fluid.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. .90
Dose 80-120 ℥ (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Echinacea, fluid c. b.—lb. 3.00
Fr. root E. angustifolia, De C.—Alterative.—Uses: Scrof., rheumat. & syph.—Dose 80-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Elaterium,—see **Elaterium**.

Extract, Elder,—see **Extract, Sambucus**.

Extract, Elder, Dwarf,—see **Extract, Aralia Hispidia**.

Extract, Elecampane,—see **Extract, Inula**.

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The Best Suspensory in the World

Established 1870

..... J. C. SCHNOTER'S KNITTED SUSPENSORIES are the only perfect ones on the market. The pouch being seamless is elastic, easily adjusted, making a delightful support; perfectly constructed for comfort and recreation. A permanent relief for Varicocele (Circoscele), Hydrocele, etc. The only Hygienic Suspensories that have the full indorsement of Physicians and Surgeons. Nothing but the best and purest of materials are used in their construction. These bandages have stood the test of the entire world since 1870, and still lead as the best, despite the many worthless imitations that have sprung up since. Little was known of any other make at that time.

The J. C. Schnoter Co. are the largest wholesale manufacturers of Knitted Suspensory Bandages in the world. They are the sole manufacturers of the "Original Schnoter's Suspensory Bandages,"

Manufactured Solely by the . . .

J. C. SCHNOTER CO., New York.

When writing, please mention MERCK'S INDEX.

which are the leading ones on the market—outranking all others. Druggists never make any mistake in handling these bandages and have no trouble in selling them. Remember what we have told you years ago: not to sell any of our suspensories, unless in good condition. We always exchange those where the rubbers have deteriorated from too long standing, although such exchanges are very few.

Are you aware that inferior goods are being imposed upon unsuspecting people as being the CELF-BRATED SCHNOTER'S SUSPENSORIES? Now we CAUTION you against buying any Suspensory

Bandages excepting those bearing our name, and the inventor's initials (J. C.) before the name of Schnoter on every box and bandage.

They are for sale by all the leading Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canada.

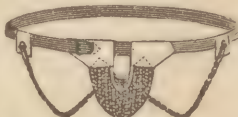


Fig. 3.
Army and Navy Suspensory.



THE OLD STYLE discarded on account of pulling apart, while the elastic is still in good condition.



The "Master" Surgical :: :: Elastic Stockings.

PROVIDED WITH

The Patent Non-Elastic Stays and Adjustable Loops,

By the aid of which they can be drawn on easily, like pulling on a boot. They will last much longer than the old style, as the stays prevent them from being torn apart in drawing them on.

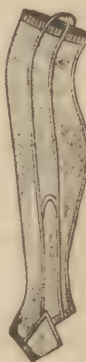
All kinds and sizes in thread or silk elastic. Made under D. Master's Patents, Nov. 29, 1881, March 21, 1882. Send for descriptive circular and price-list to

POMEROY COMPANY, 17 Union Square, New York.

DANIEL POMEROY, PRES.

CHARLES F. DEAN, SEC.

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THE NEW STYLE cannot pull apart and consequently lasts until worn out.



Appetite, Health, and Vigor

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S

Malt-Nutrine

TRADE MARK.

The pure extract of Choicest Malt.

It is invaluable to nursing mothers, feeble children, the aged and infirm, and is especially recommended to persons suffering with debility, exhaustion, marasmus, and other wasting diseases.

— FOR SALE BY ALL —

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

FINAL TRIUMPH.—The Supreme Court of Washington, D. C., has awarded the ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION the disputed Highest Score of Award with Medal and Diploma of the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

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NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Extract, Elephantopus, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 2.25
Fr. E. tomentosus, L. (Elephant Foot).—Diaph., Expector.,
Emetic in large doses.—Uses: Coughs, colds, &c.—Dose 5-30
℥ (0.3-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Elelettaria, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 2.25
Fr. seed E. repens (Sonn.) Baillon (Cardamom).—Carmin.,
Arom., Tonic.—Uses: Corrective, w. cathartic & tonic remed.
—Dose, ab. 10-60 ℥ (0.6-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Elelettaria, Compound, fluid...c. b.—lb. 1.50
(Fluid Extract Cardamom, Compound).—Fr. cardamom, cara-
way, cinnamon, & cochineal.—Carmin., Arom., Tonic.—Dose
15-60 ℥ (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Embelia, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.90
Fr. fruit E. Ribes, Burm. (Babirung; Babarang).—Anthelm.
Antirheum., Alter., Tonic.—Uses: Tape-worm, rheum.,
chronic skin dis., dyspep.—Dose 1-4 dr. (3.7-15 Cc.).

Extract, Ephedra, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 2.65
Fr. root E. nevadensis, Watson (Brigham Weed; Mormon Tea).
—Antigonorr., Alter.—Uses: Gonorr., syph., &c.—Dose 1-2 dr.
(3.7-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Epifagus, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.00
Fr. E. (Epiphegus) americanus, Nutt.—E. virginianus, Bart.
(Cancer Root; Beech Drop).—Astring., Antisep.—Uses:
Intern., diar. & dysent.—Extern., indol. ulc.—Dose 30-60 ℥
(1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Epigaea, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .70
Fr. lvs. E. repens, L. (Trailing Arbutus; Gravel Plant;
Ground Laurel).—Anticatar., Diur., Astring.—Uses: Pyelitis,
cyst., lithia., incont. urine, leucor., &c.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7
Cc.).

Extract, Epilobium, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. lvs. E. angustifolium, L. (Willow Herb).—Demulc., Tonic,
Astring.—Uses: Dysent., leucor., menor., &c.—Dose 30-60 ℥
(1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Equisetum, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.35
Fr. herb E. hyemale, L. (Horsetail; Scouring Rush).—Diur.,
Anticatar.—Uses: Dropsy & dis. of gen.-urin. org.—Dose
30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Erechthites, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .70
Fr. fl. tops E. prealta, Rafn. = E. hieracifolia, Rafn. (Fire-
weed).—Astring., Alter., Tonic.—Uses: Dysent., diar., &
relaxed condit. muc. membr.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Ergot, aceto-alcoh.—U. S. P.—Soft
.....lb. jars.—lb. 6.75

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. fl. extr. ergot, evap.—Emmen., Oxytocic, Hæmost., Anti-
hidrotic.—Uses: To promote labor; menor., metror., & other
intern hemorrhages, night sw., &c.—Dose 5-15 grains (0.32-
1.9 Gm.).

Extract, Ergot, aqu.,—see Ergotin Bonjean.

Extract, Ergot, fluid.—U. S. P......c. b.—lb. 1.50
Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr. (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Ergot of Corn, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.30
Fr. Ustilago maydis, Leveillé (Corn Smut).—Parturifacient.
—Uses: Inst. of ergot; contract. power intern., not contin-
uous as w. ergot.—Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr. (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Erigeron, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. lvs. & tops E. canadensis, L. (Fleabane; Horseweed).—
Diur., Anticatar., Astring.—Uses: Dropsy & dis. of gen.-urin.
tract.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Eriodictyon, alcoh.—Soft oz. jars.—oz. .25
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ & $\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.

Fr. lvs. E. glutinosum, Benth. (Mountain Balm; Consump-
tives', or Bear's, Weed; Yerba Santa).—Expector., Alter.,
Anticatar.—Uses: Coughs, colds, asthma, inflam. of gen.-urin.
org., &c.; & to disguise taste quinine & o. disagre. remed.
—Dose 4-12 grains (0.26-0.8 Gm.).

Extract, Eriodictyon, fluid.—U. S. P.c. b.—lb. 1.90
Dose 20-60 ℥ (1.3-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Eryngium, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .70
Fr. root E. yuccifolium, Mich. (Button Snake-root; Rattle-
snake's Master).—Diaph., Expector., Refrig.—Uses: Febr.
condit., colds, coughs, snake bite, &c.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-
3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Erythraea, aqu.—Soft .lb. jars.—lb. 1.50
Fr. dry herb E. Centaurium, Persoon (Centaur).—Tonic, Anti-
pyr.—Uses: Weak appetite, fever.—Dose 5-30 grains (0.32-1.9
Gm.).

Extract, Erythrophleum, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.90
Fr. bark E. guineense, G. Don (Casca, or Sassy, Bark).—
Astring., Carmin.—Uses: Diar., dysent., & colic.—Dose 5-15 ℥
(0.3-0.9 Cc.).—Antid., emetics, stomach pump, stimulants.

Extract, Erythroxylon,—see Extract, Coca.

Extract, Eucalyptus Globulus, alcoh.—Dry.....c. v.—oz. .38
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ & $\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.

Fr. E. globulus, Labill. (Fever Tree), older parts of tree.—
Antiper., Antiseptic, Tonic, Hæmost.—Uses: Hemorrhage,
asthma, dyspep., malar., &c.—Dose 1-3 grains (0.065-0.2 Gm.) in
pills.

do. — Softoz. jars.—oz. .25

Extract, Eucalyptus Globulus, fluid.—U. S. P......c. b.—lb. .85
Dose 5-20 ℥ (0.3-1.2 Cc.).

Extract, Eugenia Caryophyllata, fluid...c. b.—lb. 1.60
Fr. fl. buds E. caryophyllata, Thunberg (Cloves).—Carmin.,
Stoma.—Uses: Flatul. colic, dyspep., & arrest vomiting.—
Dose 5-10 ℥ (0.3-0.6 Cc.).

Extract, Eugenia Chequen, fluid....c. b.—lb. 3.00
Fr. lvs. Eugenia Chequen, Molina (Cheken; Myrtus Chekan).
—Expector., Diur., Anticatar.—Uses: Catar. affect. resp., &
gen.-urin. org.—Dose 1-3 dr. (3.7-11 Cc.).

Extract, Eugenia Jambolana, Bark, fluid c. b.—lb. 3.50
Fr. bark E. Jambolana, Lam. (Jambo; Jumbul; Syzygium
Jambolanum).—Antidiab., Astring., Carmin.—Uses: Diab. &
diar.—Dose 1-4 dr. (3.7-15 Cc.).

Extract, Eugenia Jambolana, Seed, alcoh.—
Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. 1.00
Dose 10-45 grains (0.65-2.9 Gm.).

Extract, Eugenia Jambolana, Seed, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 3.75
Dose 1-4 dr. (3.7-15 Cc.).

Extract, Euonymus, hydro-alcoh.—U. S. P......oz. jars.—oz. .25
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ & $\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.

Fr. root-bark E. atropurpureus, Jacq. (Wahoo).—Cath.,
Diur., Cholag.—Uses: Laxa., & for dropsy.—Dose 2-5 grains
(0.13-0.22 Gm.).

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MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these,
please specify: MERCK!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind
of containers is stated in most instances.

THEOBROMINE AND SODIUM SALICYLATE

Powerful Diuretic.

(See page 239.)

Is a white crystalline powder; only slightly soluble in cold water, soluble in hot water and in warm diluted alcohol; insoluble in ether and in chloroform.

This salt is reported to be a powerful diuretic, devoid of toxic properties. It has been found specially suitable in cardiac affections with dropsical effusions.

Dose: 1 Gm. (15 grn.), five to six times daily, preferably in 5% aqueous solution with peppermint or fennel water and syrup (acid syrups, fruit syrups, and glycyrrhiza extract are to be avoided, because they cause a precipitation of the theobromine). Its solutions decompose after a few days; these should therefore always be prepared fresh.

Salicylate of Theobromine and Sodium was first manufactured by E. Merck, some years ago, at the instance of Prof. Riegel, of Giessen University.

To be had of all Druggists.

H-11-11

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

APOCODEINE MERCK.

Emetic and Expectorant.

(See page 42.)

The late Dujardin-Beaumetz placed Apocodeine nearly on a par with apomorphine as an emetic, and recommended it in hemoptysis, croup, and whooping-cough, subcutaneously, in doses of 0.015 Gm. ($\frac{1}{4}$ grn.) of the hydrochlorate; whereas, per os, the dose is 0.04 Gm. ($\frac{2}{3}$ grn.).

Quite recently William Murrell found that in chronic bronchitis, Apocodeine hydrochlorate acts as a powerful expectorant. It is best administered in pill form; and 0.18 to 0.24 Gm. (3 to 4 grn.) of it may be given daily without fear of any injurious effect whatever. Satisfactory results were obtained in six cases; in one case nausea and vomiting survened.

Subcutaneous injections of a 2% aqueous solution also acted promptly as an expectorant, without any untoward accessory symptoms. Murrell cannot therefore accept the opinion expressed by Wickham Legg, that Apocodeine is worthless for subcutaneous use. However, it is to be remarked that the solutions employed must be perfectly neutral. The injections are made into the right and left arm; the dose for each is 0.616 to 1.53 Cc. (10-25 min.) of the 2% solution, containing $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. of the salt.

To be had of all Druggists.

H-11-11

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

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Extract, Euonymus, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.10
Dose 15-60 M (0.9-3.6 Cc.).

Extract, Eupatorium Perfoliatum, fluid. —
U. S. P.c. b.—lb. .70
Dose 20-60 M (1.2-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Eupatorium Perfoliatum, hydro-alcoh.
—Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .18
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Fr. lvs. & tops E. perfoliatum, L. (Boneset; Thoroughwort).
—Tonic, Diaph., Anthelm., Emetic. — Uses: Colds, gen'l debil., catarrh, rheum., worms, & to induce vomiting.—Dose 4-10 grains (0.26-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Eupatorium Purpureum—oz. jars.—oz. .20
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Fr. root E. purpureum, L. (Trumpet Weed; Queen of the Meadow; Gravel Root). — Diur., Diaph., Anticatar. — Uses: Cyst., lithia., prostatitis, dropsy, leucor., gleet, &c.—Dose 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Eupatorium Purpureum, fluid—c. b.—lb. .70
Dose 30-60 M (1.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Euphorbia Corollata, fluid—c. b.—lb. 1.35
Fr. root E. corollata, L. (Flowering Spurge).—Emetic, Diaph., Expector. — Uses: Inst. of ipecac, for emesis, sweating, coughs, & colds.—Dose 5-30 M (0.3-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Euphorbia Pilulifera, fluid—c. b.—lb. 3.00
Fr. E. pilulifera, L. — Antispasm., Antidyspneic. — Uses: Asthma, card. dyspn., hay fever, & chron. bronchitis.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Fabiana, alcoh.—Soft—oz. jars.—oz. .50
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Fr. twigs F. imbricata, Ruiz & Pavon (Pichl).—Diur., Anticatar., Cholag.—Uses: Catar. inflam. of gen.-urin. org., renal & vesical calculi, cyst., &c.; contra-ind. in albuminuria.—Dose 2-12 grains (0.2-0.8 Gm.).

Extract, Fabiana, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 3.00
Dose 15-60 M (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Ferula Sumbul, alcoh.—Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .70

Fr. root F. Sumbul, Hooker fl. (Sumbul; Musk Root).—Antispasm., Nerve Tonic. — Uses: Hyst., hypochond., neurasth., neural., chlorosis, &c.—Dose 2-5 grains (0.13-0.32 Gm.).

Extract, Ferula Sumbul, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 2.40
Dose 20-60 M (1.2-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Fever Bark, Australian, — see **Extract, Alstonia**.

Extract, Feverfew, — see **Extract, Chrysanthemum Parthenium**.

Extract, Filix-mas, — see **Extract, Aspidium**.

Extract, Foeniculum, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. fruit F. capillaceum, Gillibert (Fennel Seed). — Carmin., Tonic, Arom.—Uses: Flatul., colic; also as taste-correctant.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Foxglove, — see **Extract, Digitalis**.

Extract, Frangula, aqu.—Dry.....c. v.—oz. .25
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Fr. bark Rhamnus Frangula, L. (Buckthorn; Alder Buckthorn), collected a year before used. — Cathartic. — Uses: Chronic constip. An extr. fr. fresh bark is v. griping.—Dose 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.) in pills.

Extract, Frangula, aqu.—Soft...oz. jars.—oz. .20

Extract, Frangula, fluid—U. S. P.—c. b.—lb. .75
Dose 30-120 M (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Frankenia, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.90
Fr. herb F. grandifolia, Cham. & Schlecht. (Yerba Reuma). — Astring., Tonic.—Uses: Catar. affect., leucor., &c.; as injection & internally.—Dose 10-20 M (0.6-1.2 Cc.).

Extract, Fraxinus Americana, fluid—c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. bark F. americana, L. (White Ash). — Emmenagogue. — Uses: Amenor. & menstr. derangem.—Dose 20-40 M (1.2-2.5 Cc.).

Extract, Fraxinus Sambucifolia, fluid—c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. bark F. sambucifolia, Lam. (Black Ash). — Antipyr., Tonic, Astring.—Uses: Fever, diar., dysent., &c.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Fucus, fluid—N. F.c. b.—lb. 1.00
Dose 10-30 M (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Fucus, hydro-alcoh.—Dry...c. v.—oz. .30
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Fr. alga F. vesiculosus, L. (Bladderwrack; Seawrack). — Alter., Antifat.—Uses: Scrofula, bronchocele, obesity, &c.—Dose 1-5 grains (0.065-0.32 Gm.) in pills.

do. — Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .20

Extract, Fumaria, aqu.—Soft...lb. jars.—lb. 1.50
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. F. officinalis, L. (Fumitory). — Alter., Antisep.—Uses: Skin dis. & scrof. affec.—Dose 10-60 grains (0.65-3.9 Gm.).

Extract, Galega, aqu.—Soft

Fr. G. officinalis, L. — Galactagogue. — Uses: Scanty milk secretion, does not reduc. quality.—Dose 8-15 grains (0.52-1 Gm.).

Extract, Galium Aparine, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .70
Fr. G. Aparine, L. (Cleavers). — Diur., Antipyr.—Uses: Skin dis. & dis. of gen.-urin. tract.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Galium Verum, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.10
Fr. G. verum, L. (Yellow Bedstraw). — Diur., Antipyr.—Uses: Chiefly in dis. of gen.-urin. org.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Garcinia.....oz. jars.—oz. .50
Fr. rind of fruit G. Mangostana, L. (Mangosteen Fruit). — Sol. W.—Astring., Antidysent.—Uses: Intern., dysent., diar., & summer complaint.—Extern., w. water, in var. catar. condit., leucor.—Dose 1-2 grains (0.065-0.13 Gm.).

Extract, Garcinia, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 2.25
Dose 15-60 M (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Garlic, — see **Extract, Allium**.

Extract, Gaultheria, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 2.65
Fr. leaves G. procumbens, L. (Checkerberry; Wintergreen; Tea Berry). — Antipyr., Antirheum., Astring.—Uses: Rheum., diar., gout, & febr. condit.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Gelsemium, alcoh.—Dry...c. v.—oz. .38
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Fr. rhizome & roots G. sempervirens, Pers. (Yellow Jessamine). — Antineural., Nerve Sed., Antispasm.—Uses: Neural., coryza, dysuria, hyst., dysmenor., whoop-cough, asthma, &c.—Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.016-0.032 Gm.). — Antid., emetics, stomach siphon, morphine, electricity, friction, mustard bath, & artif. respir. — Caut. Poison!

do. — Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .25

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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

Platt's Chlorides, **The True Disinfectant.**

Twelve years of practical daily use, by tens of thousands of intelligent physicians, and by hundreds of thousands of careful housekeepers, has established beyond doubt the value, the usefulness and the superiority of Platt's Chlorides.

An odorless liquid, clean, stainless, powerful, efficient and economical, it is peculiarly adapted to all the sanitary needs of the sick-room, and the hygienic demands of the household.

Platt's Chlorides is sold in quart bottles only, and by nearly every apothecary in every city, town or village in the United States. Should there be any practising physician anywhere who may not, as yet, personally know its value, a sample, with descriptive circulars, etc., will be gladly furnished free.

Address, giving both Post and Express Offices,
HENRY B. PLATT, 36 Platt St., N. Y.

When writing, please mention MERCK'S INDEX.

ROBINSON'S LIME JUICE AND PEPSIN.

PURE CONCENTRATED PEPSIN, COMBINED WITH PURE LIME JUICE. A VALUABLE COMBINATION.

This elegant preparation is an excellent remedy for **Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Biliousness, etc.** Impaired digestion is an almost universal consequence of a sedentary life, coupled with constant mental and nervous strain. **Reliable Pepsin** is one of the best digestive agents known. **Pure Lime Juice** with its **aperient and cholagogue characteristics**, united with the Pepsin, furnishes a compatible and most efficient combination as a remedy for the disorders named above. **Robinson's Lime Juice and Pepsin** is not only palatable, but grateful to the taste.

DOSE.—The adult dose is from a dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful, to be taken immediately after eating. To children, one-half to one teaspoonful may be given, according to age.

Price, 6-ounce Bottles, - 50 cts. Price, 16-ounce Bottles, - \$1.00.

We invite attention to the following extracts, from a few of the letters we have received from Physicians, commending this preparation:

RIVERVIEW, Ky.
I have prescribed your *Lime Juice and Pepsin* in several cases of chronic indigestion, with very happy results. I can cheerfully recommend your preparations for purity, excellence, and palatability.
Corn Creek, P. O., Respectfully,
Trimble Co., Ky. (Signed) JOHN TOTTEN, M.D.

DENVER, Col.
I find your *Lime Juice and Pepsin* very efficacious, and use it continually for Dyspepsia.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) CHAS. DENISON, M.D.

Please be sure to specify Robinson's Lime Juice and Pepsin.

MADISONVILLE, Ky.
I am pleased with your *Lime Juice and Pepsin*. I have used a great many kinds of Pepsin, but obtained but little benefit from them. I use your *Lime Juice and Pepsin* in my practice, very extensively, and think that it is far superior to anything in the way of Pepsin.
Yours truly,

(Signed) W. S. ROSS, M.D.

189 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO.
I have tried your *Lime Juice and Pepsin* in two very obstinate cases, and certainly am pleased with the results.

Yours truly,
(Signed) LISTON H. MONTGOMERY.

ROBINSON'S HYPOPHOSPHITES, NUTRITIVE, TONIC, ALTERATIVE.

A Favorite Remedy in the Treatment of
PULMONARY PHTHISIS, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULOUS TAIN,
GENERAL DEBILITY, ETC.

Stimulates Digestion and promotes Assimilation.

FORMULA:

R Each fluidounce contains:
Hypophosphite Soda 2 grains
" Lime 1½ grain
" Iron 1½ "
" Quinine 34 "
" Manganese 1½ "
" Strychnine 1-16 "

DOSE: One to four fluidrachms. **PINT BOTTLES, \$1.00.**

This preparation does not precipitate, retains all the salts in perfect solution.

ROBINSON-PETTET CO., MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS, Louisville, Ky.

N. B.—Physicians will find a combination of our Hypophosphites with our Wine Coca will yield most happy results, patients receiving the immediate stimulating effect of the wine and permanent tonic effects of the Syrup. Price, Wine Coca, Pint Bottles, \$1.00.

Manufacture also **ROBINSON'S:**

Hypophosphites with Wild Cherry Bark, a very Valuable Combination.
Phosphoric Elixir, Modified form Chemical Food.
Elixir Paraldehyde, Hypnotic, Sedative, Anodyne.
Wine Coca, Nerve Stimulant.
Aromatic Fluid Pepsin, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, or any Digestive Disorder.

Specify **ROBINSON'S** in prescribing. For Sale by Druggists.

Pounded 1842. Incorporated 1890.
When writing, please mention MERCK'S INDEX.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Extract, Gelsemium, fluid.—*U. S. P.*...c. b.—lb. .95
Dose 2-5 ℥ (0.12-0.3 Cc.).

Extract, Gentiana Lutea, aqu.—*U. S. P.*—
Soft.....lb. jars.—lb. .90

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. root G. lutea, L. (Gentian).—Bitter Tonic, Alter.—*Uses*: Anorexia, dyspep., amenor., atonic gout, &c.; also a pill-exclp.—Dose 2-6 grains (0.13-0.4 Gm.).

Extract, Gentiana Lutea, aqu. (Cold process).

—Dry.....c. b.—lb. 1.50

do. — Soft.....lb. jars.—lb. 1.00

Extract, Gentiana Lutea, fluid.—*U. S. F.*.....
.....c. b.—lb. .75

Dose 10-30 ℥ (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Gentiana Lutea, Compound, fluid.....

.....c. b.—lb. .85

Fr. gentian root, cardamom seeds, & orange peel.—Tonic, Stoma.—Dose 10-30 ℥ (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Gentiana Quinquiflora, fluid....c. b.—lb. 1.90

Fr. root G. quinqueflora, Hill (Five-flowered Gentian).—Tonic, Alter., Emmen.—*Uses*: Dyspep., amenor., gout, scrof., hyst., & malaria.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Geranium......oz. jars.—oz. .22

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Fr. rhizome G. maculatum, L. (Cranesbill).—Astring., Styp-tic.—*Uses*: Intern., for cholera infantum, diar., prolapsus, &c. —*Extern.*, epist., hemorrhages, ulc., cracked nipples, gleet, leucor., & relaxed muc. membr. — Dose 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Geranium, fluid.—*U. S. P.*...c. b.—lb. .75
Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Gillenia, fluid......c. b.—lb. .75

Fr. root G. trifoliata, Moench (American Ipecac; Indian Physic).—Tonic, Expector., Emetic.—*Uses*: Coughs & colds, & as emetic.—Dose: Expector., 3-8 ℥ (0.2-0.5 Cc.); mild emetic, 20-30 ℥ (1.2-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Ginger.—see **Extract, Zingiber.**

Extract, Glycyrrhiza.—*U. S. P.*

Fr. root G. glabra, L. (Licorice; Licorice).—Demulc., Expector. — *Uses*: Chiefly to cover unpleas. taste bitter mixt., infus., & decoct.

do. — *U. S. P.*—Pure

Extract, Glycyrrhiza, fluid.—*U. S. P.*...c. b.—lb. .70
Dose 1-4 dr. (3.7-15 Cc.).—*Incomp.*, acids.

Extract, Glycyrrhiza, purified, Merck.—Soft,
clearly soluble.....lb. jars.—lb. .72

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Fr. comm'l extr.

Extract, Gnaphalium, fluid......c. b.—lb. .70

Fr. fl. G. polyccephalum, Mich. (Life Everlasting).—Tonic, Astring.—*Uses*: Catar. affect.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Gold Thread.—see **Extract, Coptis.**

Extract, Golden Rod.—see **Extract, Solidago.**

Extract, Golden Seal.—see **Extract, Hydrastis.**

Extract, Gonolobus, fluid......c. b.—lb. 2.25

Fr. bark G. Cundurango, Triana, = Marsdenia Cundurango, Nichols.—Stoma., Alter.—*Uses*: Chronic rheum., dyspep., &c.—Dose 15-60 ℥ (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Gossypium Root, alcohol.—Dry...c. v.—oz. .30
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Dose 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).

do. — Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .25

Extract, Gossypium Root, fluid.—*U. S. P.*....

.....c. b.—lb. .95

Fr. root G. herbaceum, L. (Cotton Root).—Emmen., Oxytocic. — *Uses*: Amenor. & menor.; also inst. of ergot.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Gouania, fluid......c. b.—lb. 1.50

Fr. bark G. domingensis, L. (Red Chawstick).—Tonic, Diur. — *Uses*: Gonorr., dropsy, &c.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Granatum, alcohol.—Dry...c. v.—oz. .35

Fr. root bark Punica Granatum, L. (Pomegranate).—Anthelm., Astring., Antiper.—*Uses*: Tape worms, diar., night sw., & interm. fever. — Dose 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.); as anthelm.: 30-90 grains (1.9-5.8 Gm.).

do. — Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .30

Extract, Granatum, fluid......c. b.—lb. .95

Dose 15-60 ℥ (0.9-3.7 Cc.); as an anthelmintic: $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. (15-45 Cc.), divided, in 4 hrs.

Extract, Granatum, Java, aqu.—Dry...c. v.—oz. 2.00

Fr. Java root.—*Uses*: Toniafuge, more effic. than extr. fr. European drug.

Extract, Gravel Plant.—see **Extract, Epigaea.**

Extract, Grindelia, aqu.—Soft...lb. jars.—oz. 2.50

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. lvs. & fl's G. robusta, Nutt., & G. squarrosa, Dunal.—Antispasm., Sed., Anticatarrrh.—*Uses*: Asthma, bronch., hay fever, whoop, cough, catarrh of bladder, & chronic vagin. — Dose 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Grindelia, fluid.—*U. S. P.*...c. b.—lb. 1.55

Uses: Intern., asthma, whoop, cough, bronch., catarrh of bladder, &c. —*Extern.*, burns, leucor., gonorr., &c.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Guaiacum, alcohol.—Dry...c. v.—oz. .30

Fr. heart wood G. officinale, L., & of G. sanctum, L. (Guaiac Wood).—Diaph., Alter., Stim., Lax.—*Uses*: Scrof., syph., chronic rheum., gout, amenor., scar. fever. — Dose 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Guaiacum, fluid......c. b.—lb. 1.10

Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr. (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Guarana, alcohol.—Dry...c. v.—oz. 1.50

Fr. G. paste.—Stim., Tonic, Analg.—*Uses*: Headache, chronic diar., & nerv. affect.—Dose 2-5 grains (0.13-0.3 Gm.).

Extract, Guarana, fluid.—*U. S. P.*...c. b.—lb. 3.75

Dose 20-60 ℥ (1.2-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Haematoxylon, aqu.—*U. S. P.*—

Dry.....c. b.—lb. .75

Fr. heart wood H. campechianum, L. (Campeachy Wood; Logwood).—Astring., Tonic.—*Uses*: Chronic diar., dysent., & relax. condit. of intest.—Dose 10-30 grains (0.65-1.9 Gm.).

do. — Commercial.....lb. .13

Uses: Techn.

Extract, Haematoxylon, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .60

Dose 30-90 ℥ (1.8-5.5 Cc.).

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ANTIFEBRIN, THE MEDICINAL ACETANILIDE.

(See page 40.)

Antipyretic, Sedative, Antispasmodic, Analgesic, Antirheumatic, and Antiseptic. Harmless, because Pure.
--

NO DANGER FROM PURE ACETANILIDE; THAT IS, ANTIFEBRIN.

Prof. HARE: "Untoward action was never seen unless the dose was excessive for the case."

Prof. POTTER: "It leaves no ill after-effects (as much as 1 dr. having been swallowed with impunity); while antipyrine produces great depression. Its efficacy as an antipyretic, analgesic, and antispasmodic, the small dose, together with its safety, and the absence of the severe rigors and cardiac depression which mark other coal-tar antipyretics, combine to give it a wider therapeutical range than any of its congeners."

Profs. GRIFFITH and CATTELL: "A drug that, used in doses to suit the condition of the patient's cardiac and respiratory functions, is not dangerous."

GUTTMANN: "Antifebrin in 425 cases never produced nausea or vomiting, nor true collapse, nor cardiac depression, nor ringing in ears, nor cutaneous eruptions. The only annoying symptoms sometimes produced are sweating, and a cyanosis of the lips and cheeks which is of no import."

RICHTER (*D. Med.-Ztg.*), discrediting the alleged dangers of Antifebrin, —which, he says, are "ascribable either to rare idiosyncrasies such as may occur toward any potent drug, or to contaminations found in unreliable makes,"—quotes, in rebuttal, "a case of cardiac dilatation where $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 45 grn. had been given daily for over a year, without any bad result."

CAHN and HEPP (*Int. med.-chir. Rdsch.*): "Antifebrin agrees with the stomach better than antipyrine. Cyanosis from Antifebrin, when it does occur, is always slight, and depends purely on the coolness of the skin, and not on any aniline-poisoning."

MÜLLER (*Rev. méd. Suisse rom.*) always adds alcohol to antipyrine, to ward off collapse, but finds "no such precaution necessary with Antifebrin."

ANSEROW (*Bull. gén. de Thér.*): "Forty cases treated with Antifebrin, without any depressive effects on the heart."

BERNHEIM and SIMON: "No perilous results in 220 febrile cases, successfully treated with Antifebrin."

FAUST (*Lancet*): "In 72 febrile cases, though the fall of temperature was often very great after Antifebrin, there was no instance of collapse observed, and the pulse always remained good. If a tendency to cyanosis appears, it is due merely to capillary dilatation."

LÉPINE (*Ther. Gaz.*): "Cyanosis, if it appears after Antifebrin, is of no importance, and should not alarm the physician."

Continued on page 111a.

H 51-52

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Extract, Hagenia, &c.,—see *Extract, Koussou, &c.*

Extract, Hæmostatic,—see *Ergotin, Bonjean, Liquid*.

Extract, Hamamelis, alcohol.—Dry...c. v.—oz. .30
Fr. bark H. virginiana, L.—Antisep., Astring., Styp.—Uses: Varic. veins, hæmorrhoids, gonorr., leucorr., &c.—Dose 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Hamamelis, aqu.—Dry...c. v.—oz. .35
do. — Soft...oz. jars.—oz. .18
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Extract, Hamamelis, fluid.—U.S.P.—c. b.—lb. .70
Dose 15-60 M (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Haw, Black,—see *Extract, Viburnum Prunifolium*.

Extract, Hedeoma, fluid...c. b.—lb. .70
Fr. lvs. & tops H. pulegioides, Persoon (Pennyroyal).—Arom., Stim., Emmen.—Uses: Flatul. colic & amenorr.—Dose 15-60 M (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Helianthemum, fluid.—N. F.—c. b.—lb. .75
Fr. H. canadense, Mich. (Frost-wort).—Astring., Tonic, Alter.—Uses: Intern., scrof., dysent., secondary syph.—Extern., scarlat. & prurigo.—Dose ½-2 dr. (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Helianthus, fluid...c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. seed H. annuus, L. (Sunflower Seed).—Diur., Expector.—Uses: Coughs, bronch. troubles, & febr. condit.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Hellebore, False,—see *Extract, Adonis*.

Extract, Helleborus, Niger, alcohol.—Soft...oz. jars.—oz. .20
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Fr. rhizome H. niger, Willd. (Christmas Rose Root; Black Bear's Foot; Black Hellebore).—Hydragogue Cath., Emmen., Alter.—Uses: Dropsy, epilep., &c., & in constip.—Dose: Alter., ½-1½ grain (0.03-0.1 Gm.); cathar. & emmen., 3-10 grains (0.2-0.6 Gm.).

Extract, Helleborus Niger, fluid...c. b.—lb. .90
Dose: Alter., 5-10 M (0.3-0.6 Cc.); cathar. & emmen., 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Helleborus Viridis.—Soft...lb. jars.—lb. 3.00
Also in 1, ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.
Fr. root H. viridis, L. (European Green Hellebore).—Uses, Doses, &c. As extract, hellebore niger; twice as powerful.

Extract, Helonias,—see *Extract, Chamaelirium*.

Extract, Hemlock,—see *Extract, Conium*.

Extract, Hemp, Black, or Canadian,—see *Extract, Apocynum Cannabinum*.

Extract, Hemp, White,—see *Extract, Asclepias Incarnata*.

Extract, Henbane,—see *Extract, Hyoscyamus*.

Extract, Hepatica,—see *Ext. Anemone Hepatica*.

Extract, Hops,—see *Extract, Humulus*.

Extract, Horehound,—see *Extract, Marrubium*.

Extract, Horse-chestnut,—see *Extract, Aesculus Hippocastanum*.

Extract, Horse-radish,—see *Extract, Cochlearia Armoracia*.

Extract, Humulus, aqu.—Soft...oz. jars.—oz. .30
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Fr. strobiles H. Lupulus, L. (Hops).—Hypn., Tonic, Diaph., Sed.—Uses: In insom., dyspep., irrit. bladder & inflam. of gen.-urin. org.—Dose 4-10 grains (0.26-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Humulus, alcohol.—Soft. oz. jars.—oz. .30
Dose 2-5 grains (0.13-0.32 Gm.).

Extract, Humulus, fluid.—N. F.—c. b.—lb. 1.30
Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Hydrangea, fluid.—N. F.—c. b.—lb. .80
Fr. root H. arborescens, L. (Seven Barks).—Diur., Antilithic.—Uses: Dropsy, lithia., & gen.-urin. dis.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Hydrastis, fluid.—U. S. P.—c. b.—lb. 1.50
Dose 10-60 M (0.6-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Hydrastis, hydro-alcohol.—Dry. c. v.—oz. .75
Fr. rhizome & roots H. canadensis, L. (Golden Seal; Yellow Root; Indian Turmeric; Yellow Puccoon).—Hæmost., Cholag., Antihidr., Astring.—Uses: Uter. hemorrhage, jaundice, leucorr., piles, gonorr., spinal irrit., night sweats, & intern. hemorrhage.—Dose 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Hydrocotyle, alcohol.—Dry. c. v.—oz. 1.00
Fr. H. asiatica, L. (Indian Pennywort).—Tonic, Alter., Diur.—Uses: Scrof., bowel complaints, syph., & skin dis.—Dose 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).

do. — Soft...oz. jars.—oz. 1.00

Extract, Hyoscyamus Leaves, alcohol.—Soft...lb. jars.—lb. 2.50
Also in 1, ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. lvs. & fl. tops H. niger, L. (Henbane); plants of second year's growth.—Antispasmodic, Hypn., Sed., Analg.—Uses: Intern., spasm. cough, irrit. blad., insom., hyst., nerv. headache, delir. trem., spinal hyperæsthesia & emphysema.—Extern., hæmorrhoids, rheum. swell., cancer. ulc., &c.—Dose 1-2 grains (0.065-0.13 Gm.).—Max. D. 3 grains (0.2 Gm.), single; 10 grains (0.65 Gm.), p. day.—Antid., emetics, stomach siphon, animal charcoal w. emetic, opium, pilocarpine hypoderm., artif. respir., brandy, ammonia, &c.—Caut. Poison!

do. — Soft, green...oz. jars.—oz. .30
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Extract, Hyoscyamus Leaves, fluid.—U. S. P.—c. b.—lb. .95
Dose 8-10 M (0.2-0.6 Cc.).—Max. D. 15 M (0.9 Cc.), single; 45 M (2.8 Cc.), p. day.

Extract, Hyoscyamus Leaves, hydro-alcohol.—U. S. P.—Soft...lb. jars.—lb. 2.70
Also in 1, ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

Extract, Hyoscyamus Seed, alcohol.—Dry...c. v.—oz. 1.00
Dose ½-1 grain (0.032-0.065 Gm.).

do. — Soft...oz. jars.—oz. .70

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Profs. WHITE and WILCOX: "Untoward results with Acetanilide may have been due to impurities."

A. HARTIGE (*St. Petersb. med. Woch.*) reports a case where 1 oz. of Antifebrin was taken in a single evening, without severe symptoms following; which result Profs. GRIFFITH and CATTELL ascribe largely to the purity of the preparation,—“it being free from Toluidine.”

ANTIFEBRIN AS AN ANTIPYRETIC, ETC.,

IN PYREXIA GENERALLY, PHTHISIS, PNEUMONIAS, TYPHOID FEVER, GRIPPE, “FEVER AND AGUE,” “MALARIA,” “INTERMITTENT FEVER,” ETC.

Prof. HOBART AMORY HARE, M.D.: “On a fever temperature it acts as a powerful and fairly constant antipyretic, by decreasing heat-production and increasing heat-dissipation—heat-production being the function most affected.”

Prof. SAM'L O. L. POTTER, M.D.: “One of the most efficient antipyretics. It raises arterial tension somewhat, and slows the heart in a corresponding degree. Compared with antipyrine, its effect on the body temperature sets in more slowly (1 hour against $\frac{1}{2}$ hour), but lasts longer (6 hours against 2).”

Prof. WILLIAM PEPPER, M.D., LL.D., and Prof. J. P. CROZER GRIFFITH, M.D.: “Our own experience with Antifebrin has been very favorable as regards its power of reducing temperature, which it does with comparative certainty and rapidity. In Phthisis, we have often been able to greatly diminish the usual sweating or suppress it altogether, by administering a small dose before the evening rise of temperature occurred.”

Prof. JOHN V. SHOEMAKER, M.D.: “Possesses advantages over all the other antipyretics derived from coal-tar, owing to its slight taste and usual freedom from ill effects. It has been used in Croupous Pneumonia by Wrocinski, who believes that, in addition to reducing the temperature, it favorably influences the pathological process in the lung.”

Prof. ROBERT T. EDES, M.D.: “Does not affect the healthy temperature; but when given in pyrexia, it occasions reduction. Other uncomfortable symptoms accompanying the fever are also relieved.”

Prof. J. P. CROZER GRIFFITH, M.D., and Prof. H. W. CATTELL, M.D.: “Much employed and certainly of value, where medicinal measures are allowable or advisable in combating hyperpyrexia. A drug that can relieve one of the most serious symptoms of typhoid fever.”

H. B. ELY pronounces Antifebrin “one of the greatest discoveries in modern medicine,” on the ground of his experience with it in grippe, pneumonia, typhoid, dysmenorrhea.

G. GUTTMANN (*Berl. kl. Woch.*): “The best of the internal antipyretics in typhoid.”

Continued on page 112a.

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Extract, Hypericum, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .75
Fr. tops *H. perforatum*, L. (St. John's Wort).—Emollient, Antisep.—Uses : Extern., inst. of arnica.

Extract, Hyssopus, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .75
Fr. *H. officinalis*, L.—Stim., Arom.—Uses : Coughs, colds, & catarrhs, espec. of aged.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Ignatia,—see **Extract, Strychnos Ignatia**.

Extract, Ilex Paraguaiensis, fluid....c. b.—lb. 1.35
Fr. lvs. *I. paraguaiensis*, St. Hilaire (Yerba Maté; Paraguay Tea).—Nerve Tonic, Exhilar., Lax.—Uses : Headache, chronic constip., & nerv. affect.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Ilex Verticillata.....c. b.—lb. .70
Fr. bark *I. verticillata*, Gray (Winterberry; Feverbush; Black Alder).—Astring., Tonic, Antisep.—Uses : Intern., diar., dysent., dyspep.—Extern., flabby or ill-condit. ulc.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Indian Hemp,—see **Extract, Cannabis**.

Extract Indigo,—see **Indigo Carmine**.

Extract, Inula, alcohol.—Soft.....lb. jars.—lb. 3.00
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. jars, & ozs.

Fr. the root of *I. Helenium*, L. (*Helenium*; Elecampane).—Tonic, Emmen., Diur., Antiparasitic.—Uses : Intern., amenor., dyspep., bronch., & dropsy.—Extern., psoria., tetter, & o. skin dis.—Dose 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Inula, aqu.—Soft.....lb. jars.—lb. 1.25
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. jars, & ozs.

Extract, Inula, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .70
Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Ipecac, American,—see **Extract, Gillenia**.

Extract, Ipecacuanha, alcohol, dry,—see **Emetin Resinoid**.

Extract, Ipecacuanha, alcohol.—Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. 1.50

Fr. root *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*, A. Richard. (Ipecac).—Emetic, Expector., Diaph., Vascular Sed.—Uses : For emesis in poison., croup, &c.; bronch., coughs, pulmon. hemorrhage, hicc.—Dose : Emetic, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.1-0.15 Gm.); expector., $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.008-0.016 Gm.).

Extract, Ipecacuanha, fluid.—U.S.P....c. b.—lb. 3.75
Dose : Expector., 2-5 M (0.13-0.3 Cc.); emetic, 15-45 M (0.9-2.8 Cc.).

Extract, Ipecacuanha, hydro-alcohol.—Dry.....c. v.—oz. 2.00

do. — Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. 1.50

Extract, Ipomœa,—see **Extract, Jalap**.

Extract, Iris Versicolor, alcohol.—U. S. P.—Soft.....lb. jars.—lb. 2.25
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. rhizome & rootlets *I. versicolor*, L. (Blue Flag; Fleur de Luce).—Alter., Cholag., Cathar.—Uses : Jaund., dis. of liver, purg., constip., &c.—Dose 1-6 grains (0.065-0.4 Gm.).

Extract, Iris Versicolor, fluid.—U.S.P....c. b.—lb. .80
Dose 5-40 M (0.3-2.5 Cc.).

Extract, Jaborandi,—see **Extract, Pilocarpus**.

Extract, Jacaranda, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 2.65
Fr. lvs. *J. Copala*, D. Don, *J. procera*, Spreng (Caroba), & allied species.—Antisyph., Antisep.—Uses : Syph. affect., & indol. ulc.—Dose 15-60 M (0.9-3.8 Cc.).

do. — Soft

Extract, Jalap, alcohol.—U. S. P.—Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .30

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Fr. tuber. *Ipomœa Jalapa*, Nuttall.—Hydragog., Cath., Anthelm.—Uses : Dropsy, cereb. hyperemia, constip., worms, &c.—Dose 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Jalap, fluid.—N. F......c. b.—lb. 1.50
Dose 15-30 M (0.9-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Jambul,—see **Extract, Eugenia Jambolana**.

Extract, Jeffersonia, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.00
Fr. root *J. diphylla*, Persoon (Rheumatism Root; Twin-leaf).—Alter., Diur., Expector., Antispasm., Diaph.—Uses : Rheum., syph., coughs, colds, nerv. affect., bronch., &c.—Dose : 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Jessamine,—see **Extract, Gelsemium**.

Extract, Judas Tree,—see **Extract, Cercis**.

Extract, Juglans Cinerea, fluid.—N. F....c. b.—lb. .75
Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Juglans Cinerea, hydro-alcohol.—U.S.P.—Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .18
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Fr. root bark *J. cinerea*, L. (Butternut).—Cathar., Antiper., Alter.—Uses : Habitual constip., dysent., malarial fever, &c.—Dose 10-30 grains (0.65-1.9 Gm.).

Extract, Juglans Nigra, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.50
Fr. lvs. *J. nigra*, L. (Black Walnut).—Lax., Tonic.—Uses : Chronic constip.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Juniperus Communis...oz. jars.—oz. .18
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Conc. juice fresh berries *J. communis*, L. (Juniper).—Diur., Diaph., Aphrod.—Uses : Dropsy, adjuvant to o. remed.—Dose 5-15 grains (0.32-0.97 Gm.).

Extract, Juniperus Communis, fluid.—N. F....c. b.—lb. .70
Dose 30-90 M (1.8-5.5 Cc.).

Extract, Juniperus Sabina, alcohol.—Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .15
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Fr. tops *J. Sabina*, L. (Savin).—Antipar., Emmen., Anthelm.—Uses : Intern., amenor., rheum., gout, worms.—Extern., warts, indol. ulc., & tinea capitis.—Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 grains (0.03-0.13 Gm.).—Appl., salve.—Max. D. 3 grains (0.2 Gm.); single; 15 grains (0.97 Gm.), p. day.—Antid., mustard, emetics, castor oil, brandy, &c.

Extract, Kalmia, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. lvs. *K. latifolia*, L. (Mountain Laurel).—Alter., Sed., Astring.—Uses : Syph. affect., scrof., funct. derangement of heart, & rheum.—Dose 10-30 M (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Kamala, alcohol.—Dry.....c. v.—oz. 1.50
Fr. glands & hairs capsules *Mallotus philippinensis*, Mueller Arg. (Rottlera).—Anthelm., Antiparas.—Uses : Intern., worms & constip.—Extern., ringworm, itch, & o. parasitic skin dis.—Dose 10-20 grains (0.65-1.3 Gm.) in pills.

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2.—The quality marked thus : * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

BERNHEIM and SIMON (*Revue méd. de l'Est*): "A safe and effective antithermic, much superior to antipyrine."

FAUST (*Lancet*): "The higher the fever, the more energetic is the action of Antifebrin. The chilliness sometimes accompanying the renewal of pyrexia in typhoid, or following the cold bath in the same disease, may be entirely averted by a small dose of Antifebrin."

SEXTON (*Ztg. f. kl. Med.*) used Antifebrin successfully in "fever and ague"; and LÉPINE (*Ther. Gaz.*) in "malaria" and "intermittent fever."

PAPADAKIS (*Bull. gén. de Thér.*) used Antifebrin with success in 15 cases of "intermittent fever, where quinine had proved useless. In 11 of these cases the disease disappeared entirely." (See Dosage, below.)

SECRETAN (*Am. Jour. Med. Sc.*): "The antipyretic action of Antifebrin in tuberculosis failed at no time. The night-sweats were not augmented."

PAVAJ-VAJNA (*Jour. Am. Med. Asso.*): "Superior to quinine in phthisis."

OSLER (*ibid.*): "Night-sweats not increased, but diminished."

DOSAGE.—"Single doses of 15 grn. or less, or broken doses (3 grn. every hour or less), will usually be followed by prompt reduction of the temperature to normal." (Prof. Shoemaker.)—"As antipyretic, 3 grn. every $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, until 12 to 15 grn. have been given, which will usually be sufficient, especially if given at the acme." (Prof. Potter.)—Lépine, in Typhoid, believing it "advantageous to spare the patient any great rise of temperature," gave $7\frac{1}{2}$ grn. when above 38° C (100.4° F), repeating in 15–30 minutes if above 38.5° C (101.3° F). In Malarial Fever he used as high a dose as 45 grn., "just before the attack"; while Papadakis, in Intermittent, gave only "20 grn. in broken doses, during 4 hours, with complete success"—Osler: "Phthisis, one dose of 8 grn., when above 103° F; results being much better and patients feeling more comfortable thus than on 4 grn. four or five t. p. d."

ANTIFEBRIN AS A SEDATIVE, HYPNOTIC, ANTISPASMODIC,

IN ALL THE PRECEDING, AND BRONCHITIS, EPILEPSY, CHOREA,
UTERINE SPASMS, NERVOUS DISORDERS, MOTOR EXCITA-
TION, INSOMNIA, OPIUM HABIT, HYSTERIA, CON-
VULSIONS OF INFANTS, ETC.

Prof. POTTER: "This drug has marked antispasmodic powers. It lessens the reflex action of the spinal cord; the pulse is slowed; and quiet sleep often follows. In Acute Bronchitis it has often arrested the attacks within 24 hours." (See Dosage below.)

Prof. HARE: "A large amount of experience has proved it to be of value in Epilepsy, and it has been used in Chorea with good results."

Continued on page 113a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Extract, Kamala, fluid c. b.—lb. 2.25
Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Kava Kava,—see **Extract, Piper Methys-
ticum**.

Extract, Kiho, fluid c. b.—lb. 1.20
Fr. juice Pterocarpus Marsupium, Roxb.—Astring., Styp.—
Uses: Diar., pyrosis, leucor., passive hemorrhages, diab.,
&c.—Dose 10-30 ℥ (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Kousoo, alcohol.—Dry c. v.—oz. .90
Fr. female fl. Hagenia abyssinica, Gmelin (Brayera; Hagenia;
Cussoo).—Anthelmintic. — Uses: Tape worm. — Dose 30-60
grains (1.9-3.8 Gm.).

do. — Soft oz. jars.—oz. .80

Extract, Kousoo, fluid.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. 1.90
Dose 4-8 dr. (15-30 Cc.).

Extract, Krameria, alcohol.—Dry c. v.—oz. .30
Fr. root K. triandra, Ruiz & Pavon, & of K. Ixina, L. (Rhat-
any).—Astring., Hemost. — Uses: Intern., chronic diar.,
menor., & internal hemorrhage.—Extern., leucor., spongy
gums, prolapsus ani, fissured anus, &c. Oint. (1-10); gargles
(5-10%); inj. (1-2%).—Dose 5-15 grains (0.32-0.97 Gm.).

Extract, Krameria, aqu.—U. S. P.—Dry c. v.—oz. .20

do. — Scales c. v.—oz. .35

Extract, Krameria, aqu. (Cold process) oz. jars.—oz. .25

Extract, Krameria, fluid.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. .85
Dose 15-60 ℥ (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Lactuca, alcohol.—Soft lb. jars.—lb. 3.00
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. herb L. virosa, L. (Lettuce).—Sed., Hypn., Antispasm.—
Uses: Quiet. & reliev. pain; milder than opium.—Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$
grains (0.032-0.1 Gm.).—Max. D. 10 grains (0.65 Gm.), single;
40 grains (2.6 Gm.), p. day.

Extract, Lactuca Canadensis oz. jars.—oz. .20
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.

Fr. juice L. canadensis, L. (Wild Lettuce).—Anod., Hypn.—
Uses: Coughs & nerv. irrit.—Dose 10-30 ℥ (0.6-2 Cc.).

Extract, Lactucarium, alcohol.—Dry c. v.—oz. 1.50
(Purified Lactucarium).—Fr. German Lactucarium.—Anod.,
Antispasm., Sed. — Uses: Cough mixtures; mild substit.
opium.—Dose 2-10 grains (0.13-0.65 Gm.).—Max. D. 12 grains
(0.8 Gm.), single; 40 grains (2.6 Gm.), p. day.

do. — Soft oz. jars.—oz. 1.25

Extract, Lactucarium, fluid c. b.—lb. 11.25
Dose 10-60 ℥ (0.6-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Lady's Slipper,—see **Extract, Cypriped-
ium**.

Extract, Lappa, alcohol.—Soft oz. jars.—oz. .20
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.

Fr. root Aretium Lappa, L. (Burdock), & o. Arctiæ.—Alter.,
Diur., Diaph.—Uses: Inst. of sarsaparilla; gout, scrof., syph.,
& skin dis.—Dose 4-8 grains (0.26-0.52 Gm.).

Extract, Lappa, aqu.—Soft oz. jars.—oz. .20

Extract, Lappa, fluid.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. .70
Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Larix, fluid c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. bark L. americana, Mich. (Tamarack).—Astring., Anti-
sep.—Uses: Catar. condit. of intest. & as gargle in diphth.—
Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Larkspur,—see **Extract Delphinium**.

Extract, Ledum, fluid c. b.—lb. 1.50
Fr. leaves L. latifolium, Aiton (Labrador Tea).—Antispasm.,
Alter.—Uses: Croup, whoop. cough, gout, & rheum.—Dose
30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Lemon Peel,—see **Extract, Citrus Limo-
num**.

Extract, Leonurus, fluid c. b.—lb. .80
Fr. L. cardiaca, L. (Motherwort).—Emmen., Nerve Tonic.—
Uses: Amenor., hyst., &c.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Leptandra, fluid.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. .95
Fr. rhizome & roots Veronica virginica, L. (Culver's, or Black,
Root).—Cholag., Lax., Alter. — Uses: Constip., liver dis.,
diar., & dysent. Supposed to act like calomel.—Dose 20-60
℥ (1.2-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Leptandra, hydro-alcohol.—U. S. P. oz. jars.—oz. .25
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.
Dose 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Levisticum, fluid c. b.—lb. 1.10
Fr. root L. officinale, Koch, (Ligusticum; Lovage).—Arom.,
Diaph., Emmen., Diur.—Uses: Fetid breath; tonic & stim.
in dropsy, amenor., &c.—Dose 15-60 ℥ (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Liatris Odoratissima, fluid c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. lvs. L. odoratissima, Willd., = Trisilia odoratissima, Cassini
(Vanilla Plant; Deer's Tongue).—Heart Stimulant.—Uses:
Nerv. affect. & said of benefit whoop. cough. Its medic.
qualities due to cumarin.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.) several
t. p. d.

Extract, Liatris Spicata, fluid c. b.—lb. .70
Fr. root L. spicata, Willd. (Colic Root; Button Snakeroot;
Dewil's Bit).—Diaph., Tonic.—Uses: Produc. diaphoresis in
fevers.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Licorice,—see **Extract, Glycyrrhiza**.

Extract, Life Everlasting,—see **Extract, Gnapha-
lium**.

Extract, Lily of the Valley,—see **Extract, Con-
vallaria**.

Extract, Linder Bark, fluid c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. bark L. Benzoin, Meissner (Fever, or Spice, Bush; Wild
Allspice).—Diaph., Stim., Arom.—Uses: Produce sweat in
febr. inflam., & dropsical condit.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Lippia, fluid c. b.—lb. 2.40
Fr. lvs. L. dulcis, Trevir. (Lippia Mexicana).—Expectorant.—
Uses: Coughs, colds, & affect. of respir.—Dose 30-60 ℥
(1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Liquidambar, fluid c. b.—lb. 1.90
Fr. bark L. styraciflua, L. (Sweet Gum).—Antisep., Astring.—
Uses: Diar., dysent., coughs, & all catar. affect. of muc.
membr.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Liriodendron, fluid c. b.—lb. .60
Fr. bark L. tulipifera, L. (Tulip-tree).—Alter., Antiper.—
Uses: Dyspep., rheum., & ague.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

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3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS**. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

Prof. J. P. CROZER GRIFFITH, M.D.: "Its chief modern uses are as a Sedative in various nervous disorders, and for the relief of pain. Hypnotic action has also been reported."

SARDA (*Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.*): "Superior to antipyrine in old neuralgias and in controlling motor excitation."

S. R. HUMSTON: (*Med. and Surg. Rep.*): "Relieves nearly every kind of headache and produces a more natural sleep than opium or chloral."

W. P. MUNN (*Phys. and Surg.*) has often found it to supersede opium in "painful diseases."

G. GARNETTE KEMPER (*Med. World*): "Unsurpassed in the after-pains of labor."

LÉPINE (*Ther. Gaz.*) has been "successful with it in chorea and petit mal," and suggests its use even "in the treatment of opium habit at the time the opium is withdrawn."

DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ (*Med. News*): "In epilepsy it is sometimes remarkably successful."

DEMIÉVILLE (*Am. Jour. Med. Sc.*): "In five out of six cases of epilepsy, it diminished frequency of fits. Advisable also in hysterical attacks and in infantile convulsions."

DOSAGE.—"In epilepsy, asthma, and whooping-cough, repeated doses of 3 to 5 grn." (Prof. Shoemaker).—"In acute bronchitis, 4-grn. doses every two hours." (Prof. Potter.)—Hamilton: "Three to eight grn. in the wakefulness of general disease, especially such with high temperature."

ANTIFEBRIN AS AN ANALGESIC, ANODYNE, NERVINE,
IN ALL THE PRECEDING, AND PAINFUL CONDITIONS GENERALLY, SUCH AS:
NEURALGIAS, RHEUMATIC PAINS, ATAXIA, GASTRALGIA, SCIATICA,
HEADACHES (VARIOUS), LUMBAGO, NEURITIS, REFLEX PAINS,
OVARIAN PAINS, VISCERAL PAINS GENERALLY, MI-
GRAINE, TABES, DYSMENORRHEA, SENILE
GANGRENE, CANCER, IRITIS,
GLAUCOMA, ETC.

Prof. W. HALE WHITE, M.D., and Prof. REYNOLD W. WILCOX, M.D., LL.D.: "Used chiefly as an analgesic in neuralgic and rheumatic affections."

Prof. HARE: "Acts as a sedative on the nervous system; the sensory portion of the nerves and spinal cord particularly being quieted. Almost every form of nerve pain seems to indicate its employment, and it has been successfully used in the crises of ataxia, dartings of gastralgia, and with brilliant effect in sciatica; the most obstinate headaches have been seen to yield to its influence."

Prof. POTTER: "Strongly analgesic, inhibiting the sensibility of the sensory nerves. For the pains of locomotor ataxia, and in those of rheumatic origin, as lumbago, sciatica, etc., it is a most efficient remedy."

Continued on page 114a.

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Extract, Lobelia, alcohol.—Soft...lb. jars.—lb. 2.25
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. lvs. & tops L. inflata, L. (Indian Tobacco).—Antispasm., Expector., Diaph.—Uses: Spasm. asthma, whoop. cough, croup, pneum., & colds; h'y dil. as enema in strang. hernia.—Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ –2 grains (0.032–0.13 Gm.).—*Antid.*, stomach siphon, tannin w. copious warm water, external friction, mustard bath, brandy, opium, &c.—*Caut.* Poison!

Extract, Lobelia, fluid.—U. S. P....c. b.—lb. .80
Dose 2–10 \mathfrak{m} (0.12–0.6 Cc.).

Extract, Lobelia Seed, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.90
Dose 2–10 \mathfrak{m} (0.12–0.6 Cc.).

Extract, Logwood,—see **Extract, Haematoxylon.**

Extract, Lovage,—see **Exiract, Levisticum.**

Extract, Lupulin, fluid.—U. S. P....c. b.—lb. 1.90
Fr. the glandular pwd. fr. strobiles of Humulus Lupulus, L. (Hops).—Dose 10–30 \mathfrak{m} (0.6–1.2 Cc.).

Extract, Lycopus Europaeus, fluid....c. b.—lb. 1.50
Fr. L. europaeus, L. (Bitter Bugle-weed; Water Horehound).—Antiper., Tonic.—Uses: Malarial affect.—Dose 30–60 \mathfrak{m} (1.8–3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Lycopus Virginicus....oz. jars.—oz. .22
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Fr. herb L. virginicus, L. (Bugle Weed).—Astring., Tonic, Sed.—Uses: Diar., dysent.; tonic in convalesc.—Dose 5–10 grains (0.32–0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Lycopus Virginicus, fluid...c. b.—lb. .70
Dose 30–60 \mathfrak{m} (1.8–3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Madder,—see **Extract, Rubia.**

Extract, Magnolia, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 2.25
Fr. fl's M. acuminata, L. (Cucumber Tree).—Antiper., Tonic., Diaph.—Uses: Malaria, rheum., dyspep., &c.—Dose 30–60 \mathfrak{m} (1.8–3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Malabar Nut,—see **Extract, Adhatoda.**

Extract, Male Fern,—see **Extract, Aspidium.**

Extract, Mallotus,—see **Extract, Kamala.**

Extract, Malt, Merck.—Dry, powder.c.b.—lb. 1.25
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Cont. maximum amount diastase, dextrin, dextrose, protein bodies, & salts of barley.—Food, Tonic, Dietetic.—Uses: Babies, convalesc. scrof. patients, dyspep., &c.; vehicle for o. remed.—Dose 1–4 dr. (3.9–15.6 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep dry & cool.

Extract, Malt.—Soft.....lb. jars.—lb. .75
Brown, honey-like, pleas., sweet taste.—Uses: As the above; also as emulsifier.—Dose 4 dr. (15.6 Gm.), or more.

Extract, Manaca,—see **Extract, Brunfelsia.**

Extract, Mandrake,—see **Extract, Podophyllum.**

Extract, Mangosteen,—see **Extract, Garcinia.**

Extract, Manzanita,—see **Extract, Arctostaphylos**
Glauc.

Extract, Marrubium, aqu.—Soft.oz. jars.—oz. .20
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Fr. leaves & tops M. vulgare, L. (Horehound).—Tonic, Lax., Diur., Diaph., Expector.—Uses: Colds, chronic affect. of lungs, amenor., jaund., dyspep.—Dose 3–10 grains (0.2–0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Marrubium, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .70
Dose 30–120 \mathfrak{m} (1.8–7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Marshmallow,—see **Extract, Althaea.**

Extract, Matico, alcohol.—Soft...oz. jars.—oz. .40
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Fr. lvs. Piper angustifolium, Ruiz & Pavon.—Arom., Astring., Styp., Anticatar.—Uses: Intern., dis. muc. membr., catarrh of bladder, hemorrhoids, dysent., gonorr., diar., hæmat., hæmoptysis, menor., &c.—*Extern.*, epist., & o. hemorrhages, ulc., &c.—Dose 5–10 grains (0.32–0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Matico, Ethereal,—see **Oleoresin, Matico.**

Extract, Matico, fluid.—U. S. P....c. b.—lb. 1.35
Dose 30–60 \mathfrak{m} (1.8–3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Matricaria, alcohol.—Soft.lb. jars.—lb. 4.00
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. fl. M. Chamomilla, L. (German Chamomile).—Diaph., Emetic, Anthelm., Antispasm., Bitter Tonic.—Uses: Intern., large doses: emetic; small, doses: expel worms, or sweat out cold; smaller: appetizer, or for cramps.—*Extern.*, indol. ulc. & sores.—Dose 2–8 grains (0.13–0.52 Gm.).

Extract, Matricaria, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .90
Dose 15–60 \mathfrak{m} (0.9–3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Melia, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.50
Fr. bark M. Azedarach, L. (Pride of India; Common Bead Tree).—Anthelmintic.—Dose 10–30 \mathfrak{m} (0.6–1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Melissa, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. leaves & tops M. officinalis, L. (Balm; Lemon Balm).—Diaph., Antipyr.—Uses: With o. remed. check fever & promote perspir.—Dose 30–120 \mathfrak{m} (3.7–7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Menispermum, fluid.—U. S. P....c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. rhizome & roots M. canadense, L. (Yellow Parilla; Canadian Moonseed).—Alter., Tonic.—Uses: Syph. affect. inst. of sarsaparilla.—Dose 30–60 \mathfrak{m} (1.8–3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Mercurialis, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 2.65
Fr. M. annua, L. (Mercury Weed; French, or Girls' Mercury).—Emmen., Alter., Lax.—Uses: Amenorr., dysmen., scrof., & syph. affect.—Dose 5–30 \mathfrak{m} (0.3–1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Mezereum, alcohol.—Dry....c. v.—oz. .50
Fr. bark Daphne Mezereum, L. (Mezereon; Spurge Olive), & o. sp.—Rube., Epispastic, Alter.—Uses: Intern., second. syph., chronic rheum., & obstin. skin dis.—*Extern.*, as irritant oint. or blister, & for indol. ulc.—Dose 1–3 grains (0.065–0.2 Gm.).—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, large quantities of warm water, demulcents, &c.

do. — Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .40

Extract, Mezereum, Ethereal,—see **Oleoresin, Mezereum.**

Extract, Mezereum, fluid.—U. S. P....c. b.—lb. 1.10
Dose 5–15 \mathfrak{m} (0.3–0.9 Cc.).

Extract, Micromeria, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.90
Fr. leaves M. Douglasii, Benth. (Yerba Buena).—Arom., Carmin., Anthelm., Refrig.—Uses: Nausea, spasm. pains stom. & bowels, fever & worms.—Dose 30–120 \mathfrak{m} (1.8–7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Mikania, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.80
Fr. M. Guaco, Willd. (Huaco, or Guaco, Leaves).—Tonic, Astring., Alter.—Uses: Cholera, diar., chron. rheum., &c.—Dose 30–60 \mathfrak{m} (1.8–3.7 Cc.).

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PROFS. GRIFFITH and CATTELL: "Of marked benefit as an Analgesic, especially in cases of neuralgic or neurotic nature, or in pain from reflex causes. It has been freely used in sciatica, lumbago, trifacial and other neuralgias, girdle-pain of locomotor ataxia, ovarian or other visceral pain, and still maintains a well-deserved reputation."

Prof. SHOEMAKER: "In migraine or neuralgic headache it is an efficient substitute for the much-lauded antipyrine."

S. MERKEL (*Münch. med. Woch.*), from study of 50 cases, concludes: "Serviceable in neuralgia of the cranial nerves, migraine, and rheumatic headaches."

LÉPINE (*Ther. Gaz.*) prefers Antifebrin to antipyrine "in the pains of neuralgias of various parts, or of tabes, and in the gastric crises of ataxia."

SILVA (*Nouv. Rem.*) had success with Antifebrin in "intense headache at the menstrual period, where bromides, aconite, gelsemium, atropine, etc., had failed; in intense neuralgia from opium habit, and in supra-orbital neuralgia."

DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ (*Med. News*): "When structural changes of the nerve are going on, it is the best remedy in our possession. In muscular rheumatism and neuralgia, and in articular neuralgia, it is better than the compounds of salicylic acid."

DEMIÉVILLE (*Am. Jour. Med. Sc.*): "Relief obtained often as early as $\frac{1}{4}$ hour from ingestion, in sciatica and other neuralgias and other painful conditions. Hypnotic effect where there has been sleeplessness from pain. Especially commendable also in the agonizing pain of senile gangrene and cancer."

FISCHER (*Arch. f. exp. Path. u. Ph.*): "Almost a specific for the lancinating pain, crises, and girdle sensations of tabes. Completely successful in 9 cases of 10."

PROUDFOOT (*Can. Med. Rec.*) finds "almost instant relief in iritis and glaucoma from 10 to 15 grn., repeated in an hour if necessary."

DOSAGE.—"In nervous affections, facial neuralgia, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, etc.: doses of 10 to 15 grn." (Professor Shoemaker.)—Silva: "Intense reflex headaches: 8 grn., repeated after 20 minutes."—Clark (*Chicago Med. Times*): "Headaches of various sorts: 8 to 10 grn. once; effect in 20 to 30 minutes, without unfavorable results."—D. Morton (*Am. Pract.*): "Headaches, sciatica, uterine pains: 10 grn., repeated in 1 to 2 hours."—J. Fischer (*Centr. f. d. g. Ther.*): "In similar cases: 17 to 23 grn., without injurious action and with very satisfactory results. In tabes, up to 30 grn. per dose." Ely: "Dysmenorrhea: 5 grn. every two hours."

ANTIFEBRIN AS A TONIC AND INDIRECT CARDIAC IN ALL THE PRECEDING, AND WEAK HEART, NERVOUS INSOMNIA, TRUE VARIOLA, ETC.

Prof. POTTER: "It is especially useful in the hyperpyrexia of phthisis and typhoid fever; relieving wakefulness, lessening delirium and upholding a failing heart."

Continued on page 115a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Extract, Milkweed,—see **Extract, Asclepias Syriaca**.

Extract, Mitchella, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. herb M. repens, L. (Partridge Berry; Squaw Vine).—Diur., Alter., Refrig., Parturificient. — *Uses*: Febr. condit. & to facil. labor.—*Dose* 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Monarda, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.50
Fr. leaves M. punctata, L. (American Horsemint; Wild Bergamot).—Antiper., Diaph., Carmin.—*Uses*: Intern., Intern. fever, flatul. colic, cholera infantum. — *Extern.*, local paral.—*Dose* 15-60 M (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Monesia,—see **Extract, Chrysophyllum**.

Extract, Monkshood,—see **Extract, Aconitum**.

Extract, Motherwort,—see **Extract, Leonurus**.

Extract, Mountain Sage,—see **Extract, Artemisia Frigida**.

Extract, Mugwort, — see **Extract, Artemisia Vulgaris**.

Extract, Muira-puama, fluid, Merck..c. b.—lb. 5.00
Fr. wood & root Liriosma ovata, Miers.—Aphrod., Nerve Stim.—*Uses*: Sex. debility, senile weakness, &c.—*Dose* 15-30 M (0.9-1.8 Cc.).

Extract Musk Root,—see **Extract, Ferula Sumbul**.

Extract, Mutisia, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 2.75
Fr. lvs. & tops M. vicifolia, Cav. (Scale Flower).—Antispasmod., Sed., Cardiac Tonic.—*Uses*: Phthisis, hyst., croup, & heart dis.—*Dose* 15-60 M (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Myrica Asplenifolia, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .75
Fr. lvs. M. asplenifolia, L. (Comptonia; Sweet Fern). — Carmin., Astring., Arom., Tonic.—*Uses*: Colic, diar., dysent., &c.—*Dose* 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Myrica Cerifera, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .70
Fr. bark M. cerifera, L. (Candle-berry; Bay-berry; Wax Myrtle).—Alter., Cholag., Astring. — *Uses*: Intern., diar., scrof., & jaund. — *Extern.*, ulc., sore throat, & leucor.—*Dose* 20-60 M (1.2-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Myristica Seed, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 2.25
Fr. M. fragrans, L. (Nutmeg). — Carmin., Tonic. — *Uses*: Chiefly as flavor.—*Dose* 5-20 M (0.3-1.2 Cc.).

Extract, Myrobalans, aqu.—Dry.....c. v.—oz. .40
Fr. Myrobalans, fruit of some sp. Terminalia.—Astringent.—*Uses*: Intest. catar., diar.—*Dose* 4-10 grains (0.26-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Myrrha, fluid
Fr. gum-resin Commiphora Myrrha, Engler (Myrrh).—Stim., Tonic, Antisept.—*Uses*: Intern., Catarrh, phth., amenor., chlorosis, & debil.—*Extern.*, spongy gums, aphthous sore throat, & unhealthy ulc.—*Dose*: 10-30 M (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Naregamia, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 3.00
Fr. root N. alata, Wight & Arn. (Goa Ipecac).—Expector., Sed.—*Uses*: Colds & coughs.—*Dose*: Expector., 1-2 M (0.06-0.13 Cc.) ev. few hrs.

Extract, Nepeta, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .70
Fr. N. Cataria, L. (Catmint; Catnip).—Carmin., Sed., Emmen.—*Uses*: Infant colic, hyst., chlorosis, amenor., dysmenor., &c.—*Dose* ½-2 fl. dr. (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Newbouldia, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 2.25
Fr. N. levis, Seemann.—Astring., Emmen., Hæmost.—*Uses*: Dysent., diar., menor., hæmoptysis, & hæmorrhoids.—*Dose* 20-60 M (1.2-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Nicotiana, alcohol.—Soft. oz. jars.—oz. .40
Fr. lvs. N. Tabacum, L. (Tobacco).—Sed., Antispasmod., Anod., Antiparasitic. — *Uses*: Intern., Whoop. cough & chronic asthma.—*Extern.*, hæmorrhoids, neural, tinea capitis, toothache, &c.—*Dose* 1/10-1 grain (0.0065-0.065 Gm.).—*Antid.*, emetics w. warm water, stomach pump, tannin, demulcents, nux vomica, brandy, &c.—*Caut.* Poison!

Extract, Nicotiana, aqu.—Soft. oz. jars.—oz. .35

Extract, Nicotiana, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .90
Dose ½-5 M (0.03-0.3 Cc.).—*Caut.* Poison!

Extract, Nux Vomica, alcohol.—U. S. P.—Dry

.....c. v.—oz. .40
Fr. seed Strychnos Nux-vomica, L.—15% alkaloids.—Nerve Stim., Bitter Tonic.—*Uses*: Chronic constip., dyspep., nerv. dis., neural., paral., & convalesce. *Antid.* for poison. by opium, chloral, or o. narcotics.—*Dose* 1/8-1/2 grain (0.008-0.032 Gm.).—*Max.* D. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.), single; 3 grains (0.2 Gm.), p. day. — *Antid.*, emetics, stomach-pump, tannin, potass. iodide, chlorof., amyl nitrite, opium, &c.—*Caut.* Poison!

Extract, Nux Vomica, fluid.—U. S. P.—c. b.—lb. .95
Dose 1-4 M (0.06-0.25 Cc.).—*Max.* D. 6 M (0.36 Cc.), single; 12 M (0.9 Cc.), p. day.

Extract, Nymphaea, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .75
Fr. root N. odorata, Ait. (White Pond-lily).—Astring., Tonic.—*Uses*: Diar., dysent., & dyspep.—*Dose* 15-60 M (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Oak,—see **Extract, Quercus**.

Extract, Oenothera, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.10
Fr. lvs. O. biennis, L. (Evening Primrose; Cure-all; Sundrop).—Sed., Antispasmod.—*Uses*: Intern., whoop-cough, spasm, asthma. — *Extern.*, for porrigo (tetter), o. cutan. affect. of infants, & ulc.—*Dose* 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

***Extract, Opium, aqu., Merck.—U. S. P.—Dry**

.....c. v.—oz. .84
Fr. pwd. opium.—18% morphine.—Nar., Hypn., Anod., Stim.—*Uses*: Pain, diar., dysent., cough, pneum., bronch., & pleur.; stop periton., peristalsis, enteritis, & typhilitis.—*Dose* ¼-1 grain (0.016-0.065 Gm.).—*Max.* D. 2 grains (0.13 Gm.), single; 5 grains (0.32 Gm.), p. day.—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, potass. permang., atropine, tannin, frictions, electricity. Give strong coffee, oxygen, brandy, &c.—*Caut.* Poison!

do. — Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .84

Extract, Opium, Camphorated, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.10
Fr. powdered opium, benzoic acid, camphor, & oil of anise.—*Uses*: For extemp. prep. of paregoric.

Extract, Orange Peel, Sweet,—see **Extract, Citrus Aurantium**.

Extract, Orthosiphon, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 2.65
Fr. lvs. O. stamineus, Bentham (Java Tea).—Diur., Anticatar.—*Uses*: Gravel, chronic cystitis, & pyonephrosis.—*Dose* 20-30 M (1.8-2 Cc.).—*Max.* D. 120 M (7.4 Cc.) p. day.

Extract, Osmorhiza, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .95
Fr. root O. longistylis, De C. (Sweet Cicely).—Arom., Carmin.—*Uses*: Flatul. colic, & sum. diar. of children.—*Dose* 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Osmunda, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. root O. regalis, L. (Flowering Fern).—Alterative.—*Uses*: Rachitis, in domestic pract.; believed inert.—*Dose* 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS**. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

ANTIFEBRIN.—Continued from page 114a.

OSLER (*Jour. Am. Med. Asso.*): "Patients' general condition improved in phthisis."

CUNNINGHAM (*Med. Contemp.*): "Night-sweats first increased for two nights, then decreased, and by the fifth night cease entirely; thence on, pulse and temperature remained subnormal on but one dose daily."

E. HOUSTON (*Wkly. Med. Rev.*): "Acts well in nervous insomnia and as a cardiac tonic in weak heart."

CAHN and HEPP (*Int. med.-chir. Rdsch.*): "The improvement of the general condition after Antifebrin, with the greater desire for food and drink, and the increased secretion of urine (always welcome in febrile conditions), could not take place if the organs of circulation were not favorably influenced by it. The way in which a single dose, in typhoid, will sometimes cause a disappearance of the stupid facial expression and a straightening up of the sunken body, is remarkable."

FAUST (*Lancet*): "Especially pleasing is the action of Antifebrin in typhoid. The patients feel better after it; the expression becomes more intelligent, the tongue cleaner, and the appetite improves."

Prof. HAAS (*Wien. med. Presse*): "Severe cases of variola confluens and V. hæmorrhagica, in which both quinine and antipyrine had proved inert, were successfully treated with Antifebrin. Antifebrin is a highly useful medicament in variolous fevers. Even small doses reduce the nightly exacerbations. It furthermore acts as a Nervino-Tonic and Anesthetic; the parenchymatous degeneration is retarded by it; and the organism is endowed with greater powers of resistance."

DOSAGE.—The general dose "ranges from 2 to 10 grn., repeated twice, but not exceeding 15 grn. p. d." (Prof. Potter.)—"Average adult: 4 to 7 grn., repeated if necessary." (Profs. Griffith and Cattell.)—Cunningham abolished the night-sweats of phthisis by "15 grn. every 12 hours for five days."—Haas: "True variola: 30 grn. daily maximum—8 minimum."

ANTIFEBRIN IN CHILDREN'S FEBRILE DISEASES,

IN ALL FEBRILE AFFECTIONS, PARTICULARLY: SCARLATINA, POLYARTHRITIS, PHTHISIS, PERTUSSIS, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, PNEUMONIA, ETC.

Prof. SHOEMAKER: "In scarlatina and other febrile affections among children it has given very excellent results."

Dr. R. G. ECCLES (of the U. S. Pharmacopœia Commission): "To suffering childhood it has proved a rich boon. It soothes the fevered, restless little ones into calm sleep, eases aching bodies, and removes delirium. No such favorable combination of qualities is known to exist in any other single substance. It has come to claim the place of both aconite and morphine, and to relieve us from dangers of these two deadly drugs."

Prof. DEMME, of the Children's Hospital at Berne, finds its "action excellent in the febrile diseases of children," in acute rheumatic polyar-

Continued on page 116a.

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Extract, Ostrya, fluid c. b.—lb. 1.10
Fr. heart wood *O. virginica*, Willd. (Ironwood).—Tonic, Alter., Antiper.—*Uses*: Intern. fevers, neural., dyspep., scrof.—*Dose* 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Oxydendron, fluid c. b.—lb. 1.90
Fr. lvs. *O. arboreum*, De C. (Sourweed).—Diur., Refrig., Tonic—*Uses*: Dropsy & dis. of gen.-urin. org.—*Dose* 30-120 ℥ (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Pansy,—see **Extract, Viola**.

Extract, Papaver, alcohol.—Soft. oz. jars.—oz. .25
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Fr. n'ly ripe capsules *P. somniferum*, L. (Poppy Heads).—Anod., Hypn., Sed.—*Uses*: Pain, irrit.; generally inst. of opium.—*Dose* 1-4 grains (0.065-0.26 Gm.).—*Max. D.*: 3 grains (0.52 Gm.), single; 30 grains (1.9 Gm.), daily.

Extract, Papaver, aqu.—Soft. oz. jars.—oz. .20
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Extract, Papaver, fluid c. b.—lb. .80
Dose 10-80 ℥ (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Paraguay Tea,—see **Extract, Ilex Paraguaiensis**.

Extract, Pareira Brava, fluid.—*U. S. P.* c. b.—lb. 1.10
Fr. root *Chondodendron tomentosum*, Ruiz & Pavon.—Diur., Anticatar., Aper.—*Uses*: In gonorr., gleet, pyelitis, chronic cyst., dropsy, leucor., rheum., &c.—*Dose* 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Passiflora, fluid c. b.—lb. 1.50
Fr. fl. *P. incarnata*, L. (Passion Flower).—Nar., Anod.—*Uses*: By the Eclectics: neural., sleeplessness, dysmenor. & diar. affect.—*Dose* 2-15 ℥ (0.13-0.9 Cc.).

Extract, Pellitory,—see **Extract, Pyrethrum**.

Extract, Pennyroyal,—see **Extract, Hedeoma**.

Extract, Pepper, Black,—see **Extract, Piper Nigrum**.

Extract, Pepper, Cayenne or Red,—see **Extract Capsicum**.

Extract, Peppermint,—see **Extract, Mentha Piperita**.

Extract, Pichi,—see **Extract, Fabiana**.

Extract, Persimmon Bark,—see **Extract, Diospyros Bark**.

Extract, Peruvian Bark,—see **Extract, Cinchona**.

Extract, Petroselinum Root, fluid.—*N. F.* c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. root *P. sativum*, Hoffmann (Parsley).—Diur., Alter., Carmin.—*Uses*: Dropsy, amenor., cyst., & derange. of gen.-urin. tract.—*Dose* ½-2 dr. (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Petroselinum Seed, fluid c. b.—lb. 1.00
Fr. seed *P. sativum*, Hoffm.—*Uses*, &c. As preceding.—*Dose* 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Peumus, fluid.—*N. F.* c. b.—lb. 2.25
Fr. lvs. *P. Boldus*, Molina (Boldo).—Tonic, Antisep., Alter.—*Uses*: Atony of var. orgs. where quinine is contra-indic.; rheum., dyspep., chronic hepatic torpor, gonorr., &c.—*Dose* 4-8 ℥ (0.25-0.5 Cc.).

Extract, Phellandrium, alcohol.—Soft oz. jars.—oz. .50

Fr. fresh seeds *P. aquaticum*, L., = *Enanthe Phellandrium*, Lam. (Water Fennel; Fine-leaved Water Hemlock).—Demulc., Expector., Tonic.—*Uses*: Bronch. affect. & chronic dis. of lungs.—*Dose* 2-5 grains (0.13-0.3 Gm.).

Extract, Phellandrium, aqu.—Soft. oz. jars.—oz. .30

Extract, Phoradendron, fluid c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. leaves & branches *P. flavescens*, Nutt. (*Viscum flavescens*; American Mistletoe).—Oxytocic, Styr.—*Uses*: Uter. or intern. hemorrhage; expel. placenta, &c.—*Dose* 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Physostigma, alcohol.—*U. S. P.*—Soft oz. jars.—oz. .40

Fr. seed *P. venenosum*, Balfour (Calabar Bean; Ordeal Bean).—Antitetic, Sed., Nerve Tonic.—*Uses*: Tet., strychn. & atrop. poison., neural., convuls., chronic bronch., musc. atony of bowels, chronic constip.—*Dose* ⅓-⅓ grain (0.005-0.016 Gm.).—*Max. D.* ⅓ grain (0.03 Gm.), single; ⅓ grain (0.1 Gm.), p. day.—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, atrop., strychn., chloral, electricity, & artif. respir.—*Caut.* Poison!

do. — Dry c. v.—oz. 1.50

Extract, Physostigma, fluid c. b.—lb. 2.50
Dose 1-3 ℥ (0.6-0.2 Cc.) gradually increased.

Extract, Phytolacca Berries, fluid c. b.—lb. 1.15
Fr. berries *P. decandra*, L. (Poke Berries; Garget).—Alter., Antifat.—*Uses*: Skin dis. & syph. affect.; obesity—*Dose* 5-15 ℥ (0.3-0.9 Cc.).

Extract, Phytolacca Root oz. jars.—oz. .20
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Alter., Emetic, Purg.—*Uses*: Intern., rheum., mammilitis, tonsill., chorea, scrof., syph.—*Extern.*, oint.: ulc., psoria., tinea capitis, ecz., &c.; also said to arrest flow milk.—*Dose* ¼-1 grain (0.015-0.065 Gm.), as an alterative, & 3-6 grains (0.2-0.4 Gm.), as an emetic.—*Antid.*, mustard emetics, stomach siphon, atropine, strychn., brandy, &c.

Extract, Phytolacca Root, fluid.—*U. S. P.* c. b.—lb. 1.10
Dose 1-5 ℥ (0.065-0.32 Cc.); emetic, 30 ℥ (1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Picraena,—see **Extract, Quassia**.

Extract, Pieramnia, fluid c. b.—lb. 2.25
Fr. rind *P. Antidesma*, Sw. (Cascara Amarga; Honduras Bark).—Alterative.—*Uses*: Chronic syph. erupt., syph. tubercles, gummy tumor, rheum., & chronic ecz.—*Dose* 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Pilocarpus, alcohol.—Dry. c. v.—oz. .70
Fr. leaflets *Pilocarpus Selloanus*, Engler, & *Pilocarpus Jabourandi*, Holmes.—Diur., Diaph., Sialagogue, Purg.—*Uses*: In dropsy, pulmon. edema, pleur. w. effus., inflam., chronic irrit., catarrh of muc. membr., rheum., & coryza.—*Dose* 2-5 grains (0.13-0.3 Gm.); as a purg., 5-10 grains (0.32-0.6 Gm.).

do. — Soft oz. jars.—oz. .50

Extract, Pilocarpus, fluid.—*U. S. P.* c. b.—lb. 1.90
Dose, ab. 15-30 ℥ (0.9-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Pimenta Fruit, fluid c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. fruit *P. officinalis*, Lindley (Allspice).—Arom., Carmin.—*Uses*: Intern., chiefly adjuvant to tonics & purg.; & for flatul.—*Extern.*, chilbl.—*Dose* 10-40 ℥ (0.6-2.5 Cc.).

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thrititis, for instance, and in the hectic fever of phthisis it is almost a specific. "Not liable to produce skin eruptions, like other antipyretics."

J. N. LOVE (*Jour. Am. Med. Asso.*) reports on 1100 cases of children's diseases: (1) "Reliable remedy for infancy and childhood;" (2) "results longer lasting and with less depression than from antipyrine;" (3) "cyanosis, if occurring, is not dangerous, and passes away soon;" (4) "keeps paroxysms of pertussis in check better than any other remedy."

WIDOWITZ (*D. Arch. f. kl. Med.*) "used Antifebrin in 54 cases of children's diseases, including especially scarlatina, erysipelas, measles, and pneumonia. In all, the temperature began to fall within 20 to 30 minutes. Excitement was replaced by quiet sleep. The whole appearance was favorably changed in cases which had been apparently moribund."

DOSAGE.—"The juvenile and infantile dose need not be reduced to quite the proportion necessary with most drugs." (Profs. Griffith and Cattell.)—"As much as 60 grn. were taken by a child of five years erroneously" (reported by Spencer: *Canad. Pract.*); "still recovery was secured and the disease (whooping-cough) was greatly improved."—J. N. Love recommends "small but repeated doses."—Demme: "Children (once, twice, or thrice daily): for 2-4 years, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ grn.; 5 to 10 years, 1 to 2 grn.; 11 to 15 years, 2 to 3 grn."—J. H. McCassey (*Weekly Med. Rev.*) uses it "freely in inflammation and acute fevers in infants and children: but in continued fevers, with caution."

ANTIFEBRIN IN ACUTE AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISMS,

IN "ALL FORMS—CHRONIC OR ACUTE," WITH "DIRECT SPECIFIC EFFECT"
AND "SURPASSING SALICYLATES, ETC.," "WITHOUT HEART
INVOLVEMENT." "SWELLING AND INFLAMMA-
TION RELIEVED."

Prof. HARE: "Three separate effects may here be considered: the reduction of pyrexia, the relief of pain, and the cure of the disease itself. There can be no doubt whatever of the ability of this drug to control the fever of this disease; and it very decidedly exercises a favorable influence on the progress of the malady. Guttman's studies in a very large number of cases, embracing all forms of rheumatism, both chronic and acute, have given most encouraging results, and the author has seen antifebrin act most happily in cases which refused to yield to the iodides and salicylates; while even antipyrine does not act so favorably in decreasing the duration of the disease. The analgesic effects in themselves exert a powerful influence for good by putting aside the nervous wear and tear of sleeplessness and suffering. But, furthermore, acetanilide possesses a direct antirheumatic influence, allaying the disease even in those forms less characterized by pain, and giving relief not only temporarily, but permanently. Nor does it cause the excessive sweating as produced by the salicylates."

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Extract, Pimpinella Anisum,—see *Extract, Anisum*.

Extract, Pimpinella Saxifraga, alcohol.—Soft. lb. jars.—lb. 3.00

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. root *P. Saxifraga*, L. (*Saxifraga*; *Pimpinella*; *Small Burnett*).—*Diaph.*, *Diur.*, *Tonic*, *Stim.*, *Sialagogue*.—*Uses*: *Intern.*, *chron.* *catarrh muc. membr.*, *amenor.*, *dropsy*, *angina*.—*Extern.*, *mouth wash* (1:20) *for toothache*.—*Dose* 5-15 grains (0.32-0.97 Gm.).

Extract, Pimpinella Saxifraga, aqu.—Soft. lb. jars.—lb. 2.50

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Extract, Pimpinella Saxifraga, fluid.—c. b.—lb. 1.15
Dose 20-60 \mathfrak{M} (1.2-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Pink Root,—see *Extract, Spigelia*.

Extract, Pinus Strobus, fluid. c. b.—lb. .70
Fr. bark *P. Strobus*, L. (*White Pine*).—*Astring.*, *Antisep.*—*Uses*: *Intern.*, *diar.*, *dysent.*, &c.—*Extern.*, *injured surf.*—*Dose* 30-60 \mathfrak{M} (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Pinus Sylvestris Merck. c. b.—lb. .49
Fr. lvs. *P. sylvestris*, Willd. (*Scotch Fir*).—*Diur.*, *Antisep.*—*Uses*: *Dropsy*, *cyst.*, & *dis. of gen.-urin. tract.*—*Dose* 3-6 grains (0.2-0.4 Gm.).

Extract, Piper Angustifolium,—see *Extract, Matico*.

Extract, Piper Cubeba, alcohol.—Soft. oz. jars.—oz. .39
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Fr. unripe fruit *P. Cubeba*, L. fl. (*Cubebs*).—*Carmin.*, *Sed.*, *Diur.*, *Catar.*—*Uses*: *Gonor.*, *leucor.*, *bronch. catarrh.*, *pharyng.*, & *nasal catarrh.*—*Dose* 2-10 grains (0.13-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Piper Cubeba, ether.,—see *Oleoresin, Piper Cubeba*.

Extract, Piper Cubeba, fluid.—U.S.P. c. b.—lb. 1.90
Stim., *Diur.*—*Uses*: *Acute urethritis*, *leucor.*, *prostatitis*, & *chronic bronch. inflam.*—*Dose* 15-60 \mathfrak{M} (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Piper Jaborandi, fluid. c. b.—lb. 1.90
Fr. root *P. Jaborandi*, Vell.—*Serronia Jaborandi*, *Guillemin* (*Jamba Assu*).—*Stim.*, *Antiper.*—*Uses*: *Malar. affect.*—*Dose* 10-30 \mathfrak{M} (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Piper Methysticum, hydro-alcohol.—Soft. oz. jars.—oz. 1.00
Fr. root *P. methysticum*, *Forster* (*Ava*; *Kava Kava*).—*Diur.*, *Alter.*, *Anticatar.*, *Stim.*, *Tonic*.—*Uses*: *Gonor.*, *gout*, *rheum.*, *dropsy*, *vaginitis*, *chronic cyst.*, *retention of urine*, *gleet*, &c.—*Dose* 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Piper Methysticum, fluid.—N. F. c. b.—lb. 1.50
Dose 15-60 \mathfrak{M} (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Piper Nigrum, alcohol.—Soft. oz. jars.—oz. 1.50
Fr. unripe fruit *P. nigrum*, L. (*Black Pepper*).—*Stoma.*, *Carmin.*—*Uses*: *Adjuvant anti-malar. remed.*, *dyspep.*, &c.—*Dose* 2-8 grains (0.13-0.52 Gm.).

Extract, Piper Nigrum, ethereal,—see *Oleoresin, Pepper*.

Extract, Piper Nigrum, fluid. c. b.—lb. 1.50
Dose 10-40 \mathfrak{M} (0.6-2.5 Cc.).

Extract, Pipsissewa,—see *Extract, Chimaphila*.

Extract, Piscidia, alcohol.—Soft. oz. jars.—oz. .60
Fr. root bark *P. Erythrina*, L. (*Jamaica Dogwood*).—*Anod.*, *Sed.*, *Alter.*, *Diur.*—*Uses*: *Neural.*, *toothache*, *dysmenor.*, *whoop. cough*, *nerv. insom.*, &c.—*Dose* 2-8 grains (0.13-0.52 Gm.).

Extract, Piscidia, fluid. c. b.—lb. 2.25
Dose 15-60 \mathfrak{M} (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Plantago, fluid. c. b.—lb. .70
Fr. lvs. *P. major*, L. (*Greater Plantain*).—*Alter.*, *Diur.*, *Antisep.*—*Uses*: *Intern.*, *chiefly in syph.*—*Extern.*, *stimul. appl.* *injured or abraded surf.*

Extract, Pleurisy Root,—see *Extract, Asclepias Tuberosa*.

Extract, Podophyllum, hydro-alcohol.—U. S. P. lb. jars.—lb. 2.65
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. rhizome & roots *P. peltatum*, L. (*May Apple*; *Mandrake*).—*Cath.*, *Cholag.*, *Tonic*, *Alter.*—*Uses*: *Hepatic congest.*, *constip.*, *rheum.*, *scrof.*, & *bil. fevers*.—*Dose* 1-3 grains (0.065-0.2 Gm.).

Extract, Podophyllum, fluid.—U.S.P. c. b.—lb. 80
Dose 8-30 \mathfrak{M} (0.5-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Polygala Amara, aqu.—Soft. lb. jars.—lb. 2.00
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. *P. amara*, L. (*Bitter Milkwort*; *Bitter Polygala*).—*Bitter Tonic*, *Expector.*, *Diaph.*—*Uses*: *Bronch. affect.*, *substit. for Iceland moss*.—*Dose* 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Polygala Senega,—see *Extract, Senega*.

Extract, Polygonatum, fluid. c. b.—lb. .70
Fr. rhizome *P. officinale*, *Allioni* (*Solomon's Seal*).—*Diur.*, *Alter.*, *Cath.*—*Uses*: *Gout*, *rheum.*, & *skin dis.*—*Dose* 5-20 \mathfrak{M} (0.3-1.2 Cc.).

Extract, Polygonum Acre, fluid. c. b.—lb. .60
Fr. *P. acre*, *H.B.K.* (*Water Smartweed*; *Water Pepper*).—*Diaph.*, *Diur.*, *Emmen.*, *Counter-irrit.*—*Uses*: *Intern.*, *amenor.*, *fevers*, & *dyspep. affect.*—*Extern.*, *rheum.*, *gout*, or *neural.*—*Dose* 15-30 \mathfrak{M} (0.9-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Polygonum Bistorta, fluid. c. b.—lb. 1.10
Fr. root *P. Bistorta*, L. (*Snakeweed*; *Bistort*).—*Astring.*, *Emmen.*, *Stim.*—*Uses*: *Diar.*, *dysent.*, *amenor.*—*Dose* 20-60 \mathfrak{M} (1.2-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Polygonum Hydropiper, fluid.
Fr. lvs. *P. Hydropiper*, L. (*Smartweed*).—*Astring.*, *Emmen.*, *Aphrod.*, *Diur.*—*Uses*: *Diar.*, *funct. impot.*, *amenor.*, &c.—*Dose* 15-30 \mathfrak{M} (0.9-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Polymnia. lb. jars.—lb. 2.50
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. root *P. Uvedalia*, L. (*Yellow Leaf Cup*; *Bearsfoot*).—*Alter.*, *Antiper.*, *Stim.*—*Uses*: *Rheum.*, *scrof.*, *hepatic enlargem.*, *tonsil.*, *pleurisy*, *malar.*, *splenic enlargem.*, &c.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 grains (0.03-0.2 Gm.).

Extract, Polymnia, fluid. c. b.—lb. 1.30
Dose 3-20 \mathfrak{M} (0.2-1.2 Cc.).

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Prof. SHOEMAKER: "Often proves very useful in acute inflammatory rheumatism, reducing the temperature and speedily relieving the pain and swelling in cases which have received no benefit from salicylic acid, etc."

Prof. POTTER: "In acute rheumatism it is highly praised."

G. GUTTMANN (*Berl. kl. Woch.*): "In no way behind salicylic acid, antipyrine, and salol, and in some respects superior to them. Involvement of the heart not observed in 250 cases."

WEINSTEIN (*Arch. f. exp. Path. und Ph.*): "A specific in acute rheumatism, like salicylate of sodium, if used in recent cases and not in relapses."

EISENHART (*ibid.*): "After the first dose, pain and fever usually disappeared and the swelling began to decrease, and in three to five days convalescence was established" in 29 out of 34 cases of acute articular rheumatism.

SNYERS (*Rev. méd. Suisse-rom.*): "Specific action against the swelling in acute articular rheumatism; the inflammatory symptoms disappear on the second day of treatment."

Prof. DEMME (Berne): "Antifebrin must be regarded as a remedy of specific effect on the acutely rheumatic pathologic process."

DOSAGE.—G. Guttman: "Rheumatic cases of various natures, $7\frac{1}{2}$ –15 grn. twice, rarely three times, p. d."—Prof. Hare obtained "freedom from pain, and refreshing sleep," by 4–8 grn. three t. p. d.—Eisenhart: 4– $7\frac{1}{2}$ grn. three to six t. p. d.—Snyers: "Four grn. six to 8 t. p. d. during first two days, and then, in convalescence, at the rate of 12 grn. p. d."

ANTIFEBRIN AS A GENERAL ANTISEPTIC, ERRHINE, AND VULNERARY,

IN CORYZA, CHANCRES, CHANCROIDS, ULCERS, FRESH WOUNDS, MUCOUS PATCHES, MOIST ECZEMAS, ETC.

Prof. POTTER: "Added in minute proportion to aqueous solutions of other drugs for hypodermic use, it is said to preserve them from decomposition more efficiently than any other agent hitherto employed for that purpose."

GUTTMANN: "A very effective antiseptic dressing when spread in powder over denuded surfaces."

J. McQUAID (*Med. World*): "Immediate relief in acute coryza by snuffing up the powder."

WASILEWITCH (*Med. Obozren*) warmly recommends the treatment of hard and soft chancre by freely powdering it with Antifebrin twice daily. Advantages of Antifebrin over iodoform: "1. The lesions heal much more quickly. 2. The treatment is very cheap. 3. It is entirely free from odor. 4. Used externally, even in enormous quantities, it does not give rise to any toxic or disagreeable phenomena."

Continued on page 118a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Extract, Polyporus, fluid c. b.—lb. 2.25
Fr. different sp. Polyporus, us'y P. officinalis, Fr. (Agaric; Purging Agaric; Touchwood).—Antihidr., Cath.—Uses: Chiefly in night sw. of phth. Large doses purge.—Dose 1-15 M (0.06-0.9 Cc.).

Extract, Polytrichum, fluid c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. moss P. juniperinum, Willd. (Robin's Rye; Hair-cap Moss).—Diuretic.—Uses: Dropsy.—Dose 20-60 M (1.2-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Pomegranate,—see **Extract, Punica**.

Extract, Populus Balsamifera, fluid c. b.—lb. 1.10
Fr. buds P. balsamifera, L., var. canadensis, Gray (Tachmahac; Balsam Poplar).—Antipyr., Stim., Tonic.—Uses: Reduc. fever; & appetizer.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Extract, Populus Nigra, alcoh.—Soft oz. jars.—oz. 45
Fr. fresh buds P. nigra, L., & o. sp. (Poplar Buds).—Expector., Antisep., Tonic, Discut.—Uses: Intern., bronch., neph., intest. catarrh.—Extern., oint.: rheum. Also to keep oint. sweet.—Dose 8-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Potentilla,—see **Extract, Tormentilla**.

Extract, Prickly Ash,—see **Extract, Xanthoxylum**.

Extract, Prunus Virginiana fluid.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. .80
Fr. bark (collected in autumn) P. serotina, Ehrhart (Prunus Virginiana; Wild Cherry).—Pectoral, Sed., Bitter Tonic.—Uses: Bronch., gen'l or local irrit., debil. stom., scrof., &c.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Ptelea, fluid c. b.—lb. .75
Fr. bark P. trifoliata, L. (Hop Tree; Wafer Ash; Wing Seed).—Tonic.—Uses: In convalesc., dyspep., & appetite restorer.—Dose 15-30 M (0.9-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Pterocarpus,—see **Extract, Kino**.

Extract, Pulmonaria, fluid c. b.—lb. .75
Fr. lvs. P. officinalis, L. (Lungwort).—Demulc., Expector., Pectoral.—Uses: Bronch. affect., hæmoptysis, & consumpt.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Pulsatilla, alcoh.—Soft lb. jars.—lb. 3.00
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.
Fr. herb Anemone Pulsatilla, L. (Meadow Anemone).—Alter., Anod., Emmen.—Uses: Syph., catar. inflam., dysmenor., ovar. algia, asthma, rheum., coughs, coryza, orchitis, epididymitis, &c.—Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 grain (0.016-0.065 Gm.).—Max. D. 2 grains (0.13 Gm.) single; 6 grains (0.4 Gm.) p. day.

Extract, Pulsatilla, aqu.—Soft lb. jars.—lb. 2.00
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.
do. — Soft, green lb. jars.—lb. 4.00
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Extract, Pulsatilla, fluid c. b.—lb. 1.10
Dose 2-5 M (0.13-0.3 Cc.).—Max. D. 5 M (0.3 Cc.) single; 15 M (0.9 Cc.) p. day.

Extract, Punica,—see **Extract, Granatum**.

Extract, Pycnanthemum, fluid c. b.—lb. .70
Fr. P. montanum, Mich. (Mountain Mint).—Carmin., Tonic, Stim.—Uses: Flatul., colic, sick stom., & disturb. of digest. tract.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Pyrethrum, alcoh.—Soft oz. jars.—oz. .65
Fr. root Anacyclus P., De C. (Pellitory).—Sialag., Rubef.—Uses: Chiefly extern., alcoh. solut. (1:300): neural., toothache, rheum., relaxed uvula, & palsy of tongue.—Dose 4-8 grains (0.26-0.52 Gm.).

Extract, Pyrethrum, fluid c. b.—lb. .90
Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Pyrus, fluid c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. bark P. Malus, L. (Apple Tree).—Astring., Tonic.—Uses: Diar. affect., dyspep.—Dose 60-120 M (3.7-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Quassia, alcoh.—Dry c. v.—oz. .38
Fr. wood Picraena excelsa, Lindley (Bitter Wood; Bitter Ash).—Bitter Tonic, Anthelm., Antipyr., Antiparasitic.—Uses: Invigorate digest. org. & prod. appet.; chronic constip., worms, & fever.—Dose 1-5 grains (0.065-0.3 Gm.).

Extract, Quassia, aqu.—Dry c. v.—oz. .30
do. — U. S. P.—Soft oz. jars.—oz. .28
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Extract, Quassia, fluid.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. .75
Dose 10-30 M (0.3-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Quebracho,—see **Extract, Aspidosperma**.

Extract, Queen of the Meadow,—see **Extract, Eupatorium Purpureum**.

Extract, Quercus lb. jars.—lb. 1.35
Fr. bark Q. alba, L., & o. sp. (White Oak).—Astring., Tonic, Antipyr.—Uses: Catar., diar., maras., interm. fever, leucor., &c.—Dose 8-10 grains (0.2-0.6 Gm.).

Extract, Quercus, fluid c. b.—lb. .60
Dose 15-60 M (0.9-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Quillaja, aqu.—Soft lb. jars.—lb. 3.00
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.
Fr. inner bark Q. Saponaria, Molina (Soap-bark).—Expector., Diur., Astring., Deterg.—Uses: Intern., bronch.—Extern., chron. ulc., eczema, hyperidrosis, pityriasis, & o. skin dis.—Dose 2-5 grains (0.13-0.32 Gm.).

Extract, Quillaja, fluid.—N. F. c. b.—lb. .90
Dose 15-30 M (0.9-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Quinine Flower,—see **Extract, Sabbatia**.

Extract, Rhamnus Cathartica, fluid c. b.—lb. .75
Fr. berries R. cathartica, L. (Buckthorn).—Cath., Alter.—Uses: Constip., rheum., dropsy, &c.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Rhamnus, Frangula,—see **Extract, Frangula**.

Extract, Rhamnus Purshiana, hydro-alcoh.—Dry c. v.—oz. .45
Fr. bark R. Purshiana, De C. (Cascara Sagrada; Sacred, or Chittam, Bark).—Lax., Antirheum.—Uses: Chronic constip.; w. more potent remed. in rheum., &c.—Dose 5-20 grains (0.32-1.3 Gm.).
do. — Soft oz. jars.—oz. .30
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Extract, Rhamnus Purshiana, hydro-alcoh. (not bitter).—Dry

Extract, Rhamnus Purshiana, fluid.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. 2.25
Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 dr. (2-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Rhamnus Purshiana, fluid, aromatized c. b.—lb. 1.10
Fr. bark R. Purshiana, De C., w. aromatics.

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BODAMER (*Med. News*) obtained, with the surgical use of Antifebrin, "most excellent results in fresh lacerated wounds, simple ulcers, chancroids, mucous patches, moist eczema, etc. It is a cheap, odorless, non-irritant dressing, with antiseptic and anesthetic properties. As a desiccant, it is far superior to iodoform."

MODE OF ADMINISTRATION AND FORMULAS.

"Easily administered, when placed dry on the tongue and followed by a draught of any liquid." (Profs. GRIFFITH and CATTELL.)

A palatable non-alcoholic solution may be made fresh for each dose, with one to two tablespoonfuls of boiling water,—cooling down just to taste, and sweetening.

ROSE (*Brit. Med. Jour.*) obtained his best results by dissolving in $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dr. of brandy or whisky per grain of dose, thus avoiding any surface coldness. (Sherry or port wine, or aromatic spirit of ammonia with sweet spirit of niter, or tincture of sweet-orange peel, are also recommended as suitable alcoholic solvents.)

For the same reason, "it may be advantageously combined with caffeine in some cases." (Profs. WHITE and WILCOX.)

"In neuralgias, or similar forms of pain, monobromated camphor, $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. per dose, may be combined with it." (Prof. HARE.)

W. B. SQUIRE (*Med. World*) found a combination with pulv. ipecac. et op. comp. especially useful in bronchitis and rheumatism.

PLAIN SWEETENED ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION.

Antifebrin \mathfrak{J} j, dissolve in Brandy \mathfrak{J} ivss.; add Syrup and Water *ana* 3vj.—(Makes 12 tablespoon doses, containing gr. v each.)

ALKALINE ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION.

Antifebrin gr. v, Sweet Spir. Niter \mathfrak{M} xx to xl, Arom. Spir. Ammonia \mathfrak{M} xx—per dose.

SIMPLE PILL.

Antifebrin gr. xxx, Sugar and Acacia *ana* gr. xv, Dist. Water q. s.; make 20 pills; dust with Talcum. Three to five per dose.

COMPOUND HEADACHE-POWDER.

Antifebrin gr. iv, Caffeine gr. ss., Sodium Bicarbonate gr. iv; make one pill, powder, or wafer.

COMPOUND RHEUMATISM-POWDERS.

(1) Antifebrin gr. iv, Sodium Salicylate gr. iv, Caffeine gr. ss.; make one capsule or wafer.—(2) Antifebrin gr. iv, Salicin gr. iv, Caffeine gr. ss.; make one capsule or wafer.

Continued on page 119a.

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Extract, Rhapsidophora, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 4.25
Fr. root *R. vitiensis*, Schott (Tonga).—Analgesic.—Uses: Neural.—Dose 10-80 ℥ (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Rhatany,—see **Extract, Krameria**.

Extract, Rheum, alcohol.—Dry ---oz. jars.—oz. .35
Fr. root *R. officinale*, Baillon (Rhubarb), grown in China.—Cath., Astring., Tonic, Stoma.—Uses: Diar. & constip.; hepatic dis., & promote appetite.—Dose: Tonic, 1-2 grains (0.065-0.13 Gm.); lax., 3-5 grains (0.2-0.32 Gm.); purgative, 8-10 grains (0.52-0.65 Gm.).

do. — Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .25

Extract, Rheum, aqu.—Dryc. v.—oz. .30

do. — Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .20

Extract, Rheum, fluid.—*U. S. P.*.....c. b.—lb. 1.70
Dose: Tonic, 5-10 ℥ (0.8-0.6 Cc.); lax., 15-20 ℥ (0.9-1.2 Cc.); purg., 30-45 ℥ (1.8-2 Cc.).

Extract, Rheum, fluid, aromatized.—*N. F.*.....
.....c. b.—lb. 1.50
Fr. rhubarb, cloves, cinnamon, & nutmeg.—Dose 10-60 ℥ (0.6-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Rheum, hydro-alcoh.—*U. S. P.*—Soft

Extract, Rheum & Senna, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.35
Fr. root *R. officinale*, Baillon, & leaflets *Cassia acutifolia*, Delisle.—Cathartic.—Uses: Chronic constip.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Rhododendron, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. lvs. *R. maximum*, L. (Great Laurel).—Diaph., Alter., Astring.—Uses: Febr. condit., gout, & by the Eclectics, affect. of genito-urin. tract.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Rhus Aromatica, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 2.25
Fr. root bark *R. aromatica*, Aiton (Sweet Sumach).—Diur., Astring.—Uses: Cystitis, urethritis, enlarged prost. & o. affect. of genito-urin. tract.—Dose 15-60 ℥ (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Rhus Glabra Bark, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .60
Fr. bark *R. glabra*, L. (Sumach).—Astring., Antidiarr.—Uses: Diar., dysent., & catarr. condit. of bowels.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Rhus Glabra Berries, fluid.—*U. S. P.*.....
.....c. b.—lb. .60
Refrig., Astring.—Uses: Intern., for diarrhoea; gargles, washes & lotions: sore throat, sore mouth, or sores.—Dose 15-60 ℥ (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Rhus Radicans, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.35
Fr. fresh leaves *R. radicans*, L. (Poison Ivy; *Rhus Toxicodendron*).—Local Irrit., Parasit., Alter.—Uses: Intern., rheum., incontin. urine, palsy.—Extern., as lotion in skin dis., elephantiasis, gout, & neural.—Dose 1-5 ℥ (0.06-0.8 Cc.).

Extract, Ricinus Leaves, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.35
Fr. lvs. *R. communis*, L.—Cath., Antigalactic.—Uses: Intern., constip.—Extern., check secret. of milk.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Ricinus Seed, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.35
Fr. seed *R. communis*, L.—(Castor Oil Beans).—Dose 10-30 ℥ (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Rosa, fluid.—*U. S. P.*.....c. b.—lb. 1.90
Fr. petals *R. gallica*, L. (Red Rose).—Astring., Arom.—Uses: Flavoring other remed. & mak. syrup.—Dose ½-2 dr. (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Rubia, aqu.—Soft.....lb. jars.—lb. 2.00
Fr. root *R. tinctorum*, L. (Madder).—Emmen., Diur., Alter.—Uses: Amenor., dropsey, & rickets.—Dose 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Rubus Strigosus, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .75
Fr. leaves *R. strigosus*, Michaux (Red Raspberry).—Astring., Tonic.—Uses: Mild diar.; in dyspep.—Dose 10-60 ℥ (0.06-3.7 Cc.); 1-6 ℥ (0.06-0.4 Cc.) for children of 1 year & upward.

Extract, Rubus Villosus, aqu.—Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .15
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Fr. root-bark *R. villosus*, Aiton (Blackberry).—Astring., Tonic.—Uses: Diar., dysent., &c.—Dose 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Rubus Villosus, fluid (*Fluid Extract of Rubus, U. S. P.*).....c. b.—lb. .75
Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Rumex Acetosella.....oz. jars.—oz. .22
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Fr. leaves *R. acetosella*, L. (Sheep Sorrel).—Diur., Refrig., Antiscorb.—Uses: Dropsey, scurvy, & fever.—Dose 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Rumex Acetosella, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .90
Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Rumex Crispus.....oz. jars.—oz. .20
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Fr. root *R. crispus*, L. (Yellow Dock), & o. sp.—Alter., Astring., Tonic.—Uses: Intern., cutan. erup., diar., scrof., syph., &c.—Extern., ulc. & cutan. erup.—Dose 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Rumex Crispus, fluid.—*U. S. P.*.....c. b.—lb. .85
Dose 15-60 ℥ (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Ruta, alcohol—Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .20
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Fr. leaves *R. graveolens*, L. (Rue).—Emmen., Sed., Arom., Tonic.—Uses: Amenor., flatul., hyst., &c.—Dose 2-5 grains (0.13-0.32 Gm.).

Extract, Ruta, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .75
Dose 15-30 ℥ (0.9-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Sabadilla, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.35
Fr. seeds *Schenocaulon officinale*, Gray (Cevadilla).—Antiparas., Emetic, Drastic Cath.—Uses: Worms, vermin in hair, &c.—Dose 5-15 ℥ (0.3-0.9 Cc.), 1-2 t. p. d.

Extract, Sabbatia Angularis, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .70
Fr. herb *S. angularis*, Pursh. (American Centaury).—Tonic, Bitter, Antipyr.—Uses: Aid digest.; appetizer; check fever.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Sabbatia Elliottii, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.70
Fr. herb *S. Elliottii*, Steudel (Quinine Flower).—Antiper., Tonic, Febrifuge.—Uses: Malar. & o. febr. condit., & as appetizer.—Dose 15-60 ℥ (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Saffron,—see **Extract, Crocus**.

Extract, Saffron, African,—see **Extract, Carthamus**.

Extract, Salix Alba, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .70
Fr. bark *S. alba*, L. (White Willow).—Tonic, Antiper., Alter.—Uses: Dyspep. & rheum.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Salix Nigra Bark, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.10
Fr. bark *S. nigra*, Marsh. (Osier; Black Willow).—Tonic, Antiper., Astring., Sexual Sed.—Uses: Dyspep., restore appet., rheum., gonorr., spermator., & ovar. neural.—Dose 5-60 ℥ (0.3-3.7 Cc.).

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ANTIFEBRIN.—Continued from page 118a.

COMPOUND NEURALGIA-PILL.

Antifebrin gr. xx, Monobromated Camphor gr. v ; make 10 pills. One every two hours.

COMPOUND NEURALGIA- AND SPASM-POWDER.

Antifebrin gr. c, Lupulin gr. c ; make 20 capsules. One or two every two or three hours.

ANALGESIC AND SEDATIVE SUPPOSITORY.

Antifebrin gr. c, Camphor gr. l ; make 10 suppositories. One into the bowel every two or three hours.—(Enema, gr. viij per dose, is a form that has also been used successfully in the rare cases where ingestion or retention proved difficult.)

CHILDREN'S FEVER-POWDER.

Antifebrin gr. xvij, Calomel gr. j, Sodium Bicarbonate gr. xij, Milk-sugar gr. xv ; make 12 powders. One every two hours until three are taken.

SOOTHING AND SOFTENING ULCER-OINTMENT.

Antifebrin gr. xx, Lanolin or Lard $\frac{3}{4}$ j.—(May also advantageously be combined with Mercurial or other ointments, in Psoriasis and other skin diseases.)

GENERAL NOTICE.

In asthenic or exhausting fevers,—such as those of typhoid and phthisis,—small, frequently repeated doses are recommended—even as low as $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grn. hourly. In sthenic or inflammatory fevers, larger single doses (5 gr. or more) may well be employed at the acme ; not so large ones if used during defervescence.

Each case should be studied by itself, however. Ill-nourished and asthenic patients will get the same effects from doses smaller than those proper for vigorous constitutions. (Prof. LOEBISCH, of Innsbruck.)

It will be observed that in non-febrile cases, especially as an Analgesic and Antispasmodic in acutely painful and excited nervous conditions, much larger doses than the regular antipyretic or tonic ones have been needed, given and well borne (single doses of 10, 15, and even up to 30 grn. being reported).

CAUTION.—The Ordinary Grades of "Acetanilide," as generally marketed, are Impure! The poisonous Aceto-toluids have often been found in them.—The Quality of Acetanilide known by the Brand "Antifebrin" is Especially Purified for Medicinal Use, and Guaranteed Free from All Injurious Ingredients!—Antifebrin, the Medicinal Acetanilide, is Sold Only in Original 1-oz. Packages. Sold by all druggists at about the same price as the Ordinary Grades of acetanilide.

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Extract, Salix Nigra Buds, fluid....c. b.—lb. 1.10
Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Salvia, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .70
Fr. tops *S. officinalis*, L. (Sage).—Tonic, Arom., Antihidr.—*Uses*: Dyspep., colic, & night sw. of phth.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Sambucus Canadensis, fluid...c. b.—lb. .70
Fr. fls. *Sambucus canadensis*, L. (Elder).—Sudor., Diur., Aper., Alter.—*Uses*: Febrile affect., scrof., rheum., syph., dropsy, &c.—Dose 30-120 ℥ (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Sanguinaria, aqu.—Soft..lb. jars.—lb. 2.50
Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. the rhizome of *S. canadensis*, L. (Bloodroot).—Expector., Emetic.—*Uses*: Cough med. & prod. emesis.—Dose: Expector., ⅛-1/3 grain (0.01-0.02 Gm.); emetic, 1½ to 3 grains (0.1-0.2 Gm.).

Extract, Sanguinaria, fluid.—U.S.P....c. b.—lb. .80
Dose 2-15 ℥ (0.06-0.3 Cc.).

Extract, Santonica, alcohol.—Soft.oz. jars.—oz. .40
Fr. unopened flower-heads *Artemisia pauciflora*, Weber (Levant Wormseed; Semen Cina).—Anthelmintic. —Dose 2-5 grains (0.13-0.32 Gm.).

Extract, Santonica, ether.—Soft..oz. jars.—oz. .40

Extract, Saponaria, alcohol.—Soft.....lb. 3.00
Fr. root *S. officinalis*, L. (Soapwort; Bouncing Bet).—Resolv., Expector., Alter.—*Uses*: Cough mix., vener. & cutan. affect., scrof., gonorr., &c.—Dose 8-20 grains (0.52-1.3 Gm.).—*Max. D.* 1 dr. (3.9 Gm.), single; 3 dr. (11.8 Gm.), p. day.

Extract, Saponaria, aqu.—Soft.....lb. 1.50

Extract, Saponaria, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .75
Dose 40-120 ℥ (2.5-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Saraca, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 3.00
Fr. bark *S. indica*, L. (Asoka).—Astring., Uter. Sed., &c.—*Uses*: Menor. & hemorrhoidal tumors.—Dose 15-60 ℥ (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Sarracenia Flava, fluid....c. b.—lb. 1.90
Fr. rhizome *S. flava*, L. (Trumpet Plant; Huntsman's Cup).—Astring., Stoma., Tonic.—*Uses*: Diar., dyspep., sick headache, abdom. disten., & gastral.—Dose 5-15 ℥ (0.3-0.9 Cc.).

Extract, Sarsaparilla, alcohol.—Dry.c. v.—oz. .50
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Fr. root *Smilax officinalis*, Kunth (Jamaica Sarsaparilla), & o. sp. fr. Honduras.—Alter., Tonic.—*Uses*: "Blood purifier," in syph., scrof., rheum., & skin dis. Us'y w. merc. & potass. iodide.—Dose 5-20 grains (0.32-1.3 Gm.).

do. — Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .27

Extract, Sarsaparilla, fluid.—U.S.P....c. b.—lb. 1.10
Dose 80-120 ℥ (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Sarsaparilla, Compound, fluid —
U. S. P.c. b.—lb. 1.10
Tonic, Alter.—Dose 80-120 ℥ (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Sarsaparilla, Wild,—see **Extract, Aralia Racemosa**.

Extract, Sassafras, aqu.—Soft..lb. jars.—lb. 3.00
Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. root bark *S. variifolium* (Salisbury).—Diaph., Alter., Astring., Stim.—*Uses*: With sarsaparilla in var. blood medic., scrof., febr. affect., &c.; also root-beer extr.—Dose 2-8 grains (0.13-0.52 Gm.).

Extract, Sassafras, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .70
Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Satureja, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .70
Fr. herb *S. hortensis*, L. (Summer Savory).—Carmin., Tonic.—*Uses*: Flatulent colic.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Savin,—see **Extract, Juniperus Sabina**.

Extract, Scilla, fluid.—U. S. P....c. b.—lb. .75
Fr. bulb *Urginea maritima*, Baker (Squill), deprived of outer scales.—Expector., Emetic, Diur.—*Uses*: Coughs, colds, croup, dropsy, &c.—Dose: Emetic, 10-15 ℥ (0.6-0.9 Cc.) every 15-20 minutes; expector., 2-4 ℥ (0.12-0.25 Cc.).

Extract, Scilla Compound, fluid....c. b.—lb. 1.30
Fr. Squill & Senega.—Expector., Diur., Emetic.—*Uses*: Coughs, colds, drops. condit., & var. pectoral affect. —Dose 2-15 ℥ (0.13-0.9 Cc.).

Extract, Scoparius, fluid.—U. S. P....c. b.—lb. .80
Fr. tops *Cytisus Scoparius*, Link (Broom).—Diur., Cath.—*Uses*: Dropsy.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Scopolia, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.10
Fr. root *S. carniolica*, Jacquin.—Antihidr., Resolv., Anod.—*Uses*: Intern., sweats, enlarged glands. —Extern., rheum.—Dose 1-3 ℥ (0.06-0.2 Cc.).

Extract, Scrophularia, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.35
Fr. lvs. *S. nodosa*, L. (Figwort).—Alterative.—*Uses*: Supposed beneficial in scrof.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Scullcap,—see **Extract, Scutellaria**.

Extract, Scurvy Grass,—see **Extract, Cochlearia**.

Extract, Scutellaria.....lb. jars.—lb. 3.00
Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. herb *S. lateriflora*, L. (Scullcap).—Sed., Antispasm., Tonic.—*Uses*: Neural., delir. trem., nerv. exhaust., & chorea.—Dose 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Scutellaria, fluid.—U.S.P....c. b.—lb. 1.10
Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Senecio.....oz. jars.—oz. .18
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Fr. *S. aureus*, L. (Golden Ragwort; Squaw Weed; Life Root).—Diur., Emmen., Diaph., Tonic.—*Uses*: Dysmenor., amenor., dropsy, & dis. of genito-urin. tract.—Dose 2-10 grains (0.13-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Senecio, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .70
Dose 10-60 ℥ (0.6-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Senega, alcohol.—Dry.....c. v.—oz. .75
Fr. root *Polygala Senega*, L. (Senega Snakeroot).—Expector., Diur., Alter., Sed.—*Uses*: Coughs, cold, catar. affect., croup, rheum., dropsy, asthma, &c.—Dose 1-3 grains (0.065-0.2 Gm.).

do. — Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .75

Extract, Senega, fluid.—U. S. P....c. b.—lb. 1.80
Dose 5-15 ℥ (0.3-0.9 Cc.).

N. B.—Pharmacists & physicians frequently complain that Fluid Extract of Senega becomes "worthless" or "spoiled"

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MULFORD'S *Diphtheria* *Antitoxic Serum.*

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Prepared under the supervision of JOSEPH MCFARLAND, M.D., Lecturer
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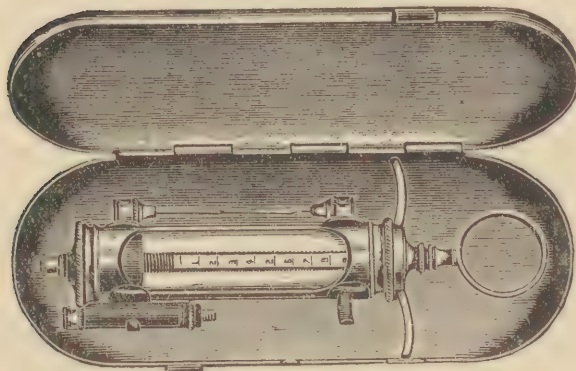
Mulford's Antitoxin will conform to all official requirements and is a concentrated one. To avoid confusion it is prepared in but one strength, each cubic centimeter containing 100 immunizing units.

(Standardized 1000 Immunity Units to each 10 cc.)

Vials of 5 cc., containing 500 immunity units, price \$1.00.

Vials of 10 cc., containing 1000 immunity units, price 1.75.

Vials of 20 cc., containing 2000 immunity units, price 3.25.



We have patented a Special Syringe for Antitoxin injection, inclosed in a metal case (nickel plated), permitting complete sterilization of both syringe and case. (Cut of this Syringe is shown.) Contents, 10 cc.

PRICE, \$3.00.

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by gelatinizing. Good senega root contains a large amount of pectin, & the better the root the more it appears to contain. This property is concomitant with its proper therapeutic effects. It appears that the cause for this condition is a low temperature, either during transportation in the winter season, or in cold vaults & cellars. Unless the gelatinized clot is of too long standing, warmth applied, or at times a few drops of ammonia water with agitation, will restore it to its original fluid condition.

Extract, Senna Leaves, alcohol.—Soft....lb. jar 1.75
Fr. lvs. *Cassia acutifolia*, Delile, *Cassia angustifolia*, Vahl (Senna), & o. sp.—Cathartic.—Uses: Constip. & febr. condit.—Dose 10-40 grains (0.65-2.6 Gm.).

Extract, Senna Leaves, aqu.—Soft..lb. jars..lb. 1.75

Extract, Senna Leaves, fluid.—U.S.P....c.b.—lb. 1.30
Dose 1-4 dr. (3.7-14.8 Cc.).

Extract, Senna Leaves, fluid, deodorized.—N. F.

Extract, Senna Pods, fluid
Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Serenoa.....oz. jars.—oz. .25
Fr. fresh berries *S. serrulata*, Benth. & Hook (Saw Palmetto).—Pectoral., Sed., Diar., Aphrod.—Uses: Bronch., pneum., phth., & sex. deb.—Dose 8-20 grains (0.52-1.3 Gm.).

Extract, Serenoa, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.50
Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Serpentaria, alcohol.—Soft..oz. jars.—oz. 1.25
Fr. rhizome & rootlets *Aristolochia Serpentaria*, L., & *A. reticulata*, Nutt. (Virginia Snakeroot).—Stim., Diaph., Tonic, Emmen.—Uses: Interm. fever, w. or without quinine; in cutan. affect., diphth., amenor., & bronch.—Dose 1-5 grains (0.065-0.32 Gm.).

Extract, Serpentaria, fluid.—U.S.P....c.b.—lb. 1.30
Dose 10-30 ℥ (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Sesamum, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.10
Fr. lvs. *S. indicum*, De C. (Sesame; Teel; Benne).—Astring., Demulc.—Uses: Diar., dysent., chol. infan., cyst., strangury, &c.—Dose 1-10 ℥ (0.06-0.6 Cc.).

Extract, Seven Barks,—see **Extract, Hydrangea**.

Extract, Shepherd's Purse,—see **Extract, Capsella**.

Extract, Sierra Salvia,—see **Extract, Artemisia Frigida**.

Extract, Simaba, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 3.75
Fr. seed *S. Cedron*, Planchon (*Cedron Seed*).—Antiper., Tonic, Antispasm.—Uses: Malar. dia., dyspep., colic, hydroph., for insect & serpent bites; cholera morbus, neural. of face, & gout.—Dose 1-8 ℥ (0.06-0.5 Cc.).

Extract, Simaruba, alcohol.—Soft...oz. jars.—oz. 1.00
Fr. root bark of *S. officialis*, De C. (Mountain Damson).—Bitter, Tonic, Cath., Antipyr.—Uses: For appetite, constip., & as quassia.—Dose 5-10 grains (0.3-0.6 Gm.).

Extract, Simaruba, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.35
Dose 15-60 ℥ (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Smartweed,—see **Extract, Polygonum (Acre & Hydropiper)**.

Extract, Smilax,—see **Extract, Sarsaparilla**.

Extract, Snakeroot, Senega,—see **Extract, Senega**.

Extract, Snakeroot, Black,—see **Extract, Cimicifuga**.

Extract, Snakeroot, Canada,—see **Extract, Asarum**.

Extract, Snakeroot, Virginia,—see **Extract, Serpentaria**.

Extract, Soap Bark,—see **Extract, Quillaja**.

Extract, Soap Root or Wort,—see **Extract, Saponaria**.

Extract, Solanum Carolinense, fluid.—c.b.—lb. 1.50
Fr. fresh berries *S. carolinense*, L. (Horse-nettle).—Antitet., Anti-epil.—Uses: Tet., convuls., & epilepsy, partic. convuls. due to albumin. of pregn.—Dose 10-30 ℥ (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Solanum Dulcamara,—see **Extract, Dulcamara**.

Extract, Solanum Paniculatum, fluid.—c.b.—lb. 2.25
Fr. lvs. & tops *S. paniculatum*, L., & *S. insidiosum*, Mart. (Jurubeba).—Antiblennor., Alter.—Uses: In gonorr., syph., &c. New in U. S.—Dose 15-30 ℥ (0.9-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Solidago Odora, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .70
Fr. lvs. & tops *S. odora*, Aiton (Sweet Scented Goldenrod).—Antipyr., Diaph., Carmin.—Uses: Fever, relieve colic, & promote menstr. by sweat.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Solidago Virgaurea, fluid....c. b.—lb. .70
Fr. flowering tops *S. Virgaurea*, L. (Goldenrod).—Diur., Astring., Antilitic.—Uses: Chiefly in ascites fr. cirrhosis of liver & fr. heart dis.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Sorghum, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. seed *S. saccharatum*, Pers. (Broom Corn).—Diur., Sed., Demulc.—Uses: Vesical catarrh, cyst., & irrit. catarrh.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Southernwood,—see **Extract, Artemisia Abrotanum**.

Extract, Spanish Fly,—see **Extract, Cantharis**.

Extract, Spigelia, fluid.—U. S. P....c. b.—lb. 1.10
Fr. rhizome & rootlets *S. marilandica*, L. (Pink Root).—Anthelm., Nar.—Uses: Expel ascarides; adm. w. cath. to prevent narcotic effect.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (3.7-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Spigelia, Compound, fluid....c. b.—lb. 1.10
Fr. pink-root, savin, senna, & manna.—Dose 90-180 ℥ (5.5-11 Cc.).

Extract, Spigelia & Senna, fluid....c. b.—lb. 1.10
Fr. *Spigelia* rhizome, L., & *Senna* lvs.—Dose 90-180 ℥ (5.5-11 Cc.).

Extract, Spikenard, American,—see **Extract, Aralia Racemosa**.

Extract, Spiraea, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .70
Fr. bark *S. tomentosa*, L. (Steeplebush; Hardhack).—Astring., Hæmost.—Uses: Diar., dysent. & hemorrhage.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Squaw Vine,—see **Extract, Chamaelirium**.

Extract, Squill,—see **Extract, Scilla**.

Extract, Stachys, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.90
Fr. herb *S. Betonica*, Benth. (Wood Betony).—Carmin., Astring.—Uses: Flatul. colic., diar., & children's summer complaints.—Dose 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

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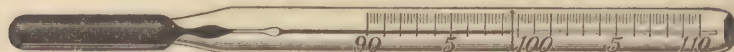
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SAFETY THERMOMETER CASE.**



PATENTED NOV. 18, 1890.



A Thermometer in this case can be dropped from any height without danger of breaking. The ends A A and lining B are of very soft rubber, which forms an elastic cushion, which protects the Thermometer from injury from a fall or jar. Safety Case, with self-registering, indestructible index Thermometer, warranted accurate; price, . . . \$1.50
Safety Case, empty, . . . 1.00

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BROMALIN.

(See page 54.)

Antiepileptic and Nervine.
No bad after-effects.

Bromalin is the trade name for hexamethylenetetramine bromethylate, $C_6H_{12}N_4 \cdot C_2H_5Br$. It forms colorless laminæ or a white crystalline powder, freely soluble in water. The solution has but little taste. When heated on platinum-foil it burns up slowly but completely under strong inflation and separation of carbon. It liquefies at about $200^\circ C$, with partial decomposition. When heated with sodium carbonate, it evolves formaldehyde, and, in the solution supersaturated with hydrochloric acid, bromine can easily be detected.

G. Bardet (*Nouv. Remèdes*, 1894, p. 171) has employed Bromalin (which he calls "bromethylformin") with very good success as a nerve sedative, in children and women, in doses of 30 to 60 grn.

Féré (*ibid.*) has found it beneficial in epileptics. Though less powerful than the alkaline bromides, it has none of their untoward by-effects.

L. Laquer (*Nouv. Remèdes*, 1895, p. 32) reports that Bromalin is well borne by neurasthenics and epileptics. He has used this new medicament in a number of cases of epilepsy, neurasthenia, paralysis agitans, agrypnia, and trifacial neuralgia, and with good results.

Bromalin is an organic compound of bromine, having the advantage, over the inorganic salts of bromine, of producing no bad after-effects—such as skin eruptions, fetid breath, and loss of appetite. A larger dose of it must be given than of potassium bromide, as the former contains less bromine. Dr. Laquer found that 30 grn. of Bromalin equaled 15 grn. of potassium bromide in its power to control epileptic fits. The taste of Bromalin is less disagreeable than that of potassium bromide; it is also more soluble in water than the potassium salt. The daily dose for adults is from 30 to 120 grn., given in cachets; children can be given the following prescription:

Bromalin, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2½ dr.
Distilled Water,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2½ fl. dr.
Syrup Orange-peel,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2¼ fl. oz.
Teaspoonful once or twice daily.										

To be had of all Druggists.

H-11-11

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Extract, Stattice, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .75
Fr. root S. Limonium, L., var. caroliniana, Gray (Sea Lavender; Marsh Rosemary).—Astring., Tonic.—Uses: Chiefly extern.: diar. & dysent., to bleed, or ulcer'd surf.; sore throat, &c.—Dose 10-30 M (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Sterculia,—see **Extract, Cola**.

Extract, Stigmatum Maydis,—see **Extract, Zea**.

Extract, Stillingia.....oz. jars.—oz. .22
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Fr. root S. sylvatica, L. (Queen's Root; Queen's Delight; Silver Leaf).—Alter., Resolv., Cath.—Uses: Syph., skin dis., scrof., chronic rheum., chronic hepat., &c.—Dose 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Stillingia, fluid.—U. S. P....c. b.—lb. 1.10
Dose 15-60 M (0.9-8.7 Cc.).

Extract, Stillingia, Compound, fluid.—N. F....c. b.—lb. 1.10
(Compound Fluid Extract of Queen's Root).—Fr. stillingia, corydalis root, iris, sambucus, chimaphila, coriander seeds & xanthoxylum berries.—Alter., Resolv.—Uses: Scrof., syph., & hepat.affect.—Dose 30-90 M (1.8-5.5 Cc.).

Extract, Stramonium Leaves, alcohol.—Dry....c. v.—oz. .30
From lvs. Datura Stramonium, L. (Thorn Apple).—Nar., Antispasm., Sed., Analg.—Uses: Intern., epilepsy rheum., syph., dysmenor., spasm. asthma, cancer. sores, chorea.—Extern., oint. ulc. & hemorrhoids.—Dose ¼-1 grain (0.016-0.065 Gm.).—Max. D. 1½ grains (0.1 Gm.), single; 6 grains (0.4 Gm.), p. day.—Antid., emetics, stomach siphon, tannin, morphine, ammonia, artif'l respir., &c.—Caut. Poison!

do. — Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .25
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Extract, Stramonium Leaves, aqu.—Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .20
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Extract, Stramonium Leaves, fluid....c. b.—lb. .80
Dose 1-3 M (0.06-0.2 Cc.).—Max. D. 5 M (0.3 Cc.), single; 15 M (0.9 Cc.), p. day.

Extract, Stramonium Seed, fluid.—U. S. P....c. b.—lb. .80
Dose 1-2 M (0.06-0.12 Cc.).—Max. D. 3 M (0.02 Cc.), single; 12 M (0.7 Cc.), p. day.

Extract, Stramonium Seed, hydro-alcohol.—U. S. P.—Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .25
Uses: Same as of extract of lvs. Most uniform & strongest prep.—Dose ⅛-½ grain (0.01-0.032 Gm.).—Max. D. ¾ grain (0.05 Gm.), single; 4 grains (0.26 Gm.), p. day.

Extract, Strophanthus, alcohol.—Dry....c. v.—oz. 1.00
Fr. seeds S. hispidus, De C., deprived of awn.—Cardiac Tonic, Diur.—Uses: Heart dis., asthma, dyspnea, dropsy, renal colic due to calculi, palpit. of heart, nephr., &c.—Dose ⅛-½ grain (0.01-0.04 Gm.).—Antid., emetics, stomach siphon, cathartics, tannin, opium, coffee, brandy, &c.—Caut. Poison!

Extract, Strophanthus, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.10
Dose ⅛-½ M (0.008-0.03 Cc.).

Extract, Strychnos Ignatia, alcohol.—Dry c.v.—oz. .75
Fr. seeds S. Ignatia, Berg. (Ignatia Beans).—Nerve Tonic, Stim.—Uses: Chronic constip., dyspep., nerv. dis., neural,

paral., & tonic in convalesc.—Dose ⅛-½ grain (0.008-0.032 Gm.).—Max. D. ¾ grain (0.05 Gm.), single; 2 grains (0.13 Gm.), p. day.—Antid., emetics, stomach siphon, tannin, potass. iodide, chloroform, amyl nitrite, opium, &c.—Caut. Poison!

do. — Soft.....oz. jars.—oz. .60
Extract, Strychnos Ignatia, fluid....c. b.—lb. 1.60
Dose 1-4 M (0.06-0.25 Cc.).

Extract, Strychnos Malacensis, fluid....c. b.—lb. 4.50
Fr. bark S. malacensis, Benth. (Hoang Nan).—Nerve Stim., Alter.—Uses: Paral., leprosy, scrof., malign. ulc., ecz., & o. skin dis.; hydropho.—Dose 10-30 M (0.6-1.8 Cc.).—Antid., emetics, stomach-pump, ether or chloroform.

Extract, Strychnos Nux Vomica,—see **Extract, Nux Vomica**.

Extract, Stylosanthes, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 3.00
Fr. herb S. elatior, Swartz (Pencil Flower).—Uterine Sed., Tonic.—Uses: Irritable uterus.—Dose 10-20 M (0.6-1.2 Cc.).

Extract, Sumach,—see **Extract, Rhus Glabra**.

Extract, Sundew,—see **Extract, Drosera**.

Extract, Sunflower Seed,—see **Extract, Helianthus**.

Extract, Sweet Flag,—see **Extract, Calamus**.

Extract, Sweet Gum,—see **Extract, Liquidambar**.

Extract, Sycocarpus, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 3.75
Fr. bark S. Rusbyi, Britton (Cocillana).—Expector., Lax., Tonic.—Uses: Bronch., broncho-pneum., phth., &c.—Dose 10-30 M (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Symphytum, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .70
Fr. root S. officinale, L. (Comfrey).—Demulc., Expector.—Uses: Coughs, colds, & pulmon. affect.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Symplocarpus, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .75
Fr. rhizome S. fetidus, Salisbury (Dracontium; Skunk Cabbage).—Alter., Antispasm., Diur.—Uses: Rheum., asthma, catarrh, chorea, hyst., & dropsy.—Dose 10-20 M (0.6-1.2 Cc.).

Extract, Tamarack,—see **Extract, Larix**.

Extract, Tanacetum, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .60
Fr. lvs. T. vulgare, L. (Tansy).—Arom. Tonic, Diaph., Emmen.—Uses: Febr. condit., prod. sweat., & in amenor.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Taraxacum, aqu.—U. S. P.—Soft....lb. jars.—lb. 1.00
Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. root T. officinale, Weber (Dandelion), gathered in autumn.—Aper., Diur., Tonic, Stoma.—Uses: Liver dis. w. dyspep. & chronic congest. of spleen.—Dose 15-60 grains (0.97-3.7 Gm.).

Extract, Taraxacum, fluid.—U. S. P....c. b.—lb. .95
Dose 1-2 fl. dr. (3.7-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Teuerium, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.10
Fr. herb T. Scordium, L. (Water Germander).—Irritant., Alter., Emmen.—Uses: Dropsy, fevers, amenor., & dis. of genitourin. syst.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Thapsia, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 2.65
Fr. root T. garganica, L. (Deadly Carrot).—Irritant., Alter., Purg.—Uses: Intern., leanness, chronic lung dis., sterility.—Extern., rheum., gout, r. iral., bruises, erupt., &c.—Dose 2-10 M (0.12-0.6 Cc.).

Extract, Tonka Bean,—see **Extract, Dipteryx**.

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These will be sent upon request.

BOROLYPTOL is palatable, fragrant, and slightly astringent. It does not stain linen or clothes. It should be employed in Gynecology and Obstetrics, Rhino-Laryngology, Surgery and Dentistry. Also internally in the treatment of Typhoid Fever, and in the gastro-intestinal disorders of children.

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Extract, Thuja, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. sma'l branches T. occidentalis, L. (Arbor Vitæ; White Cedar).—Antiper., Alter., Antirheum., Emmen., Verm.—Uses: Interm. fever, scurvy, cough, rheum., amenor., & worms.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Thymus, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .75
Fr. lvs. T. vulgaris, L.—Antisep., Antispas., Carmin., & Antipyr.—Uses: Intern., diar., dysent., whoop. cgh., &c.—Extern., contusions, skin dis., &c.—Dose 5-30 M (0.3-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Tormentilla, aqu.—Dry.lb. jars.—lb. 2.00
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. rhizome Potentilla Tormentilla, Neck. (Septfoil; Seven-fingers).—Astring., Tonic.—Uses: Diar., dysent., & condit. demand. powerful astring.—Dose 5-15 grains (0.32-0.97 Gm.).

Extract, Tormentilla, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .90
Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Trillium, fluid.—N. F......c. b.—lb. .80
Fr. rhizome T. erectum, L., & o. sp. Trillium (Birth-root; Bethroot).—Alter., Expector., Astring.—Uses: Intern., chiefly asthma.—Extern., indol. ulc., & injuries.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.8-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Triticum, aqu.—Soft.lb. jars.—lb. 2.00
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. rhizome Agropyrum repens, Beauvois. (Dog Grass; Couch Grass Root; Radix Graminis).—Diur., Demulc.—Uses: Cyst., irrit. bladder, & o. dis. of gen.-urin. organs.—Dose 8-30 grains (0.52-1.9 Gm.).

Extract, Triticum, fluid.—U. S. P.

Extract, Turmeric, —see Extract, Curcuma.

Extract, Turnera, alcohol.—Soft.oz. jars.—oz. .30
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Fr. leaves T. microphylla, De C., & allied sp. (Damiana).—Aphrod., Tonic, Diur.—Uses: Sexual atony. Claims unsubstantiated.—Dose 5-20 grains (0.32-1.3 Gm.).

Extract, Turnera, fluid.—N. F......c. b.—lb. 1.80
Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Tussilago, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .70
Fr. leaves T. Farfara, L. (Coltsfoot).—Tonic, Demulc., Expector.—Uses: Coughs, colds, & pulmon. affect.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Unicorn Root, —see Extract, Aletris.

Extract, Urechites, fluid.....c. b.—lb. 1.90
Fr. herb U. suberecta, J. Mueller (Savanna Flower; Yellow Flowered Nightshade).—Antiper., Tonic.—Uses: Interm. & yellow fevers.—Dose 2-10 M (0.12-0.6 Cc.).—Antid., emetics, stomach-pump, alcohol, ammonia, strong coffee, battery, &c.—*Caut.* Poison!

Extract, Urtica, fluid.—N. F......c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. root U. dioica, L. (Nettle).—Hemost., Irritant, Diur.—Uses: Chiefly uterine hemorrhage.—Dose 15-30 M (0.9-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Uva Ursi, hydro.alcohol.—U. S. P.—Soft.....lb. jars.—lb. 1.90
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. lvs. Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi, Sprengel (Bearberry).—Astring., Tonic, Diur., Antilitic.—Uses: In cyst., gravel, incont. urine, gleet, leucor., menor., neph., & dis. gen.-urin. org.—Dose 5-15 grains (0.32-0.97 Gm.).—Incomp., spirit of nitrous ether.

Extract, Uva Ursi, fluid.—U. S. P.c. b.—lb. .75
Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Vaccinium, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .95
Fr. leaves V. crassifolium, Andr. (Bilberry).—Diur., Astring., Antidiab.—Uses: Catar. inflam., gleet, chronic cystitis, dropsy, diar. & dysent., & for diabetes.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Valeriana, alcohol.—Soft.lb. jars.—lb. 2.25
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. rhizome & roots V. officinalis, L., collected in spring.—Nerve Sed., Antispas., Anod.—Uses: Hyst., epilepsy, hypochond., headache, fevers, &c.—Dose 5-15 grains (0.32-0.97 Gm.).

Extract, Valeriana, aqu.—Soft.lb. jars.—lb. 1.50
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Extract, Valeriana, fluid.—U. S. P.c. b.—lb. .85
Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Veratrum Viride, alcohol.—Soft.....lb. jars.—lb. 2.50
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. rhizome V. viride, Aiton (American Hellebore; Indian Poke).—Arterial Sed., Diur., Diaph.—Uses: Retards heart's act. without weaken.; check puerp. convuls.; aborts croup, limits pneum. in the lungs; larnyg., mening., vertigo, diar., dropsy, gout, &c. Veratrum album & V. viride act much alike.—Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 grain (0.016-0.065 Gm.).—Antid., emetics, stomach siphon, tannin, stimulants, heat, mustard appl., friction, &c.

Extract, Veratrum Viride, fluid.—U. S. P......c. b.—lb. 1.10
Dose 1-4 M (0.06-0.25 Cc.).—Max. D. 8 M (0.5 Cc.), single; 30 M (1.8 Cc.), p. day.

Extract, Verbascum Herb, fluid.—N. F......c. b.—lb. 60
Fr. lvs. & fls. V. Thapsus, L. (Mullein).—Demulc., Pectoral, Anod.—Uses: Pulmon. dis., coughs, colds, &c.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Verbascum Root, fluid.—N. F.c. b.—lb. .90
Dose: As preceding.

Extract, Verbena, fluid.—N. F......c. b.—lb. .75
Fr. root V. urticifolia, L. (White, or Nettle leaved, Vervain).—Tonic, Diaph., Antiper.—Uses: Interm. & remit. fevers, & opium habit.—Dose 10-30 M (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Veronica, —see Extract, Leptandra.

Extract, Viburnum Opulus, fluid.—U. S. P......c. b.—lb. .70
Fr. bark V. Opulus, L. (Cramp Bark, High Bush Cranberry).—Antispas., Sed.—Uses: Hyst., & nerv. dis. of pregn.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Viburnum Prunifolium, alcohol.—Dry.....c. v.—oz. .38

Fr. bark V. prunifolium, L. (Black Haw).—Astring., Tonic, Uterine Hemost., Nerv., Oxytocic.—Uses: Habit. abort., ovar. irrit., dysmenor., menor., &c.—Dose 5-15 grains (0.32-0.97 Gm.).

do. — Soft.....lb. jars.—lb. 2.50
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Extract, Viburnum Prunifolium, fluid.—U. S. P......c. b.—lb. .90
Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

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CODEINE.

The Best Substitute for Morphine.

(See page 73.)

Codeine Merck is similar in physiologic action to morphine, but is much weaker and does not diminish appetite, disturb the stomach, or constipate. Blood-pressure is unaffected; pulse not materially influenced; respiration not altered save by toxic doses, when it is for a time retarded. A mild and reliable narcotic and sedative.

The danger and unpleasant by-effects of morphine render it desirable to restrict the use of it as far as possible. Codeine, the alkaloid found in opium associated with morphine, forms an admirable substitute for the latter in cases where it is not required to combat very severe pains.

Codeine is indicated: 1. In bronchitis and in irritating cough of any origin, in both children and adults; hence it is an indispensable remedy in phthisical patients. 2. In abdominal pains, especially such as originate in the ovaries. 3. In sleeplessness not due to very violent pain. 4. In the treatment of morphinism, to alleviate the sufferings of abstinence.

The advantages of Codeine over morphine are: 1. Its use does not lead to the formation of a habit. 2. It has no effect on intestinal peristalsis. 3. It does not disturb the appetite or digestion. 4. Being milder in action it is applicable also in old persons and children.

MODES OF ADMINISTRATION.

Codeine Merck may be administered in powders, pills, or syrup.

As regards the powders, it must be remembered that Codeine is nearly as bitter in taste as morphine; for this reason, the pilular and syrupy forms of administration are generally preferable.

The pills are made to contain $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ grn. of Codeine Merck, extract of gentian and powdered licorice being the excipients. This form of administration is particularly eligible in cases where large quantities of Codeine are to be taken daily—for instance, in abdominal pains, diabetes, etc.

Syrup of Codeine is specially liked in irritating cough; in France, Codeine is used mostly in this form. The following is a good formula: Codeine Merck, 1 part; alcohol, 25 parts; syrup, 475 parts. The dose of this is a tablespoonful, which represents about $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.03 Gm.) of the alkaloid. If it be desirable to give Codeine in aqueous solution, the sparing solubility of the alkaloid must be remembered; the salts—the hydrochlorate, sulphate, or phosphate—are eligible for this purpose.

For subcutaneous injections, Codeine *phosphate* is preferable on account of its solubility; symptoms of irritation at the site of puncture appear but seldom, and then only in a very mild degree. A much approved formula consists of: Codeine Phosphate Merck 50 parts, distilled water 1000 parts, crystallized carbolic acid 1 part. The dose of this solution is 15 to 30 min. (1 to 2 Cc.).

Continued on page 124a.

H-44-112

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Extract, Viola, fluid.....c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. V. tricolor, L. (Pansy; Heart's-ease).—Demulc., Pectoral, Lax., Expector.—*Uses*: Pectoral, nephr., & cutan., dis.—*Dose* 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Wahoo,—see **Extract, Euonymus**.

Extract, Walnut,—see **Extract, Juglans Regia**.

Extract, Water Fennel,—see **Extract, Phellandrium**.

Extract, Water Hemlock,—see **Extract, Cicuta**.

Extract, Watermelon Seed,—see **Extract, Citrullus Vulgaris**.

Extract, Wild Cherry,—see **Extract, Prunus Virginiana**.

Extract, Wild Indigo,—see **Extract, Baptisia**.

Extract, Willow,—see **Extract, Salix**.

Extract, Willow Herb,—see **Extract, Epilobium**.

Extract, Wintergreen,—see **Extract, Gaultheria**.

Extract, Witch Hazel,—see **Extract, Hamamelis**.

Extract, Witch Hazel, Hydro-alcoh.,—see **Spirit, Witch Hazel**.

Extract, Wormseed, American,—see **Extract, Chenopodium**.

Extract, Wormseed, Levant,—see **Extract, Santonica**.

Extract, Xanthium Spinosum, fluid...c. b.—lb. 1.10
Fr. leaves X. spinosum, L. (Spiny Clotbur).—Astring., Styp.—*Uses*: Diar., dysent., & intern. or extern. hemorrhage.—*Dose* 60-120 M (3.7-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Xanthium Strumarium, fluid...c. b.—lb. 1.50
Fr. lvs. X. strumarium, L. (Clotbur; Burweed, &c.).—Antivenom, Styp., Alter., Antiscorb.—*Uses*: Bites of poison. insects, in hemorrhagic diath. & purpura hemor., extern. & intern.—*Dose* 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Xanthoxylum Bark....oz. jars.—oz. .25
Fr. bark X. americanum, Miller (Northern Prickly-ash), & X. Claya-Herculis, L. (Southern Prickly-ash).—Diaph., Alter., Stim., Counter-irrit.—*Uses*: Intern., syph., hepat.—Extern., neural., musc. pains, & dis. of pelvis.—*Dose* 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Xanthoxylum Bark, fluid.—U. S. P.
.....c. b.—lb. .80
Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Xanthoxylum Berries, fluid
Dose 20-40 M (1.2-2.5 Cc.).

Extract, Yarrow,—see **Extract, Achillea**.

Extract, Yellow Dock,—see **Extract, Rumex Crispus**.

Extract, Yerba Buena,—see **Extract, Micromeria**.

Extract, Yerba Reuma,—see **Extract, Frankenia**.

Extract, Yerba Santa,—see **Extract, Eriodictyon**.

Extract, Zea, fluid.—N. F.c. b.—lb. 1.15
(Extractum Stigmatum Maydis Fluidum).—Fr. styles & stigmas Z. Mays, L. (Corn Silk).—Diur., Anticatar.—*Uses*: Cyst., gravel, dropsy, gonorr., incont. of urine, &c.—*Dose* 30-90 M (1.8-5.5 Cc.).

Extract, Zingiber. ethereal,—see **Oleoresin, Ginger**.

Extract, Zingiber, fluid.—U. S. P.c. b.—lb. .75
Fr. rhizome Z. officinale, Roscoe. (Ginger).—Arom., Carmin, Alter.—*Uses*: Dyspep., flatul., diar., colic, gout, &c.—*Dose* M 10-20 (0.6-1.2 Cc.).

Fehling's Solution,—see **Solution, Copper Tartrate, Alkaline, Volumetric**.

Ferratin.....oz. 1.15
Pecul., acid albumin with 6% iron.—Fr. egg-albumen, soda solut., iron tartrate, & tartaric acid.—Fine, reddish-brown, pwd.; odorl.; tastel.—*Sol.*, dil. alkalies; insol. W. or dil. acids.—Hematinic. Claimed by makers to be an absorbable organic iron compound, but by others (Kobert, Schlotterbeck, Boyce, &c.) to be largely changed into inorganic iron in stomach.—*Uses*: Chlorosis, anæmia, &c.—*Dose* 4-8 grains (0.26-0.52 Gm. 3 t. p. d. in waters or pwd., w. milk or o. liq. food; children, half as much.—*Incomp.*, acids.

Ferric Potassium Tartrate & Ammonium Tartrate,—see **Ammonium Tartrate with Iron & Potassium Tartrate**.

Ferric & Ferrous Salts,—see under **Iron**.

Ferropyrine Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.75
(Ferripyrene).—64% antipyrine, 12% iron, 24% chlorine.—(C₁₁H₁₂N₂O₃), Fe₂Cl₃.—Orange-red, impalp. pwd.—*Sol.* 5 W. at 15° C; 9 W. at 100° C; A., B.; sl. E.—*Melt.* 220-225° C.—Styptic, Antisept., Astring.—*Uses*: Intern., Anæmia, chlorosis, migraine, headache, neural.—*Extern.*, gonorr., nosebleed, &c.—*Dose* 8-15 grains (0.52-0.97 Gm.), w. peppermint oil-sugar.—*Appl.* 1-1½% solut. for gonorr.; 20% solut. or pure for nosebleed.

Fibrin, from Blood, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .75
Yellowish, horny masses; form gelat. solut. w. acid. water.—*Sol.*, dil. acids, w. heat.—*Uses*: Techn.

Fibrin, from Plants, Merck.....15 gr. vial .35
(Gluten; Gluten-fibrin).—By-product of wheat or corn-starch manf.—Horny, brownish-yellow masses, or yellowish pwd.—*Sol.*, hot A.; alkalies, & dil. acids.—Amyolytic, Nutrient.—*Uses*: Chiefly technical.

Fibrinogen Merck.....15 gr. vial .75
(Fibrin-ferment).—A proteid body (globulin) occ. in blood, chyle, lymph, &c., w. caus. coagulation.—Tough, elastic flakes.—*Sol.*, in dil. solut. (5-10%) sod., chloride.

Fibroin Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00
Nitrogenous prin. fr. silk.—C₁₂H₁₂N₂O₆.

Filicin Merck.....15 gr. vial .50
(Filicic Anhydride).—Fr. rhizome Dryopteris Filix-mas, Schott, or D. marginalis, Gray.—Yellowish-wh., sticky pwd.; odorl.—*Sol.* C.; partly in E.—*Melt.* 180° C.—No physiological action.

Flowers of Sulphur,—see **Sulphur**.—Sublimed.

Flowers of Zinc,—see **Zinc Oxide**.

Fluid Extracts,—see **Extracts, &c**.

Fluorene Merck.—C. P.15 gr. vial .50
(Alpha-di-phenylene-methane).—Fr. coal tar, or synthetically fr. di-phenylene-ketone by zinc-dust w. heat.—C₁₂H₈C₆H₄.—CH₂.—Sm., wh. plates; fluorescent, if not pure.—*Sol.*, hot A., benzene, carbon disulphide; v. sol. E.; sl. sol. cold A.—*Melt.* 113° C.—*Boil.* 302° C.

do. Merck.—Commercial....c. v.—oz. 1.25

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CODEINE.—Continued from page 123a.

CODEINE AS A COUGH-SEDATIVE.

BY DR. G. KOBLER, OF VIENNA.

At Prof. von Schroetter's medical clinic, Codeine was employed in the capacity of a cough-sedative in 70 cases of pulmonary and laryngeal phthisis. The doses were $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ grn. 3 or 4 times a day; it is preferable to administer larger doses at longer intervals, rather than smaller ones more frequently.

The results have been highly satisfactory, and Codeine has proved itself to be by far the best succedaneum for morphine as a cough-sedative; it is far superior to extract of hyoscyamus, extract of cannabis indica, etc., both as regards certainty and safety of action, as well as freedom from untoward accessory effects. Intestinal peristalsis is not affected by Codeine.

Another advantage of Codeine over morphine, one of special value in bronchial catarrh, is that the patients taking it not only cough less frequently, but always expectorate more easily than on morphine. The easier expectoration was observed also in a number of subjects that took Codeine from the very beginning—for instance, in cases of acute and chronic bronchitis, in adults as well as in children. This agrees with Rheiner's statements, who lauds Codeine in children as a mild expectorant and admirable substitute for liquor ammoniæ anisatus.

The main indication for the employment of Codeine is as a substitute for morphine in the strictest sense of the word, to avoid habituation to this alkaloid or to remove such as may have already been established.

As further advantages of Codeine well worthy of consideration, should be mentioned the very slight influence on the appetite, and the absence of constipating effect.—*Wiener klinische Wochenschrift*, 1890, No. 12.

CODEINE AS A COUGH-SEDATIVE AND ANODYNE IN PULMONARY AFFECTIONS.

BY DR. M. LOEWENMEYER, OF BERLIN.

At Prof. Jacobsohn's clinic, Berlin, the therapeutic value of Codeine was thoroughly studied on about 400 patients who took in all some 5000 doses of the drug. My observations may be summarized in the statement that Codeine is a narcotic analogous in action with morphine, but less intensive, and free from injurious by-effects.

Truly brilliant results have been obtained from Codeine in pulmonary affections. Our observations embraced mostly cases of phthisis. In view of the usual poorly satisfactory results of phthisis treatments, it is no mean consolation to be in possession of a remedy which is capable at least of making the oft sad condition of the phthisical somewhat tolerable.

Continued on page 125a.

H-44-12

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Fluorescein Merck.....c. v.—oz. .75

(Resorcin-phthalein; Diresorcin-phthalein).—Fr. phthalic anhydride, by heat. w. resorcin to viscosity.— $C_{20}H_{12}O_5 + H_2O = O(C_6H_3.OH)_2C.OH$. $C_6H_5.CO + H_2O$.—Orange-red, cryst. pwd. —Sol. E., alk. solut.; dil. acids, boil. A., &c.—Decomp. 290° C. —Uses: Diagnos. corneal lesions & impervious strictures of nasal duct. Solut. 10 grains w. 15 grains of sod. bicarb. in oz. W. Also indicator. —Changes: Alkal. solut. red, by transmit. light; fluoresc. bright green.

Fluorescin Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00

(Resorcin-phthalin).—Fr. fluorescein, by heating w. sod. hydrate & zinc dust.— $C_{20}H_{14}O_5 = O(C_6H_3.OH)_2CH.C_6H_4.CO_2H$. —Bright yellow pwd.; readily oxidizes to fluorescein.—Sol. E.—Uses: Dye; diagnos. corneal. lesions as fluorescein.

Flux, Black.....lb. 1.35

Potass. carb. & nitrate w. carbon, fr. deflag. argols & saltpetre. —Black pwd.—Uses: Assaying.

Flux, White.....lb. 1.25

Potass. carb. & nitrate w. sm. amount carbon fr. argols by deflag.—Uses: Assaying.

Formaldehyde, Merck.....g. s. b.—lb. 1.00

Also in 5, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Oxymethylene; Formic Aldehyde; Formalin; Formol).—Aq. solut. formaldehyde gas (fr. oxid'n methyl alc.) conc. to 40%. — $CH_2O = H.CO.H$. —Clear, colorl. liq.; pung. odor. —Non-irritat., non-tox., non-corros., surg. & general antisept. (in wounds, abscesses, &c.); for clothing, bed-linen, walls, &c.); food-preserv. (for wine, beer, jellies, preserves, &c.); preserv. of collyria & anatomical or botanical preparations.—Appl., in vapor or solution. In surgery, $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}\%$ solut.; general antiseptis, $\frac{1}{4}$ –2% solut. or in vapor; as food-preserv., 1:1000000–5000; for collyria, $\frac{1}{10}\%$ solut.; for hardening anat. specimens, 4–10% solut.

Formaldehyde Acetate, Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .75

(Oxy-methylene Acetate). —Fr. silver acet. by methylene iodide.— $C_2H_5O_4 = CH_2(C_2H_3O_2)_2$.—Heavy, colorl. liq. —Sol. W.—Boil. 170° C.—Antisept.

Formaldehyde, Para-, Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .75

(Polymerized Formic Aldehyde; Triformol). —Fr. formic aldehyde w. heat.— $(CH_2O)_3$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Melt. 171° C.—Antisept., Astring.—Uses: Intern., cholera nostras, diar., &c. Also pharm.; antisept. bandages & surg. dress.—Dose 8–15 grains (0.52–0.97 Gm.) several t. p. d.

Formamide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.07

(Methane amide).—Fr. ethyl formate, by amm.— $CH_3NO = H.CO.NH_2$.—Clear, colorl. or yellowish, oily liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.146 at 19° C.—Sol. W.—Boil. 200–212° C, w. part. decomp.

Formanilide Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00

(Phenyl Formamide).—React.-prod. of aniline & formic acid.— $C_6H_5ON = C_6H_5.NH.CO$.—Four-sided prisms.—Sol. W., A., G., oils; decomp. dil. acids.—Melt. 46° C.—Analg., Anæsth., Antipyr., Hemostatic. —Uses: Intern., hemorrhage, fever, local pain.—Extern., 20% solut. said produce local anæsth. one hour.—Dose 2–4 grains 0.13–0.26 Gm.) several t. p. d. in wafers.—Inj. 16 M (1Cc.) of a 8% solut. in W.—Appl. 50% trit. w. lycopodium: throat affect; $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ solut.: ureth. disch.

Formonitrile,—see Acid, Hydrocyanic.**Formyl Chloride**,—see Chloroform.**Formyl-phenetidine**

(Para-ethoxy-formanilide).—Fr. phenetidine hydrochl., by formic acid w. anhydr. sod. formate.— $C_9H_{11}NO_2 = C_6H_4(OC_2H_5)NH.CO.H$.—Colorl. cryst.; odorl.; tastel.—Sol. A., E.; hot W.—Melt. 60° C.—Antisept.—Clinical data wanting.

Formyl Tribromide,—see Bromoform.**Frankincense**,—see Olibanum.**Frankincense, Common**,—see Turpentine.**Fraserin (Eclectic)**.....c. v.—oz. .75

Fr. root *Fraseria Walteri*, Mich. (American Colombo).—Brown pwd.—Bitter tonic, Lax.—Uses: Domestic medic., & by the Eclectics as appetizer & tonic. —Dose 1–3 grains (0.065–0.2 Gm.) in pwd. or pill.

Fructose,—see Levulose.**Fuchsine, Medicinal, Merck**.....oz. .50

(Rosaniline, & Para-rosaniline, Monohydrochloride; Roseine; Magenta; Rubin).—Fuchsine prep. without arsenic.— $C_{19}H_{26}N_3ClO_4 + C_{10}H_{28}N_3ClO_4$. —Sol. W.—Antisept., Antinephr.—Uses: Intern., nephr.; said reduce anasarca & arrest albumin. —Techn., dye. —Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ –3 grains (0.032–0.19 Gm.) several t. p. d., in pills.

Fuchsine, Red, Dye,—see under (Dye) &c.**Fuchsine S.**, or **Fuchsine Acid**,—see (Dye) Red, Ruby S.**Furfuramide**

Fr. furfuraldehyde by conc. amm. water.— $C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_3$.—Tufts of brown need.—Sol., v. sol. A., E.; insol. W.—Decomp. by acids.—Melt. 117° C.

Furfurine Merck.....15 gr. vial .50

Deriv. of furfuraldehyde.— $C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_3$.—Sm. need.; brown in moist air. Solut. alk. —Sol. A., E.; sl. in W.—Melt. 116° C.—Caut. Keep dry & fr. air.

Furfurine Nitrate Merck.....15 gr. vial .50

$C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_2.HNO_3$.—Brown-yellow cryst.; v. bitter.—Sol. A.; sl. W.

Furfural Merck.....C. P.c. v.—oz. 2.00

(Furfur, or Pyromacic, Aldehyde; Furfural; Furfurane-carboxylic Aldehyde; Artificial Oil of Ants).—Fr. carbohydrates, by distill'n; us'y distil. sugar w. mangan. diox., sulphuric acid, & W.— $C_5H_4O_2 = C_4H_3O.CHO$.—Colorl., arom. liq.; turns reddish-brown expos. to light.—Sp. Gr. 1.164 at 13° C.—Sol. W.—Boil. 160–162° C.—Caut. Keep dark.

Fusel Oil,—see Alcohol, Amylic.**Gadual Merck**.....c. v.—oz. .59

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Morrhual).—Alcoh. extr. cod-liver oil.—Brown, oily liq.; bitter, acid taste; said to contain the therapeutic, act. prin. cod-liver oil (iodine, bromine, phosphorus, & alkaloid).—Alter., Nutrient.—Uses: Inst. of cod-liver oil. —Dose 5–16 M (0.82–1 Cc.) in caps.

Galactose Merck.....Pure.....c. v.—oz. 1.00

Fr. carbohydrates, usually lactose, by dil. acids.— $C_6H_{12}O_6$.—Hexagonal plates, or micros. prisms or need.; dextrogyre.—Sol. W.; alm. insol. methyl alc.—Melt. 163–164° C.

Galbanum.....lb. 1.50

Gum resin fr. *Ferula galbaniflua*, Boiss. & Buhse, & o. species. —Sol. E.; sl. in A.—Antispasm., Expector., Granulator. —Uses: Intern., amenor., chronic rheum.—Extern., in plaster for indol. swellings.—Dose 10–20 grains (0.65–1.8 Gm.).

Gall, Ox, Merck.....Inspissated, clearly soluble.....lb. jars.—lb. 1.12

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Thickened bile of *Bos Taurus*, L. (the Ox).—Yellowish-green, thick extract; unpleas. odor; disagr., bitter taste.—

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the *Materia Medica*. Such articles as may be had of the **MERCK** Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: **MERCK**!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS**. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

Such a remedy we have in Codeine, with the aid of which the sense of oppression in the chest, the stitch-pains in the sides, the dyspnea, and, first of all, the oft painful cough, can be efficaciously combated for any length of time.

In confirmation of Dr. Fischer's statements, I may with confidence say that since I have employed Codeine I have been able to entirely dispense with morphine in most of my phthisical cases.

The same indications for a narcotic that present themselves in phthisis, of course more or less frequently exist also in other diseases of the respiratory tract,—such as exacerbating bronchial catarrh, pleuritis, and pneumonias. In such cases I have also largely employed Codeine with good results. The same is true also of pulmonary asthma.

As regards dosage, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 Ctg. [$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ grn.] were given 3, 4, or 5 times a day, according to the case. It was seldom necessary to go beyond 5 Ctg.—when this dose had no effect, a larger one usually also failed. On the other hand, the dose which was once found to be efficient was always so, even when repeated frequently.

The remedy was generally given as a powder, inclosed in a wafer, or in a mixture sweetened with syrup (1:5); in a few instances it was administered in suppositories.—*Deutsche medicinische Wochenschrift*, 1890, No. 20.

CODEINE AS A COUGH-SEDATIVE AND HYPNOTIC.

BY DR. FISCHER, OF KREUZLINGEN.

Having since more than five years employed Codeine in all the cases where morphine seemed indicated, I can only most urgently recommend a trial of this ever reliable and decidedly less dangerous remedy in suitable cases.

The first series of experiments was made at Dr. Römpler's Institute in Goerbersdorf, where there was an average of 90 phthisical patients throughout the year; and soon was I led to discard morphine entirely and replace it by Codeine. Since then I have stuck to Codeine also in my private practice, and without ever having had occasion to regret it.

In my opinion, Codeine is indicated where it is customary to give morphine. Inasmuch as Codeine is much less dangerous in its action and but very seldom gives rise to the creation of Codeine habit, it may be employed with impunity in all cases where we fear to give morphine on account of its disagreeable effects.

Codeine is serviceable, first of all, in all cases of annoying cough—in phthisis, bronchitis, etc.,—particularly if the secretion is not very abundant, and in all cases of insomnia not due to violent pain. The latter instance is the only one in which morphine is preferable to Codeine.

Continued on page 126a.

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Sp. Gr. 1.018-1.038.—Lax., Digestive.—*Uses*: Typhoid fever, deficiency of biliary secretion, &c.—*Dose* 2-5 grains (0.13-0.32 Gm.), several t. p. d., in caps. or pills.

Gall, Ox, Merck.—Cryst......c. v.—oz. 2.00
Uses & Dose: As preceding.

Gall, Ox, Purified, U. S. P., — see **Sodium Choleate**.

***Gallacetophenone.—100%—Pwd.**.....oz. 1.40
(Tri-oxy-acetophenone; Gallaceto-phenol; Methyl-keto-tri-oxybenzol; Alizarin Yellow).—Fr. pyrogallol, by heat. w. acetic acid & zinc chloride.— $C_6H_3O_4 = C_6H_2(OH)_3.CO.CH_3$.—Pale yellow, or yellowish-brown pwd.—*Sol.* A., E., G., hot W.; v. sol. sod. acet. solut.—*Melt.* 168°C.—*Dermic*, Antisept.—*Uses*: Skin dis. 10% solut., or w. lanolin, partic. in psoriasis.

do. — Liquid.....oz. 1.00
(Alizarin Yellow, C).

Gallat,—see **Aluminum Gallate, Basic**.

Gallanol Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.25
(Gallic Acid Anilide; Gallanilide).— $C_{13}H_{11}O_4N + 2H_2O = C_6H_3.NH.CO.C_6H_2(OH)_3 + 2H_2O$.—Gray, micaceous scales, or pwd.—*Sol.* A., E.; boiling W.; sl. cold W.—*Melt.* 205°C.—*Antisept.*, *Dermic*.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, psoria, ecz., & o. skin dis. inst. of chrysophanic acid, or pyrogallol; free fr. unpleas^u effects.—*Appl.*, in acute or chronic eczema, 1, 3, or 7 parts to 80 oint.; in psoriasis, 20% solut. in chloroform or traumaticin; for moist eczema, 25% w. talc.; for favus, prurigo, & trichophyton, 20% solut. in alc. w. little amm.

Gallium Merck.....1½ gr. vial 25.00
Metal.—Ga.—Brit., gray, hard, tough, sl'y mall.; greenish-blue reflect.; silver-white, melted.—Sp. Gr. 5.9.—*Melt.* 30.15°C.

Gallobromol Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.25
(Dibromo-gallic, or Dibromo-tri-oxy-benzoic, Acid).—Fr. gallic acid w. bromine.— $C_6Br_2O_4H_4 = C_6Br_2(OH)_3COOH$.—Sm., gray cryst.—*Sol.* A., E., boiling W.; 10 W. at 10°C.—*Melt.* 140-150°C.—*Sed.*, *Antisept.*, *Astring.*—*Uses*: *Intern.*, inst. of potass. bromide.—*Extern.*, cystitis, gonorr., gleet, eczema, & o. skin dis.—*Dose* 10-30 grains (0.65-1.9 Gm.).—*Appl.*, in 1-4% solut., poultice, powder, or paste.

Gambier,—see **Catechu**.

Gamboge.—U. S. P......lb. .70
(Cambogia).—Gum-resin fr. *Garcinia Hamburil*, Hooker fl.—*Sol.*, sl. in A. & E.—Hydragog., Cath.—*Uses*: Dropsy, chron. constip., &c.; also techn.—*Dose* 1-5 grains (0.065-0.32 Gm.), in pill or emuls.

Garancin Merck.....c. b.—lb. 1.50
Fr. ruberythric acid of madder root, by sulphuric acid.

Geissospermum Merck.—C. P......15 gr. vial 1.25
Fr. bark *Geissospermum Vellosoi*, Alem.— $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2 + H_2O$.—Sm., wh. prisms.—*Sol.*, dil. acids; sl. in E.—*Melt.* 160°C.—*Antiper.*, *Tonic*.—*Uses*: Chiefly in intermit. fever.—*Dose* 8-30 grains (0.52-1.9 Gm.) ab. 4 hrs. before expected paroxysm.

Geissospermum Hydrochlorate Merck
 $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2.HCl$.—*Uses &c.* As *Geissospermum*.

Geissospermum Sulphate Merck
 $(C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2H_2SO_4$.—Wh., cryst. need.

Gelatin.—Very white, extra fine.....lb. .50
V. pure glue.—*Amorph.*, brittle, transp., tastel.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Culinary & techn.—*Incomp.*, tannin & formaldehyde.

do. — Sterilized.....oz. 3.50

Gelsemium Resinoid Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.50
Fr. rhizome & root *Gelsemium sempervirens*, Persoon.—*Sol.* A.—*Antipyr.*, *Analg.*, *Anod.*, *Cardiac Depress.*, *Hypn.*—*Uses*: Fevers, dysent., rheum., dysmenorr., delir. trem., neural., epilepsy, toothache, chorea, &c.—*Dose* 1/8-1/2 grain (0.008-0.03 Gm.).

Gelseminine (Alkaloid) Merck.—C. P., cryst......15 gr. vial 2.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Fr. rhizome & root *Gelsemium sempervirens*, Persoon.— $C_{12}H_{14}O_2N$.—Sm., wh. micros. cryst.—*Sol.* A., E., C.—*Melt.* 154-155°C.—*Antineur.*, *Antispasm.*—*Uses*: Neural., rheum., dysmenorr., &c.; also antid. to strychnine.—*Dose* 1/125-1/30 grain (0.0005-0.002 Gm.).—*Max. D.* 1/30 grain (0.002 Gm.) single; 1/8 grain (0.018 Gm.) p. day.—*Antid.*, emetics early, atropine, strophanthin, artif'l respir., extern. stimulation.—*Caut.* Poison!

Gelseminine Hydrobromate Merck.—C. P., cryst......15 gr. vial 2.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Wh. cryst.—*Sol.*, sl. in W., all prop. A.—*Uses & Doses*: As *Gelseminine*.

Gelseminine Hydrochlorate Merck.—C. P., cryst......15 gr. vial 2.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.
Sol. W.: sl. in A.

do. Merck.—*Amorph.*.....15 gr. vial 2.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Salt of mixed alkaloids.—Yellowish, v. hygros. pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.

Gelseminine Nitrate Merck.—C. P......15 gr. vial 2.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.
Wh. scales.—*Sol.* W., A.

Gelseminine Salicylate Merck.—C. P......15 gr. vial 2.75
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.
Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.

Gelseminine Sulphate Merck.—C. P......15 gr. vial 2.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.
Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.

Gelseminine Tartrate Merck.....15 gr. vial 2.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.
Wh. scales.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses, Doses, Antidotes, &c.*: As the alkaloid.

Gentian Violet,—see **(Dye) Violet, Gentian**.

Gentianin Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Crude Gentianic Acid; Crude Gentisin).—Crude, bitter prin. fr. root *Gentiana lutea*, L.—Dark brownish extr.—*Sol.* A.—*Tonic*.—*Uses*: Dyspepsia, hysteria, debil., &c.—Clinical data wanting.

Gentisin Merck.....15 gr. vial 3.00
(Gentianic Acid).—Coloring matter root *Gentiana lutea*, L.— $C_{14}H_{10}O_5 = C_6H_3(OH)_3.CO.C_6H_4.CH_3O_2$.—Pale yellow need.—*Sol.* A., E., alkalies.—*Subl.*, partly at 300-340°C.

Gentisin, Crude,—see **Gentianin**.

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CODEINE.—Continued from page 125a.

Even when employed externally—in suppositories, inhalation-fluids, in ointments, etc.,—Codeine always exerts the expected action, and from no form of administration did I ever observe any injurious or even simply unpleasant effect.

From its weaker action, the dose of Codeine must be considerably larger than that of morphine; $\frac{1}{6}$ grn. of morphine corresponds to $\frac{3}{8}$ grn. of Codeine. This dose can with impunity be given to phthisical subjects 3 or 4 times per day. I usually administer it in powders; but it is, like morphine, very bitter, so that it often might have to be prescribed in a mixture with syrup.—*Correspondenzblatt für schweizer Aerzte*, 1888, No. 19.

CODEINE IN PHTHISICAL AND OTHER COUGHS.

BY DR. G. RHEINER, OF ST. GALLEN.

From my experience with Codeine, I consider it a valuable remedy in cases where a somewhat milder narcotic than morphine is desired. I have never observed any by-effects. Contrary to morphine and opium, Codeine exerts but a very slight influence on intestinal peristalsis; furthermore, its continued use, both in children and in adults, does not impair the appetite, but in most instances perceptibly increases it, even in babes.

Codeine is a very valuable remedy against the irritating cough of afebrile and moderately febrile cases of bronchitis, in adults as well as in children.

In pulmonary phthisis Codeine had a very satisfactory effect; the cough diminished more or less rapidly, and a dreamless and refreshing sleep set in; the sputum became looser; and the appetite increased. Whenever Dover's powder was substituted for the Codeine, for the purpose of comparison, the same amelioration of the cough survened, but the appetite diminished considerably.

I would recommend employing Codeine in children, instead of the much-dreaded morphine. Although the former was employed in relatively large doses,—for instance, $\frac{1}{6}$ grn. a day in a child of nine months, and $\frac{1}{10}$ grn. in a very sick child of four years,—no untoward by-effect whatever was observed.—*Therapeutische Monatshefte*, 1889, Nos. 9 and 10.

CODEINE AS A BRONCHIAL SEDATIVE.

BY DR. GÜNTHER, OF MONTREUX.

I have tested the action of Codeine on the irritating cough of phthisis, as compared with that of the remedies heretofore employed against that symptom (morphine and sulfonal). Sulfonal, according to my experience, can never compare with Codeine in cases of secondary bronchial affections (in consequence of valvular lesions or of a degenerative nature)

Continued on page 127a.

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Geraniin (Eclectic).....c. v.—oz. .45
Fr. rhizome *Geranium maculatum*, L.—Dark brown pwd.—*Sol.* A.—Astring.—*Uses*: Diar., dysent., & cholera inf.—*Dose* 1-3 grains (0.6-0.2 Gm.).

Germanium Merck.—Fused.....1½ gr. vial 7.00
Metal.—Grayish-white, lustr., v. brittle.—*Sp. Gr.* 5.469 at 20.5° C.

do. Merck.—Powder.....1½ gr. vial 6.75

Germanium & Potassium Fluoride Merck.....
.....1½ gr. vial 5.50
 K_2GeF_6 .—Hexag. cryst.

Gillenin (Eclectic).....c. v.—oz. 1.00
Fr. root *Gillenia trifoliata*, Mönch (Indian physic).—Brown pwd.—*Sol.* A.—Emetic, Cath., Tonic, Expector.—*Uses*: Inst. of ipecac.—*Dose* 4-6 grains (0.26-0.4 Gm.).

Glass, Soluble,—see **Sodium (or Potassium) Silicate**.

Glass-wool Merck.....oz. 1.00
(Slag Wool).—Wh., silky threads.—*Uses*: For filter. or strain. strong acids & alkalis.

Glauber's Salt,—see **Sodium Sulphate**.

Globulin Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00
(Crystallin).—Albumin fr. crystalline lens of eye & fr. egg-yolks.—Wh., amorph. mass.—*Sol.* W., alkal.

Globulin, Para-, Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00
(Serum-globulin; Serum-casein).—Fr. blood serum or lymph.—Wh., or yellowish-white pwd.—*Sol.*, v. dil. alkal.; v. dil. salt solut.

Glonoin,—see **Spirit, Glonoin**.

Glucinum,—see **Beryllium**.

Glucose,—see **Dextrose**.

Gluten, Plant,—see **Fibrin from Plants**.

Glycerin Merck.—U. S. P. — *Sp. Gr.* 1.25 =
30° Bé, very pure.....c. b.—lb. .34
(Glycerine; Glycerole; Glycol; or Propenyl Alcohol).—95% abs. glycerin, fr. saponif.— $C_3H_5O_3 = C_3H_5(OH)_3$.—Clear, colorl., syrupy liq.; sweet & warm taste.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Boil.*, ab. 165° C.—*Uses*: Intern., inst. of sugar or syrup in mixt., or for diabetics.—*Extern.*, emollient.—*Techn.*, solvent, &c.—*Dose* 1-4 dr. (3.7-15 Cc.).

do. — *Sp. Gr.* 1.265 = 30¼° Bé, crude
96% pure glycerin.—*Uses*: Techn., nitro-glycerin.

Glycerite, Acid Boric, or **Glyceryl Borate**,—see **Boro-glycerin**.

Glycerite, Acid Carbolic.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. .85
Glycerin (80) with carbolic acid (20).—*Sol.* W., A.—Antisept.—*Uses*: Dil., intern. & extern. antisept. in dipth., apthae, wounds, bruises, burns, leucor., pruritus, gonorr., &c. For extern. use reduce with W. to 1/4 or 1/6.—*Dose* 5-20 M (0.3-1.2 Cc.), dil. with water.

Glycerite, Acid Gallic.....c. b.—lb. .85
Glycerin (80), gallic acid (20).—Antisept., Astring.—*Uses*: Skin dis., night sw., pyrosis, albumin., & hemat.—*Dose* 20-60 M (1.2-3.7 Cc.).

Glycerite, Acid Sulphurous

Sulphur dioxide in glycerin.—Colorl., syrupy liq.—Antisept.—*Uses*: Extern., skin dis., sore mouth, tonsill., &c.

Glycerite, Acid Tannic.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. .85
(Glycerite of Tannin).—Glycerin (80), tannic acid (20).—Brown syrupy liq.—*Sol.* W., A.—Antisept., Astring.—*Uses*: Skin dis., fissured nipples, inflam. of genito-urin. org., erysipelas, ulc., & sores.—*Dose* 20-60 M (1.2-3.7 Cc.), dil.

Glycerite, Aluminum Acetate,—see **Aluminum Aceto-glycerinate**.

Glycerite, Boroglycerin.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. 1.09
(Solution of Boroglyceride; Glycerite of Glyceryl Borate).—3½ boric acid in glycerin.—Thick, sweet, colorl. liq.—*Sol.* W.—Antisept.—*Uses*: Extern., injured & dis. surf.—*Techn.*, preserv. solut. & foods.

Glycerite Egg Yolk.—U. S. P.

(Glyconin).—Mixt. of 55% glycerin & 45% fresh yolk of egg.—Thick syrup; forms an opaque emulsion with W.—Protective, Emulsifier.—*Uses*: Vehicle for cod-liver oil, & as application to burns, fissured nipples & erysipelas.

Glycerite, Hydrastis.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. 1.25
(Fluid Hydrastis).—Antisept., Alter., & Tonic.—*Uses*: Extern., inflam. of genito-urin. org.

Glycerite, Starch.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. .60
(Plasma).—Translucent jelly.—*Uses*: Inst. of oint., excipient, &c.

Glycerite, Tar.—N. F. c. b.—lb. .60
Tar, glycerin, alcohol, & water.—Dark brown liq.; odor & taste of tar.—*Sol.* W., A.—Antisept., Expector.—*Uses*: Intern., for sore throat, coughs, colds, &c.—*Extern.*, ulcers, sores, & skin dis.—*Dose* 60-120 M (3.7-7.5 Cc.).

Glycocol Merck.—C. P......15 gr. vial .75
(Amido-acetic Acid; Glycin).—Fr. hippuric acid, by boiling w. hydrochloric acid.— $C_2H_5NO_2 = CH_2(NH_2)COOH$.—Light brown, micros. cryst.—*Sol.* W.—*Melt.* 232-236° C.

Glycocol Hydrochlorate Merck.....15 gr. vial .75
 $C_2H_5NO_2Cl = CH_2(NH_2)COOH.HCl$.—Acid cryst.; deliq.; astring.—*Sol.* W.; sl. in A.

Glycocol, Propionic,—see **Alanin**.

Glycogen Merck.—C. P......15 gr. vial 1.00
Fr. livers, &c.— $6(C_6H_{10}O_5) + H_2O$ (Külz & Bornträger).—Wh. pwd. like starch.—*Sol.* W. Solut. dextrogyric.

Glycol Merck.....15 gr. vial .75
(Ethylene Alcohol; Ethylene Glycol).—Fr. ethylene iodide, by silver acetate & saponif.— $C_2H_4O_2 = CH_2OH.CH_2OH$.—Sweet, syrupy liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.123 at 0° C.—*Sol.*, sl. E.; all prop., W., A.—*Boil.* 195° C.

Glycol, Chlorhydrin,—see **Ethylene Chlorhydrin**.

Glycol-monacetin Merck.....15 gr. vial .75
(Ethylene-glycol Monacetate; Ethylene-monacetin).—React.-prod. potass. acetate w. ethylene bromide & alc.— $C_2H_5O_3 = C_2H_4(OH)OC_2H_5O$.—Oily liq.; fbl. acetic odor.—*Misc.* W., A.—*Boil.* 182° C.

Glyconin,—see **Glycerite, Egg Yolk**.

Glycosamine Hydrochlorate Merck.—Cryst...

.....15 gr. vial 1.75
Decomp. product of chitin, by hydrochloric acid w. heat.— $C_6H_{13}NO_2.HCl$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.; reduces Fehling's solut.; not fermentable.

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where we wish to combat their most annoying symptom, the cough. The action of Codeine is a very prompt one and free from any trace of by-effect; something which cannot be said of sulphonal.

Codeine, administered either per os or subcutaneously, differs somewhat in its physiologic action from morphine; it may be given without fear and with a free hand, in cases where morphine would have to be given most tentatively. The action of Codeine concentrates itself more on removing the local conditions of irritation without acting on the system at large; whereas morphine, besides its local effect, acts considerably on the entire organism.

CODEINE AGAINST BRONCHITIC COUGH.

BY DR. BUDBERG, OF MONTREUX.

I have obtained very good results from Codeine in bronchitis; as a cough-sedative it is very certain in its action. Though the cough could also be relieved with morphine, the latter was followed by so many untoward symptoms (headache, vomiting, etc.) that on the whole Codeine was vastly superior to it. The duration of the action of the Codeine was the same as that of the morphine; never were there any unpleasant by-effects observed from the Codeine, not even when it was administered continuously for weeks; and, in contrast to morphine, the Codeine affected the intestinal peristalsis but very little.

In conclusion, I prefer Codeine to morphine wherever a milder narcotic than morphine will suffice; Codeine is specially indicated in cases where digestion is disturbed by morphine and where the initial stimulation following the ingestion of morphine—the cerebral hyperemia—manifests itself too prominently.—*Correspondenzblatt für Schweizer Aerzte*, Vol. X, p. 729.

CODEINE IN ABDOMINAL PAINS.

BY DR. LAUDER-BRUNTON.

The investigations of Barbier and Berthé, which showed that Codeine exerts a specific action on the sympathetic nerve, induced me to try this remedy in painful affections of the abdomen. The results were highly satisfactory.

In one particular case of perityphlitis, 1 grn. [6 ctg.] of Codeine relieved the pain at once; and whenever the pains became very violent, the same dose always considerably moderated them. In a woman suffering from pain occasioned by the presence of a tumor in the abdomen, $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. of Codeine acted "like a charm." In another case of abdominal pain, in consequence of impaction of feces in the transverse colon, Codeine appeared to be indicated to relieve the pain without disturbing the functions of the intestine; accordingly, 1 grn. was administered, with the

Continued on page 128a.

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Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated, Merck.—Clearly soluble.....c. v.—oz. .29

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Fr. glycyrrhizin of Glycyrrhiza glabra, L.—Dark brown or brownish-red, sweet scales.—*Sol.* W., A.—Expector., Demulc.—*Uses*: Chiefly with bitter or neut. medic., cover taste; also as cough remedy.—*Dose* 5-15 grains (0.32-1 Gm.).—*Incomp.*, with acids.

Goa Powder, Purified,—see **Chrysarobin**.

Gold Merck.—Powder.....15 gr. vial 2.00
Pure gold, in fine pwd.

do. Merck.—Precip.....15 gr. vial 1.75

Fr. gold chloride by reduct.—Lustrel., yellowish-brown to brown pwd.

do. Merck.—Foil.....15 gr. vial 2.00
Uses: Dental, &c.

Gold Arsenite

Alter.—*Uses*: Secondary & tertiary syph., nerv. dis., &c.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{64}$ - $\frac{1}{12}$ grain (0.001-0.05 Gm.).—*Antid.* As in arsenic.—*Caut.* Poison!

* **Gold Bromide, Auric, Merck**.....15 gr. vial 1.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

(Gold Tribromide).—AuBr₃.—Dark brown pwd.—*Sol.* W., E.—*Uses, Dose, &c.* As Monobromide.—*Caut.* Keep fr. light.

Gold Bromide, Aurous, Merck.....15 gr. vial 2.25
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

(Gold Monobromide).—AuBr.—Yellowish-gray, friable masses.—*Insol.* in W.—*Anti-epileptic*, Anod., Nerv.—*Uses*: Epilepsy, migraine, &c., said to act quickly & continuously in small doses & without bromism.—*Dose*: Anti-epil., $\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (0.006-0.012 Gm.) 2 or 3 t. p. d. in pills; anod., $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (0.003 Gm.) 2 t. p. d. Children, half as much.

Gold Chloride Merck.—Yellow cryst.....15 gr. c. vial .45
Also in $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., & 30 gr. vials.

(Auric Chloride; Gold Trichloride).—AuCl₃.—Yellow, cryst. masses.—*Sol.* W., A., E.—*Uses*: Photo. & electro-plating.—*Caut.* Keep dry & fr. light.

do. Merck.—Brown, cryst.....15 gr. c. vial .45
Also in $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., & 30 gr. vials.

AuCl₃.—Brown or yellowish-brown, cryst. masses with free acid & W.—*Sol.* W., A., E.—*Antituberc.*, Alter.—*Uses*: Phth. & o. tuberc. affect.; lupus.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{60}$ - $\frac{1}{15}$ grain (0.0013-0.0044 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep dry, fr. light.

Gold Chloride Solution,—see **Solution, Gold Chloride**.

Gold Cyanide, Auric, Merck.....15 gr. vial 2.75
Also in 5 gr. vials.

(Gold Tricyanide).—Au(CN)₃+3H₂O.—Large colorl., hygrosc. plates.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Antituberc.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{20}$ - $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.0033-0.0065 Gm.).—*Antid.* As gold cyanide, aurous.

Gold Cyanide, Aurous, Merck.....15 gr. vial 2.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

(Gold Monocyanide).—AuCN.—Lemon-yellow, cryst. pwd.—*Insol.* in W., A., or E.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.004-0.016 Gm.) several t. p. d. in pills or tablets.—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, artif'l respir., iron persulphate & protosulphate, ammonia, chlorine, hot & cold douche, &c.—*Caut.* Poison!

Gold Iodide Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.75
(Aurous Iodide).—AuI.—Greenish, or lemon-yellow pwd.—Alter.—*Uses*: Scrof. & tuberc. dis.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{64}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.001-0.008 Gm.).

Gold Oxide Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.10
(Auric Oxide; Gold Tri-oxide).—Au₂O₃.—Brown pwd.—*Sol.*, hydrochl. acid.—Alter., Antituberc.—*Uses*: Chronic rheum., scrof., syph., phth., &c.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{20}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.003-0.016 Gm.).—*Caut.* Dark-colored bot.

Gold Purple Merck.....15 gr. vial .50
(Purple of Cassius; Gold-tin Precipitate).—Fr. dil. neut. solut. gold chloride w. stannous, & stannic, chloride.—Dark purple pwd.—*Uses*: Techn.

Gold Sulphide Merck.....15 gr. vial 2.00
(Aurous Sulphide).—Au₂S.—Brownish-black pwd.

Gold & Cadmium Chloride Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.50
Yellow cryst.

Gold & Calcium Chloride Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.25
(Calcium Chloraurate).—Ca(AuCl₄)₂+H₂O.—Cryst.—*Sol.* W.

Gold & Potassium Bromide Merck.....15 gr. v. 1.00
AuBr₃KBr+2H₂O.—Dark red., stable need.—*Sol.* W.—*Anti-epilep.*, Sed.—*Uses*: Epilepsy, hyst., &c.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$ grain (0.011-0.04 Gm.), subcutan.

Gold & Potassium Chloride Merck.—Pure, cryst.....15 gr. vial 1.25
AuCl₃KCl+2H₂O.—Yellow, efflor. cryst.

do. Merck.—Dry
AuCl₃KCl.—Yellow, micro-cryst. pwd.

Gold & Potassium Cyanide Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.25
(Potassium Cyan-aurate).—2KAu(CN)₄+8H₂O.—Large, colorl. cryst., or wh. pwd.—*Antisep.*—*Uses*: Active antisep. One part to 25,000 blood serum prev. microbes. Also techn.—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, iron persulphate & protosulphate, douche, artif'l respir., ammonia, chlorine, &c.—*Caut.* Poison!

Gold & Sodium Bromide Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00
AuBr₃NaBr+2H₂O.—Black cryst.—*Anti-epileptic*.—*Uses*: In solut. 2: 100 distil. W.—*Dose* 8 m (0.5 Cc.), hypoderm.; grad. increased to 30 m (1.8 Cc.).

Gold & Sodium Chloride Merck.—U. S. P.,15 gr. vial .65

AuCl₃ + NaCl (each 50%).—Golden-yellowish pwd., or long prisms; deliq.—*Sol.* W.—Alter., Nerv.—*Uses*: Syph., whoop. cough, cancer, hyst., neural., rheum., dipsomania, &c.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{24}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.0027-0.016 Gm.).—*Incomp.*, silver nitrate, ferrous sulphate, & oxalic acid.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

do. Merck.—For Photography.....15 gr. v. .25

Gold & Sodium Cyanide Merck.....15 gr. vial 2.00
Whitish, cryst. pwd.—*Uses*: Electro-gilding.—*Antid.* As gold & potassium cyanide.—*Caut.* Poison!

Gossypin (Eclectic).....c. v.—oz. 1.20
Extr. fr. root bark Gossypium herbaceum, L. (Cotton-root bark).—Brown pwd.—Emmen.—*Uses*: In labor, uter. hemorrhage, &c.—*Dose*: 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).

Grape Sugar,—see **Dextrose**.

Graphite (Ceylon) Merck.....lb. .30
(Black Lead; Mineral Carbon; Plumbago; Wad).—Found native, both cryst. & amorph., in Ceylon, Siberia, Canada, & the United States.—*Uses*: Techn.

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result of dispelling the pain; clysters and lavage of the stomach brought away the fecal accumulations.

In a number of cases of abdominal pains of obscure origin, the same anodyne effect of Codeine was observed steadily for months without it becoming necessary to increase the dose beyond 1 grn. three times a day.

Also in pains from carcinoma of the liver or of the pancreas, and in other cases of pain due probably to some tumor or other, Codeine proved very serviceable. I usually begin with $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. in pills made with extract of gentian, and administer 3 such pills daily. If this dose prove insufficient, I administer 1 grn. as often as appears necessary; generally 3 grns. a day suffice.

Codeine produces no stupefaction, does not slow intestinal peristalsis, nor disturb respiration or digestion—differing in these respects from morphine; it is therefore specially indicated in cases where cardiac dilatation and solidification of the lung contra-indicate the use of morphine.—*British Medical Journal*, 1888, Jan. 9.

CODEINE IN DISEASES OF WOMEN.

BY DR. H. W. FREUND, OF STRASSBURG.

Upon the recommendation of Dr. von Shröder, I tried Codeine in a large number of cases of painful diseases of women. My observations were confined to the relief of the abdominal pain.

It was found that pains of uterine origin, whether accompanying dysmenorrhea or acute and chronic diseases, can be temporarily relieved, but never to such an extent as with opium or morphine; and, as was expected, in cases of abundant exudation in the pelvic peritoneum and connective tissue, Codeine was not very successful; furthermore, the remedy cannot be recommended as an anodyne in tubal diseases.

On the other hand, however, Codeine has a great, undeniable, and generally very prompt influence on pains proceeding from the ovaries; no matter whether it concerns a displacement or prolapse of the ovaries, an oöphoritis, acute or chronic peri-oöphoritis, or the so-called simple "ovarian neuralgia," the pains invariably diminish considerably even after small doses of Codeine, and in most cases even disappear entirely as long as the action of the drug continues.

It ought to be mentioned that in every case proper local and dietetic treatments were at once instituted; but, as is known, these alone do not suffice to quickly allay the usually very violent pains.

As regards the dosage, a pill containing $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. of the alkaloid was administered three times daily. This dose suffices in the majority of cases; only very rarely is it necessary to increase it.

No unpleasant or injurious by-effects whatever were observed; in this regard I fully agree with Lauder-Brunton.

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Graphite (Ceylon) Merck.—Very fine pwd. . . lb. . . 45
do. Merck.—Purified . . . lb. . . 80

Gratiolin Merck . . . 15 gr. vial 1.00
Fr. herb Gratiola officinalis, L.— $C_{20}H_{34}O_7$.—Brown scales; lack drastic purgative effect of herb.—Sol. A.; sl. in W.

Green, Scheele's,—see **Copper & Hydrogen Arsenite**.

Green, Schweinfurth's, or **Paris**,—see **Copper Aceto-arsenite**.

Guaiaac.—U. S. P. . . . lb. . . 30
Resin of wood Guaiacum officinale, L.—Sol. A., E., alkali. solut.—Alter., Diaph.—Uses: Chronic rheum., secondary syph., cutan. eruptions, gout, & scrof.—Dose 5-30 grains (0.32-1.95 Gm.).

***Guaiaacol Merck.**—Liquid, C. P. . . c. v.—oz. . . 49
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Monomethyl-catechol; Methyl Ether of Protocatechin).—Fr. beechwood creosote by fract. distill'n.— $C_7H_8O_2 = C_6H_4(OH)OCH_3$.—Colorl., limpid, oily liq.; charact. arom. odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.33 at 15° C.—Sol. A., E., carbon disulph.; 200 W.—Boil. 201-207° C.—Antituberc., Antisep., Antipyr., Analg.—Uses: Phth., lupus, & intest. tuberculosis; febrile affect. Must be used long time to get maximum benefit.—Dose 2 M (0.12 Cc.) 3 t. p. d., grad. increased to 16 M (1 Cc.), in pills, or in 1-2% solut. brandy, wine, &c., after meals.—Appl. (Analg. & Antipyr.) 16-32 M (1-2 Cc.), pure or with eq. pt. glycerin.

do. — Cryst., C. P. . . . c. v.—oz. . . 1.14
 $C_7H_8O_2 = C_6H_4(OH)(OCH_3)$.—Colorl. cryst.—Sol. A., E., oils; sl. W.—Melt. 28.5° C.—Boil. 205° C.—Uses, &c. As liquid guaiaacol.—Dose 2 grains (0.13 Gm.) 3 t. p. d., grad. increased to 15 grains (1 Gm.) given as above.

Guaiaacol Benzoate,—see **Benzoyl-guaiaacol**.

Guaiaacol Biniodide

Fr. sodium-guaiaacol, by solut. iodine & potass. iodide.— $C_7H_7I_2O_2 = C_6H_4I_2(OH)OCH_3$.—Reddish-brown pwd.; iodine odor.—Sol. A., oils.—Antituberc., Alter.—Uses & Dose: As guaiaacol.

Guaiaacol Carbonate—C. P. . . envelopes.—oz. . . 1.50
(Guaiaacol Ether of Carbonic Acid; Neutral Guaiaacol Carbonate).— $C_{12}H_{14}O_5 = (C_6H_4OCH_3)_2CO_3$.—Neut. cryst.; odorl.; tastel.—Sol., sl. A., G., oils; insol. W.—Melt. 78-84° C.—Antituberc., Antisep.—Uses: Tuberculosis inst. of guaiaacol & creosote; said less irritating.—Dose 3-8 grains (0.2-0.52 Gm.) 3 t. p. d., grad. increased to 90 grains (6 Gm.) per day.

Guaiaacol Cinnamate,—see **Styracol**.

Guaiaacol Phosphate

Fr. guaiaacol diss. in dil. soda solut., by phosphorus oxychloride in the cold.— $(C_6H_4OCH_3)_2PO_3$.—Colorl., hard tablets.—Sol. C., toluene, acetone; insol. W., E.—Melt. 98° C.—Uses, &c. As guaiaacol.

Guaiaacol-salol Merck . . . $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. c. v.—oz. . . 1.60
(Guaiaacol Salicylate).— $C_{14}H_{12}O_4 = C_6H_4OCH_3.C_6H_5O_2$.—Wh., insipid cryst.; salol. odor.—Sol. A.—Melt., ab. 65° C.—Intest., Antisep., Antituberc., Antirheum.—Uses: Phth., diar., dysent., rheum., maras, chorea, etc.—Dose 15 grains (1 Gm.) several t. p. d.—Max. D. 150 grains (ab. 10 Gm.) p. day.

Guaiaacol Succinate

Fr. mixt. of guaiaacol & succinic acid w. phosphorus oxychloride.— $(C_6H_4OCH_3)_2C_4H_4O_4$.—Fine, wh. need.—Sol. C., acetone, toluene; sl. in A., E.; insol. W.—Melt. 136° C.—Uses, &c. As guaiaacol.

Guanidine Carbonate—Cryst. . . 15 gr. vial . . 50
(Carbamidine Carbonate).— $C_3H_{12}N_6O_3 = (CH_5N_3)_2H_2CO_3$.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W.

Guanidine Hydrochlorate Merck—Cryst. . . 15 gr. vial . . 50
 $CH_5N_3Cl = CH_5N_3.HCl$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W., A.

Guanidine Nitrate Merck—Cryst. . 15 gr. vial . . 50
 $CH_5N_3O_3 = CH_5N_3.HNO_3$.—Fine, cryst. pwd.

Guanidine Sulphocyanate Merck . 15 gr. vial . . 50
(Guanidine Sulphocyanide or Rhodanide).—Fr. dry ammonium sulphocyanate by heat.— $CH_5N_4S = CH_5N_3.HSCN$.—Large, flex., flat cryst.; fatty lustre.—Sol. W.—Melt. 120° C.

Guanine Merck—Powder. . . 15 gr. vial 1.50
(Imido-xanthine).—Fr. guano.— $C_5H_5N_5O = HN:C(NH.C:N.C)NH.CH:C.NH$.—Wh., amorph. pwd.—Sol., conc. ammonia, acids & bases.

Guanine Hydrochlorate Merck . . 15 gr. vial 1.50
 $C_5H_5N_5O.HCl + H_2O$.—Fine need. easily decomposed.

Guarana.—U. S. P. . . . lb. 1.30
Dried paste, mainly of crushed seeds Paullinia Cupana, H.B.K. Cont. caffeine.—Anod., Tonic, Astring.—Uses: In sick headache, diar., & c.—Dose 15-60 grains (1-3.9 Gm.).

Guaranine Merck . . . 15 gr. vial 1.00
Fr. guarana; chem. ident. w. caffeine & theine.— $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$.—V. light, wh. need.—Sol. A.; insol. W.—Uses: As caffeine.—Dose 1-5 grains (0.065-0.32 Gm.).

Guaranine Tri-iodide Merck . . 15 gr. vial 1.50
Black, lustr. cryst.—Uses & Doses: As caffeine tri-iodide.

Gum, Ammoniac, Benzoin, Catechu, Copal, Damar, Galbanum, Gamboge, Mastix, Myrrh, Olibanum, Sandarac, Tragacanth, &c.,—see **Ammoniac, Benzoin, Catechu, Copal, &c.**

Gum Animé,—see **Copal**.

Gum Arabic,—see **Acacia**.

Gum Benzoin.—Benzoin, U. S. P. . . lb. . . 60
(Benjamin).—Balsamic resin fr. Styrax Benzoin, Dryander.—Sol. 5 warm A., alkalies.—Expector., Stim., Antisep.—Uses: Preserv. of oint., as expector. constit. of cough mixt., & as dress. for wounds (in form of tincture).

Gum, Camphor,—see **Camphor**.

Gum, Opium,—see **Opium**.

Gum, Sanguis Draconis,—see **Dragon's Blood**.

Gum Cotton, soluble,—see **Pyroxylin**.

Gutta Percha.—Purified, white sticks . . oz. . . 75
Purif., concrete juice Isonandra Gutta, Hooker, & o. Sapotaceae.—Sol. C., carb. bisulph., partly in A. & E.—Melt. 100° C (soft at 65-70° C).—Uses: Surgery, for splints, &c.; also techn.

Gyno-cyan-auridzarin

Fr. Gynocardia lancifolia.— $(C_9H_{21}O_7)_2KCNOAu_3$.—Light, greenish-yellow, sl. opaque, unstable need.—Sol., cinnamic A.; sl. in oils; insol. o. solvents.—Uses: Leprosy, lupus, leucoderma, scrof., tertiary syph., phagedena, phth., psoriasis, &c.—Dose $\frac{1}{2200} - \frac{1}{325}$ grain (0.09-0.2 Mgm.) 3 t. p. d.

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Codeine does not intoxicate, nor does it influence the appetite or intestinal peristalsis; and, last, but not least, it does not lead to the creation of a habit, of codeinism. Some of my patients took the pills periodically for months, during every fresh attack of ovarian pain; and in the intervals between the pains, the women could easily dispense with the pills without the least reluctance.

In conclusion, I can warmly recommend Codeine as an anodyne in ovarian affections.—*Therapeutische Monatshefte*, 1889, Sept.

CODEINE AS A SEDATIVE IN THE INSANE.

DR. OTTO DORNBLÜTH, OF KREUZBURG, UPPER SILESIA.

At the Provincial Insane-asylum at Kreuzburg (u. S.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ dr. of Codeine alkaloid and 5 dr. of Codeine phosphate have been consumed; and, though of course the few months that have since elapsed do not suffice to give a definite opinion on every point concerned, yet many positive statements can be made.

From 448 internal doses the effects were as follows:

DOSE, IN GRAMS.							EFFECTS.
0.02	0.025	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.08	
74	2	4	165	2	68	22	Quiescence for 8-12 hours.
9	—	—	84	—	—	—	Quiescence for 6 hours.
3	—	—	10	—	1	—	Quiescence for 3-4 hours.
1	—	1	—	—	2	—	No effect.

From 34 subcutaneous injections the result was as follows:

DOSE, GRAMS.				EFFECTS.
0.025	0.03	0.04	0.05	
7	2	15	2	Quiescence for 8-12 hours.
—	—	—	2	Quiescence for 6 hours.
—	1	2	—	Quiescence for 3-4 hours.
1	—	1	1	No effect.

The doses were gauged according to the degree of excitation to be combated. The injections were tried purposely in a number of severe cases, which explains the apparently less favorable effects depicted in the second table.

In maniacal excitation, Codeine has a weaker action than hyoscine; but I employ the former when, as is very often the case, a change of remedy appears to be indicated and where hyoscine produces hallucinations.

Continued on page 130a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Haema-, Haemo-,—see under **Hema-, Hemo-, &c.**

Hamamelin (Eclectic) c. v.—oz. 60
Extr. fr. dried lvs. *Hamamelis virginiana*, L.—Brown pwd.
—*Sol.* A.—*Hemost.*, *Astring.*, *Tonic.* — *Uses*: Hemorrhoids &
hemorrhages of lungs, uterus, & stomach.—*Dose*: *Hemost.*,
5-20 grains (0.32-1.3 Gm.); *tonic*, 1-3 grains (0.06-0.3 Gm.).

do. Merck.—*Scales* c. v.—oz. 1.04
Brownish-red to dark brown scales.—*Sol.* W.

Harmaline Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 2.00
(*Harmine* Dihydrate).—Fr. seeds *Peganum Harmala*, L. (*Wild Rue*).— $C_{13}H_{11}N_2O$.—*Trimet.*, octah. cryst.—*Sol.* A., E.; sl. W.
—*Melt.*, about 238° C, w. decomp.—*Stim.*, *Anthelm.*, *Nar.*

* do. Merck.—*Amorph.* 15 gr. vial 1.00

Hartshorn, Spirits of,—see **Water, Ammonia.**

Hashishin-See-Merck c. v.—oz. .75
(*Haschisch*).—Alc. extr. of *Cannabis indica*, washed with W.—
Uses: *Dyspep.* & gastric neuroses, & for prepar. "Extr.
Cannabis indicæ pingue" (*See*)=5 hashishin to 95 butter.—
Dose $\frac{3}{4}$ grain (0.05 Gm.) per day.

Helcosol,—see **Bismuth Pyrogallate.**

Helenin Merck.—White 15 gr. vial .50
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.

(*Inula*, *Elecampane*, or *Alant*, *Camphor*).—A stearopten
fr. *Inula Helenium*, L.— $C_{15}H_{26}O$.—Wh., loose, bulky need.;
odorl.; bitter taste.—*Sol.* A., E., oils.—*Melt.* 68-70° C (Merck).
—*Antisep.*, *Expector.*, & *Antispasm.*—*Uses*: *Intern.*, *phth.*,
diar., *bronch.*, whoop. cough, leucor. w. endometr. & catar.
affect.—*Extern.*, surg. appl. in injuries, ulc., *diphth.*, &c.
 $\frac{2}{3}$ oily solution.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ grain (0.01-0.03 Gm.) 5-10
t. p. d., in pills.

Helianthine,—see (Dye) **Orange, Methyl.**

Helicin Merck 15 gr. vial .35
Fr. *salicin*, by oxid'n.— $C_{13}H_{16}O_4 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$.—Wh. need.; sl'y
bitter taste.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Melt.* 170-175° C.

Helicina Merck.—Fr. Snails c. v.—oz. .35
(*Saccharated Snail Juice*).—Fr. *Helix pomatia*.—Mist. of
snail mucus & sugar.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W., with turb.—*Uses*:
French remedy for dis. of chest.—*Caut.* Not to be confounded
with *Helicine*, an oxidation prod. of *salicin*.

Heliotropin Merck c. v.—oz. 1.29
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.

(*Piperonal*; *Methylene Ether of Protocatechuic Aldehyde*).—
Synthet. fr. *piperin*.— $C_{11}H_{12}O_3 = C_6H_5(COOH)(OCH_2)$.—Colorl.
or wh., shin. crystals.—*Sol.* A., E.; sl. in W.—*Melt.* 37° C.—
Antisep.; *Antipyr.*—*Uses*: *Fevers*, skin dis., wash in surg.
practice, & is perfume.—*Dose* 15 grains (1 Gm.), every 2 or 3
hours.—*Caut.* Keep in cool, dark place; in hot climates, best
in alc. solut.

Helixin

Fr. lvs. *Hedera Helix*, L.— $C_{29}H_{38}O_{11}$ (Vernet).—Colorl., sl'y
bitter need.—*Sol.* A.; hot B., hot acetone.—*Melt.* 238° C.

Helleborein Merck 15 gr. vial .50

Fr. *Helleborus niger*, L., & *H. viridis*, L.— $C_{26}H_{44}O_{16}$.—
Yellowish-wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.—Heart *Stim.* & Local
Anæsth. — *Uses*: *Intern.*, inst. of digitalis.—*Extern.*, on
cornea 3 or 4 drops of solut. cont. in 1 drop $\frac{1}{125}$ grain (0.0005
Gm.) give comp. anæsth., without irrit., lasting half an hour.
—*Dose* $\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ (0.011-0.032 Gm.), 4-5 t. p. d.—*Antid.*, emetics,
stomach siphon, tannin, brandy hypoderm., external. stimul.
w. heat, mustard, &c.—*Caut.* Poison!

Helleborin Merck 15 gr. vial 15.00
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Fr. *Helleborus viridis*, L. & *H. niger*, L.— $C_{36}H_{42}O_8$ (?).—
—Wh. need.—*Sol.* A., C.; sl. in E.—*Nar.*—*Antidote*: As
preceding.—*Caut.* Poison!

Helonin (Eclectic) c. v.—oz. 1.25

Extr. fr. rhizome of *Chamelirium luteum*, Gray.—*Sol.* A.—
Diur., *Tonic*, *Anthelm.*—*Uses*: *Dropsy*, *dyspepsia*, atony of
gen.-urin. org., & worms.—*Dose* 1-5 grains (0.065-0.32 Gm.) in
pills.

Hematein Merck.—C. P. 15 gr. vial .40

Deriv. fr. hematoxylin.— $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$.—Minute, reddish-
brown cryst.; yellowish-green, metallic lustre.—*Sol.* A., E.;
sl. W.—*Uses*: *Micros.* stain.

do. Merck.—*Cryst.*

Hematein-ammonium Merck 15 gr. vial .35

$C_{10}H_9O_5.NH_4 + 4H_2O$ (Hesse).—Violet-black, gran. pwd.; aqu.
solut. purple; alc. solut. brownish-red.—*Uses*: Stain.

Hematin Merck 15 gr. vial 2.00

(*Oxyhematin*).—Fr. hemoglobin of blood, by acids or al-
kalies with O.— $C_{32}H_{32}N_4FeO_4$ (Nencki & Sieber).—Dark
brown pwd.; amm. solut. red.—*Sol.*, alkalies, hot A., cont.
sulphuric acid.

Hematin-albumin

Dried albumin fr. blood of ox or pig; one pound cont. albumin
of 6 pounds of blood.—Dark brown pwd.; odorl.; alm. tastel.
—*Uses*: *Nutritive*.—*Dose* 1-2 teaspoonfuls 3 t. p. d. in cocoa
or pure.

Hematoxylin Merck.—Pure, cryst.

$\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 3.50

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. vials.

Fr. heart-wood *Hæmatoxylin campechianum*, L.— $C_{18}H_{14}O_8$
+ H_2O or + $3H_2O$.—Yellowish cryst.; reddens on expos.; or
colorl., effloresc. cryst.—*Sol.* A., E., borax solut., amm., &c.;
sl. W.—*Melt.* 100-120° C.—*Uses*: As a coloring agent.

Hemo-gallol Merck c. v.—oz. .75

Fr. hemoglobin (the coloring matter of defibrinated blood) by
reduct. w. pyrogallol. (Discovered by Kobert).—Reddish-
brown pwd. cont'g iron in condit. for easy assimilat.—*Hema-*
tinic., *Constructive*, *Tonic.* — *Uses*: *Anæmia*, *chlorosis*, & in
convalesc.; readily transformed into blood color'g matter by
deblit. people, & generally well borne; much superior to
inorg. prep. of iron.—*Dose* 4-8 grains (0.52 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ hour before meals in pwd. w. sugar, or in wafers, pills, or
tablets.

Hemo-gallol Chocolate Tablets Merck

(48 in a box) per box 1.20

Tablets of fine chocolate, each cont. 8 grains (0.52 Gm.)
hemo-gallol.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 tablet 3 t. p. d., $\frac{1}{2}$ hour before meals.

Hemo-gallol Pills Merck

(100 in a box) per box .75

Easily crushed to pwd.—4 grains (0.26 Gm.) hemo-gallol
each, without excipient.—*Dose* 1-2 pills 3 t. p. d., $\frac{1}{2}$ hour
before meals.

Hemoglobin Merck.—Powder c. v.—oz. 1.04

Red color. matter of blood; 86-90% of solid matter of red cor-
puscles.—Brownish-red pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Hematinic*, *Con-*
structive, *Tonic.*—*Uses*: *Anæmia*, *chlorosis*, &c.—*Dose* 75-150
grains (ab. 5-10 Gm.) daily in wine or syrup.

Hemol Merck c. v.—oz. .75

Fr. hemoglobin by reduct. w. zinc dust.—Dark brown pwd.
cont'g easily assimil. iron, traces zinc oxide.—*Sol.*, partly in

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the *Materia Medica*. Such articles as may be had of the
MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these,
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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS.** The kind
of containers is stated in most instances.

CODEINE.—Continued from page 129a.

Excellent is the influence of Codeine in all cases where anxiety, precordial sensations, and insomnia are to be combated; here it is strongly indicated, all the more so as there need be no fear of a habit being established.

For injections, the phosphate of Codeine is the most eligible form of this drug to employ, on account of its solubility; besides, if aseptically prepared with filtered and freshly distilled water, the solution of the phosphate keeps for months, and causes no symptoms of irritation at the site of puncture.

A good formula for administering pure Codeine is the following:

Codeine, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 grn.
Alcohol, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 fl. oz.
Water, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6½ fl. oz.
Raspberry Syrup, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 fl. dr.

Add the alcohol to the Codeine, and set aside for 24 hours, and then add the water and syrup.

A teaspoonful of this mixture (equal to 80 min.) contains $\frac{3}{10}$ grn. of Codeine. The bitter taste of the alkaloid is nicely disguised in the mixture.

Codeine will no doubt some day become a permanent addition to the medical armamentarium of psychiatrics.

In mild excitations I would begin with $\frac{3}{10}$ grn., and in severe cases with $\frac{3}{8}$ grn. The disagreeable symptoms of which patients so often complain the next day after taking chloral or morphine, are entirely wanting with Codeine, even when this is employed in large doses. Other undesirable by-effects have also not been observed by me thus far.—*Therapeutische Monatshefte*, 1889, Aug.

CODEINE IN MORPHINISM.

DR. C. SCHMIDT, OF WIESBADEN.

With a view to lessening the almost unendurable tortures of the period of withdrawal, and to combating the nervous debility following such a procedure, in the treatment of morphinism, we have sought for substitutes for the morphine. At first, opium was tried for this purpose, but was soon given up, because, containing morphine as its most active ingredient, it necessarily prolonged the tortures of abstinence in spite of producing transient alleviation, and consequently led back to morphine again; while cocaine has, instead of affording the promised cure for the morphinism, produced a new and more dangerous craving, cocainism.

In contrast with these unsuccessful results, there is a remedy combining all the requisite characteristics. It moderates the symptoms incident to withdrawal, even to the point of tolerance; as it contains no morphine, it cannot prolong the duration of the treatment; it causes the

Continued on page 131a.

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W.—Hematinic.—*Uses*: One of best remed. in anæmia & chlorosis; great utility in treatm. of debilitated.—*Dose* 2-8 grains (0.13-0.52 Gm.) 3 t. p. d. bef. meals, in pwd., w. sugar or in wafers.

Hemol, Bromo-, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .75
Hemol w. 2.7% bromine.—Brown pwd.—Anti-epileptic.

Hemol, Cupro-, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .75
Hemol w. 2% of copper.—Dark chocolate pwd.—Substitute for older copper compounds in tuberc., scrof., anæmia, &c.—*Dose* 1½-2¼ grains (0.1-0.15 Gm.) 3 t. p. d., in wafers or pills.

Hemol, Ferro-, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .75
Hemol w. iron in organic combination.—Brown pwd.—Hematinic.—*Dose* 8 grains (0.53 Gm.) 3 t. p. d. before meals, in wafers.

Hemol, Iodo-, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.25
Hemol w. 16.6% iodine.—Brown pwd.

Hemol, Mercurio-iodo-, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.50
(Mercurio-iodo-hemol).—Cont. 12.35% mercury; 28.68% iodine; w. hemol.—Brownish-red pwd.—Antisyph., Tonic.—*Uses*: Chiefly in syphilis.—*Dose* 2-5 grains (0.13-0.32 Gm.) 3 t. p. d., in pills.

Hemol, Zinc-, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .75
Hemol w. 1% zinc.—Dark brown pwd.—*Sol.*, partly in W.—Hematinic & Constructive.—*Uses*: Anæmia, chlorosis, & gastric or intest. erosions.—*Dose*, as hemo-gallol.

Heptane Merck.—Mineral.....oz. .50
(Heptyl Hydride; Methyl Hexane; Normal Heptane; Di-propyl-methane).—Hydrocarbon of petroleum.— $C_7H_{16}=CH_3$. $(CH_2)_5$. CH_3 .—Colorl., volat. liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.684 at 20° C.—*Sol.* A., E., C.—*Boil.* 95-100° C.—Anæsth., Solvent.

Hesperetin Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.50
(Hesperitin, not Hesperidin).—Fr. hesperidin, by heating w. dil. sulphuric acid to 120° C.— $C_{18}H_{14}O_6=C_6H_5$. $(OCH_3)(OH)$. $-CH:CH.CO_2.C_6H_5(OH)_2$.—Yellowish cryst.—*Sol.* A., E.; sl. W.—*Melt.* 226° C, w. decomp.

Hesperidin Merck.....15 gr. vial .50
Fr. unripe fruit, Citrus vulgaris, Risso (Bitter orange).— $C_{22}H_{32}O_{12}$ (?).—Microcryst., yellowish pwd., or minute, wh. need.—*Sol.*, dil. alkali, hot acetic acid.—*Melt.* 251° C, w. decomp.

Hexane Merck.—Fr. Propyl Iodide 15 gr. vial .35
(Hexyl Hydride; Caproyl Hydride; Normal Hexane).—Principal constituent of petroleum ether, or ligroin.— C_6H_{14} .—Volat. liq.; faint, pecul. odor.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.658 at 20° C.—*Sol.* A., E., C.—*Boil.* 69° C.

Hexyl Iodide Merck.—Fr. Mannit 15 gr. vial .50
(Secondary Normal Hexyl Iodide).—Fr. mannit & hydro-iodic acid.— $C_6H_{13}I=CH_3$. $(CH_2)_5$. $CHI.CH_3$.—Clear liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.453 at 0° C.—*Boil.* 168° C.

Homatropine Merck.—Pure, cryst. 15 gr. vial 6.00
Also in 10, 5, 3, & 1 gr. vials.

(Oxy-toluol-tropine; Oxytoluyl-atropine).—By evap. mixt. tropine & mandelic acid w. dil. hydrochl. acid.— $C_{16}H_{21}NO_3$. Clear, colorl., prisms.—*Sol.* A., E., C.; sl. in W.—*Melt.* 95.5-98.3° C.—Sedat. Antispasm., Anod., Antihidrotic.—*Uses*: Same as atropine, but less toxic. Salts are exceed. useful in ophthalmology; dilat. pupil powerfully; effect subsides quicker than w. atropine; hydrobromate us'y used.—*Dose* 1/120-1/60 grain (0.00054-0.0011 Gm.) several t. p. d.

—*Antid.*, emetics & stomach tube; tannin & animal char. coal; again give emetics, then castor oil; artificial respir. heat, stim., &c.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Homatropine Hydrobromate Merck.—Cryst.

.....15 gr. vial 4.50

Also in 1/6 oz., 10, 5, 3, 2, & 1 gr. vials.

$C_{16}H_{21}NO_3.HBr$.—Sm., wh., lustr. cryst.—*Sol.* 10 W., 133 A.—*Uses*: Mydriatic in ophthal. surg.; in night sw. of phth., & as sedative. Mydr. effect commences in ¼ to ½ hour, reaches maximum in 1 hour, & disappears in 6 hours. Accommod. paresis ceases earlier. No complaint made of effect next day. (Hirschberg).—*Dose* 1/120-1/60 grain (0.0005-0.0011 Gm.).—*Appl.*, to the eye, in a 1% solution.—*Max. D.* 1/60 grain (0.001 Gm.) single; 1/20 grain (0.003 Gm.) p. day.—*Antid.*: As homatropine.

Homatropine Hydrochlorate Merck.—Cryst.

.....15 gr. vial 5.50

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

$C_{16}H_{21}NO_3.HCl$.—Sm., wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.

Homatropine Salicylate Merck.—Cryst.

.....15 gr. vial 5.50

Also in 10, 5, 3, & 1 gr. vials.

$C_{16}H_{21}NO_3.C_7H_5O_3$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.

Homatropine Sulphate Merck.—Cryst.

.....15 gr. vial 5.50

Also in 10, 5, & 3 gr. vials.

$(C_{16}H_{21}NO_3)_2H_2SO_4$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.

Homo-coniine

Fr. alpha-iso-butylene-pyridine in alcoh. solut., by sodium.— $C_9H_{15}N$.—Colorl. liq.; odor like coniine.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Boil.* 181-182° C.

Homo-coniine Hydrochlorate

$C_9H_{15}NHCl$.—Delicate, colorl. need.

Honey.—U. S. P......lb. .15

Sol. W.—*Uses*: Pharm. & techn.

Honey, Clarified.—U. S. P.

Natural honey purif.; cont. 5% glycerin.

Honey of Rose.—U. S. P......lb. .75

Fluid extr. of rose (120 pts.) w. clarified honey to make 1,000 pts.—*Uses*: Pleas. addition to gargles & mouth washes for inflamed or ulcerated mouths & throats.

Hydracetin,—see Acetyl-phenyl-hydrazine.

Hydrastin Resinoid (Eclectic).....c. v.—oz. .90

Resinous extr. fr. rhizome & roots Hydrastis canadensis, L.—*Sol.* A.—Antisep., Astring., Tonic, Emmen., Alter.—*Uses*: Gonorr., leucor., constip., amenor., catarrh, uter. hemorrhage, piles, &c.—*Dose* 5-10 grains (0.032-0.65 Gm.).

***Hydrastine (Alkaloid) Merck.—C. P., cryst.**

.....c. v.—oz. 4.29

Also in 1/2, 1/4, 1/8 oz., & 15 gr. vials.

White alkaloid fr. Hydrastis canadensis, L.— $C_{21}H_{21}NO_6$.—White prisms.—*Sol.* A., E., C., B.; sl. in W.—*Melt.* 132° C.—Alter., Tonic, Antiper.—*Dose* 1/4-1/2 grain (0.016-0.032 Gm.).

do. Merck.—Pure, powder.....c. v.—oz. 1.54

Hydrastine Bitartrate Merck.—Cryst.

.....c. v.—oz. 4.29

Also in 1/2, 1/4, 1/8 oz., & 15 gr. vials.

$C_{21}H_{21}NO_6.C_4H_5O_6+4H_2O$.—Small, white, cryst. need.—*Sol.*, hot W.

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morphine-craving to vanish permanently, and the disagreeable collateral effects which develop with the increase in the dose prevent the abuse of this narcotic as a remedy. It is *Codeine*.

With the aid of this medicament, I have succeeded in effecting *real cures* of the morphine disease. After reducing the morphine to a very small dose by progressive withdrawal, I resort to the substitution of Codeine. I employ for this purpose only exactly as much as seems necessary to relieve the symptoms of withdrawal. As the latter grow weaker, and gradually vanish, the Codeine is reduced proportionately until the last traces of the symptoms of abstinence, as well as the excitable nervous debility, disappear. I employ injections of 10% solutions of the phosphate, the largest daily dose of this thus far used being 48 min. Among the results noticed were increase in weight, and in bodily and mental health. I feel justified in regarding the patients discharged as *cured* after this treatment, principally for the reason that for future occasions, instead of morphine, they have Codeine as a remedy at their disposal, which is a certain safeguard against relapse..

That the after-treatment must be directed toward the often long-lingering nervous weakness in all its various phases, and toward the antecedent diseases wherever such exist, is apparent, and needs no further comment.—*Zeitgeist*, 1889, No. 3.

CODEINE IN THE TREATMENT OF THE MORPHINE HABIT.

BY PROF. M. ROSENTHAL, OF VIENNA.

Besides the psychical treatment in morphinism, medicamentous substitution is indicated, in order to shorten and render tolerable the tortures of the period of abstinence. Since a long time I use Codeine for this purpose, in the form of its hydrochlorate. In the beginning of the treatment, I replace one of the customary evening injections of morphine by a dose of 2 or 3 ctg. of Codeine, combined, in very excitable patients, with 30 to 45 grn. of sodium bromide, in solution. Later on, as the morphine is being steadily reduced, this dose of Codeine may be repeated 3 or 4 times in 24 hours. One-sixth grain of morphine corresponds to $\frac{2}{3}$ grn. of Codeine. As a rule, $1\frac{1}{2}$ grn. a day suffices; I have never given more on one day than 3 grn.

Codeine induces sleep without producing any disagreeable intoxication. It neither disturbs digestion nor retards intestinal peristalsis. Habituation need not be feared; nevertheless, as the abstinent symptoms improve, the *dose* of Codeine in the solution or pill should be gradually and secretly reduced, without, however, dispensing with the solution or reducing the *number* of pills taken. Meanwhile, mitigated half-baths at a temperature of 26–28° C., moist frictions at 20° C., and, in diffuse pains or gastralgia, slight faradization of the affected parts are of service.

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Hydrastine Citrate Merck.—C. P.—c. v.—oz. 4.29
Wh., hygrosc. pwd.—Sol. A.

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., & 15 gr. vials.

Hydrastine Hydrochlorate Merck.—C. P.—c. v.—oz. 4.29

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., & 15 gr. vials.

$C_{21}H_{21}NO_6 \cdot HCl$.—Amorph., wh. pwd.—Sol. W.—Astring. Alter., Tonic, Hemost.—Uses: Intern., uter. hemorrhage, dyspep., hemorrhoids, &c. Extern., gonorr., conjunct., endometr., leucorr., cervical erosions, acne, hyperidrosis, seborrhoea, &c.—Dose $\frac{1}{16}$ –1 grain (0.032–0.065 Gm.), ev. 2 hrs. if necess.—Appl., as astring. $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$ solut.; in skin dis. 1% oint's or lotions.

Hydrastine Phosphate Merck.—C. P.—c. v.—oz. 4.29
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., & 15 gr. vials.

Wh., or sl. yellow, pwd.—Sol. A.

Hydrastine Sulphate Merck.—C. P.—c. v.—oz. 4.29
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., & 15 gr. vials.

$(C_{21}H_{21}NO_6)_2H_2SO_4 + aq$.—Yellowish-wh., amorph. pwd.—Sol. W.

Hydrastinine Freund-Merck.—C. P., cryst.—15 gr. vial 1.00

Also in $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.

Obt. w. opianic acid fr. hydrastine, by oxid'n.— $C_{11}H_{11}NO_2 + H_2O$.—Wh. or light-yellow, hygrosc. cryst.—Sol. A., E.; hot W.—Melt. 115–117° C.—Hemostatic, Emmen., Tonic.—Uses: Reported excel. remedy uter. hemorrhage; superior to ergot; salts more soluble.—Dose $\frac{1}{12}$ – $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (0.0054–0.011 Gm.), hypoderm. in solut.

Hydrastinine Hydrochlorate Freund-Merck.—

U. S. P.—C. P., cryst.—15 gr. vial 1.00

Also in $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.

$C_{11}H_{11}NO_2 \cdot HCl + H_2O$.—Dull, lemon-yellow, cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Uterine Hemostatic, Emmen., Vaso-constrictor.—Uses: Hemorrhages, congest. dysmenorr., metrorrhagia, epilepsy, hemoptysis, &c.—Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.015–0.032 Gm.) 3–4 t. p. d., in caps.—Max. D. 2 grains (0.13 Gm.) p. day.—Inj. 8–16 $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.5–1 Cc.) of 10% aqu. solut.

N. B.—Hydrastinine Hydrochlorate is required by the U. S. P. to be neutral, while it really is unavoidably acid.

Hydrastinine Oxy, Merck.—Cryst.—15 gr. vial 1.25
(Oxy-hydrastinine).—Fr. hydrastinine, along w. hydro-hydrastinine, by potass. hydr.— $C_{11}H_{11}NO_3$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. A., E., C.—Melt. 98° C.

Hydrazine Sulphate Merck.—c. v.—oz. 1.54
(Diamidogen, or Diamine, Sulphate).—By heat. tri-azo-acetic acid w. sulphuric acid.— $N_2H_4 \cdot H_2SO_4 = NH_2 \cdot NH_2 \cdot H_2SO_4$.—Tables.—Sol., hot W.—Antisep.—Uses: Destroy fungi, mould, & bacteria.

Hydrazine-benzol, —see Phenyl-hydrazine.

Hydrazo-benzene Merck.—c. v.—oz. 1.79
(Hydrazo-benzol), by reducing azobenzene w. amm. sulphide.— $C_{12}H_{12}N_2 = C_6H_5 \cdot NH \cdot NH \cdot C_6H_5$.—Colorl. tables; camphor odor.—Sol. A.; sl. W.—Melt. 131° C.

Hydrobenzamide Merck.—c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Tribenzylidene-diamine).—Fr. benzoic aldehyde, by ammonia.— $C_{21}H_{18}N_2 = (C_6H_5 \cdot CH_2)_2N_2$.—Clear, colorl. cryst.; fbl. sweet taste.—Sol. A., E.—Melt. 110° C.

Hydroberberine Merck.—15 gr. vial 2.50
Fr. berberine, by reduct. w. nascent hydrogen.— $C_{30}H_{21}NO_4$.—Sm., yellowish granules or need.; reconverted to berberine by nitric acid.—Sol. A., C., CS₂; insol. W.

Hydro-benzamide, Iso,—see Amarine.

Hydrocotarnine Merck.—C. P.—1½ gr. vial 2.50
Fr. opium in v. sm. quant.— $C_{12}H_{15}NO_3$.—Sol. A., E., C., alkalies.—More poisonous than morphine.

Hydrocotoin Merck.—15 gr. vial .30
Fr. para-coto bark.— $C_{15}H_{14}O_4 = C_6H_5 \cdot CO \cdot C_6H_2(OCH_3)_2 \cdot OH$.—Yellow need.—Sol. A., E., C.—Melt. 98° C.

Hydrogen Peroxide.—C. P.—Pract. free fr.

Sulphuric or Hydrochloric Acid c. b.—lb. 1.59

Uses: For scientific work. Slight trace of acid must be present to render solut. stable. When ordering, state which acid must be absent.

do. — Technical.—c. b.—lb. .39

Uses: Bleach hair, silk, feathers; remove stains on old paintings, engravings, &c.; also chemical.

Hydrogen Peroxide, Medicinal (Solution of Hydrogen Dioxide, U. S. P.)—c. b.—lb. .49

(Hydrogen Dioxide Solution; Oxygenated Water).—3% solut. corresp. to 10 vols. avail. O.— $H_2O_2 + aq$.—Colorl., sl'y sour liq.; foams in mouth.—Sp. Gr., about 1.006–1.012 at 15° C.—Sol., all prop., W., A.—Antisep., Deodorant, Styp.—Uses: Extern., diphth., sore mouth, angular scariat., eczema, chancre, whoop. cough, gonorr., otorrhea, abscess, diab., phth., syph., rhinitis, suppur., fetid breath, fetid wounds, &c. Us'y appl. direct. to seat of dis., but occas. intern.—Dose 30–120 $\frac{1}{2}$ (ab. 2–4 Cc.) diluted.—Appl. 1–5% solut.—Incomp., alkalies.

Hydrogen Peroxide Merck's G. R.

—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.—

Pract. free fr. H_2SO_4 —c. b.—lb. 2.59

Pract. free fr. HCl—c. b.—lb. 2.59

Abt. 3%, by wt., of H_2O_2 = abt. "10 vol's" available O.

Tests:—(H_2SO_4): 10 Cc. dil. w. 50 Cc. W.; add HCl; boil; add $BaCl_2$: no chg. for hrs. (but see below).—(Al_2O_3 , &c.): 10 Cc. dil. with W.; add Amm. & solut. Amm. Carb.: no ppt.—(H_3PO_4): 5 Cc. dil. with W.; add Magnesia mixt.; add Amm. in exc.: no material ppt.—(MgO): 5 Cc. add. Amm. & 3 Cc. solut. Na_2HPO_4 : no ppt.—Caut. Hydrogen Peroxide cannot be kept without trace of acid. If H_2SO_4 or H_3PO_4 are objectionable, it can be had with trace of HCl.

Hydrohydrastinine

Fr. hydrastinine by reduction.— $C_{11}H_{13}NO_2$.—Hemost., Vaso-constrictor.—Uses: Chiefly in uterine hemorrhage, generally in the form of hydrochlorate.

Hydrohydrastinine Hydrochlorate Merck.—

Cryst.—15 gr. vial 1.25

$C_{11}H_{13}NO_2 \cdot HCl$.—Fine, wh. pwd.—Sol., eas. W.—Melt. 274° C.—Hemost., Vaso-constrictor.—Uses: Chiefly in uterine hemorrhage.—Dose $\frac{1}{3}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.02–0.032 Gm.) 4 t. p. d., in capsules.—Inj. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ($\frac{1}{2}$ Cc.) of 10% solut. in W.

Hydronaphtylamine

(Tetra-hydro-beta naphthylamine).—Powerful base fr. beta naphthylamine, by reduct. w. sodium & iso-amyl alcohol.— $C_{16}H_{15}N = C_{10}H_7(CH_2 \cdot CH_2)_2CH_2 \cdot CHNH_2$.—Colorl. liq.; str. amm. odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.031 at 16° C.—Sol. A., E., hot W.—Boil. 162° C. at 36 Mm.—Nar. & Mydr.—Uses: Chiefly as mydr.; said more powerful than atropine.—Antid., emetics, stomach siphon, carbonic-acid water, tannin.—Caut. Poison! Keep well corked.

Hydroxy-anthraquinone,—see Alizarin.

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CODEINE.—Continued from page 131a.

The above treatment was useful in a large number of morphomaniacs, and, with suitable modification, might be serviceable in any case of morphine habit.—*Wiener medicinische Presse*, 1889, No. 37.

CODEINE IN LARGE DOSES, IN DIABETES.

DR. B. NOVARO.

I have obtained excellent results from the use of Codeine in large doses, in a large number of cases of diabetes. As a rule, the urine-sugar disappeared or at least considerably diminished in a few days, the urine decreased in quantity, and the other symptoms of diabetes vanished or improved. Of course some failures were recorded; of every 10 patients, on an average, 7 were cured, 2 improved, and 1 uninfluenced.

I begin with $\frac{3}{4}$ grn. 3 times daily, in pills, and, if this be well borne, I increase the number of pills on the following days to 4 and then to 5 a day. If this dose works well and the urine is made free from sugar, the Codeine is continued in half these doses for 2 or 3 weeks, so as to guard against possible relapses; and then gradually decreased to 1 pill a day, then to 1 pill every other day, and so on until 1 pill a week is being taken. If, in spite of this precaution, a relapse does set in, treatment with large doses is to be resumed, as before.

In case the pills have but a moderate effect,—that is, if the sugar in the urine merely *diminishes*,—the number of pills taken daily may be increased by 1 every week, even up to 10 (representing $7\frac{1}{2}$ grn. of Codeine), provided that the urine in the mean while does not become free from sugar, or that—which is very rarely the case—symptoms of intolerance appear. If the Codeine fail to produce any effect, then the prognosis in the case is bad.—*Zeitschrift für Therapie*, 1889, No. 6.

CODEINE AS A NARCOTIC AND ANODYNE.

In carefully and intelligently reviewing the literature of the therapeutics of Codeine, Dr. SAMUEL NICKLESON (*Jour. of the Med. Coll. of Ohio*, Sept., 1892) concludes that this drug is more useful and appropriate than morphine and opiates in all cases requiring a mild narcotic and anodyne. In cases of *phthisis*, especially, it should be preferred to relieve pain, cough, and sleeplessness. The dose may vary from $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ grn. The majority of practitioners prefer the employment of larger quantities—such as $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. three times a day.

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***Hydroquinone Merck.—C. P. c. v.—oz. .29**

Also in 1, ½, & ¼ bottles, & cartons.

(Para-di-oxy-benzene [or Benzol]; Quinol; Hydrochinone).—Fr. quinone, by reduct. w. sulphurous acid.— $C_6H_4O_2 = C_6H_4(OH)_2$ [1:4].—Wh. or gray-wh., sweet cryst.—*Sol.* A., E., 17 W.—*Melt.* 169° C.—*Antisept.*, *Antipyr.*—*Uses:* *Extern.*, 1-3% solut. conjunctivitis, gonorr., &c., infect. fevers, rheum., &c.—*Techn.*, photo. developer.—*Dose* 5-15 grains (0.532-0.97 Gm.) in wafers, caps. or insolut.—*Inj.* 1-2% solut. in W.—*Max. D.* 30 grains (1.95 Gm.), single.—*Caut.* Keep solut. fr. air & light.

do. Merck.—Pure c. v.—oz. .27

Uses: Photo. developer.

Hydroquinone-dimethyl Ether Merck...c.v.—oz. 2.00

Fr. boil. hydroquinone under pressure w. potassa & methyl iodide.— $C_6H_4O_2(CH_3)_2$.—Large plates.—*Melt.* 56° C.

Hydroxylamine Hydrochlorate Merck.—C. P.

.....g. s. v.—oz. .97

$NH_2OCl = NH_2OH.HCl$.—Colorl., hygrosc. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A., G.—*Dermic Antisept.*—*Uses:* *Extern.*, inst. of chrysarobin & pyrogallie acid in chronic psoria, lupus, itch, herpes, & o. skin dis.—*Techn.*, photo. developer.—*Appl.* 1/10-1/2 % solut. in A. or W.—*Caut.* Paint small surface at a time else general health endangered.

Hydroxylamine Hydrochlorate Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.07

Tests:—(Res.) heat: none.—(NH_4Cl) alc. solut. w. $PtCl_4$: no ppt.—(H_2SO_4) aqu. w. $BaCl_2$: no ppt. solut.

Hydroxylamine Sulphate Merck...g. s. v.—oz. 1.77

($NH_2OH.H$) $_2SO_4$.—Colorl. cryst.—*Sol.* W.—*Melt.* 140° C.

Hyoscine Merck.—True, amorph...15 gr. vial 5.50

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Fr. *Hyoscyamus niger*, L.— $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$.—Thick, colorl. syrup.—*Sol.* A., E.; sl. W.—*Hypn.*, *Sedat.*, *Mydr.*—*Uses:* *Intern.*, quiet & give sleep to insane.—*Extern.*, 4-6 drops 1/40 solut., powerful mydr. effect. Salts us'y used.—*Dose*, for insane, 1/32 grain (0.002 Gm.), cautiously incr. or repeated until effect is prod. For sane, 1/200-1/100 grain (0.0008-0.0006 Gm.).—*Inj.*, For insane, 1/130-1/64 grain (0.0005-0.001 Gm. For sane, 1/400-1/300 grain (0.00015-0.0003 Gm.).—*Antid.*, emetics, stom. pump, muscarine, tannin, animal charcoal, emetics again; heat or cold *extern.*, cathartics, &c.—*Caut.* Poison!

Hyoscine Hydrobromate Merck.—U. S. P.—

True, cryst. 15 gr. vial 4.75

Also in ½ oz., & 10, 5, 3, 2, & 1 gr. vials.

$C_{17}H_{23}NO_3.HBr + 3\frac{1}{2}H_2O$.—Colorl., rhombic cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Melt.*, dry, 190° C.—*Sed.*, *Mydr.*, *Antaphrod.*, *Antisialag.*—*Uses:* Mania, chorea, alcoh. tremor, &c.; little used *extern.*—*Dose*, *Antid.*, &c. As *Hyoscine*.—*Caut.* Poison!

Hyoscine Hydrochlorate Merck.—Cryst.

..... 15 gr. vial 4.75

Also in 10, 5, & 3 gr. vials.

$C_{17}H_{23}NO_3.HCl$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.

Hyoscine Hydro-iodate Merck.....15 gr. vial 4.75

Also in 5 gr. vials.

$C_{17}H_{23}NO_3.HI + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$.—Wh., cryst. prisms.—*Sol.* W., A.

Hyoscine Iodate Merck.....15 gr. vial 5.50

Also in 5 gr. vials.

Uses, *Doses*, &c. As the hydrobromate.

Hyoscine Sulphate Merck.—Cryst..15 gr. vial 4.75

Also in 5 & 1 gr. vials.

($C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$) $_2H_2SO_4$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.

Hyoscyamine, True, Merck.—C. P., cryst.

..... 15 gr. vial 4.75

Also in ½ oz., 10, 5, 3, & 1 gr. vials.

Fr. *Hyoscyamus niger*, L.— $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$.—Wh., silky, perm. crystals.—*Sol.* A., E., C., acid. W.; sl. in W.—*Melt.* 106-108° C.—*Mydr.*, *Hypn.*, *Sed.*—*Uses:* To quiet insane & nervous; ease cough in consumpt., asthma, &c.—*Dose* 1/130-1/65 grain (0.0005-0.001 Gm.) several t. p. d. in pill or solut., as hypn. for insane, 1/8-1/4 grain (0.008-0.016 Gm.).—*Antid.* As *Atropine*.

*** do. Merck.—Pure, amorph., not color-**

less 15 gr. vial 2.50

Also in ½ oz., 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Fr. *Hyoscyamus niger*, L.—Brown, syrupy liq.—*Sol.* A., C., E.—*Uses*, &c. As *Hyoscyamine* crystals.—*Dose* 1/8-1/4 grain (0.008-0.016 Gm.).—*Antid.* As *Atropine*.

Hyoscyamine, Derived 15 gr. vial 1.00

Fr. atropine, by conversion.— $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$.—Wh. compact. need.—*Sol.* A., E., C.—*Melt.* 106-108° C.

***Hyoscyamine Hydrobromate, True, Merck.—**

U. S. P.—Pure, amorph. 15 gr. vial 2.50

Also in 10, 5, 3, & 1 gr. vials

Fr. *Hyoscyamus alkaloid*.— $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3.HBr$.—Yellowish-wh., deliq., amorph. masses; tobacco odor; nauseous taste.—*Sol.* 0.3 W.; 2 A.; 250 C.—*Melt.* 78° C.—*Uses*, *Doses*, &c. As *Hyoscyamine*, *cryst.*

Hyoscyamine Hydrobromate, Derived.—Pure,

cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.00

Also in 5 & 1 gr. vials.

Fr. atropine.— $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3.HBr$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.

Hyoscyamine Hydrochlorate, True, Merck.—

Pure, amorph. 15 gr. vial 2.50

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Fr. *hyoscyamus alkaloid*.—Sm., yellowish-wh. pieces.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses:* As *Hyoscyamine*, *cryst.*

Hyoscyamine Hydrochlorate, Derived.

—Pure, cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.00

Fr. atropine.— $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3.HCl$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.

Hyoscyamine Hydro-iodate, True, Merck.—

C. P., cryst. 15 gr. vial 3.00

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Fr. *hyoscyamus alkald.*— $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3.HI$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.

Hyoscyamine Salicylate, True, Merck.—C. P.,

cryst. 15 gr. vial 2.75

Also in 5 gr. vials.

Fr. *hyoscyamus alkaloid*.— $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3.C_7H_5O_3$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses:* As the alkaloid.

Hyoscyamine Sulphate, True, Merck.—U. S. P.

—C. P., cryst. 15 gr. vial 5.00

Also in 10, 5, & 3 gr. vials.

Fr. *hyoscyamus alkaloid*.—($C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$) $_2H_2SO_4$.—Wh., deliq., micros. need.; acrid taste.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Melt.* 140-160° C.—*Caut.* Keep dry & fr. air.

*** do. Merck.—Pure, amorph... 15 gr. vial 2.50**

Also in 10, 5, 3, & 1 gr. vials.

Hyoscyamine sulphate, w. *hyoscine sulphate*, fr. *Hyoscyamus*.

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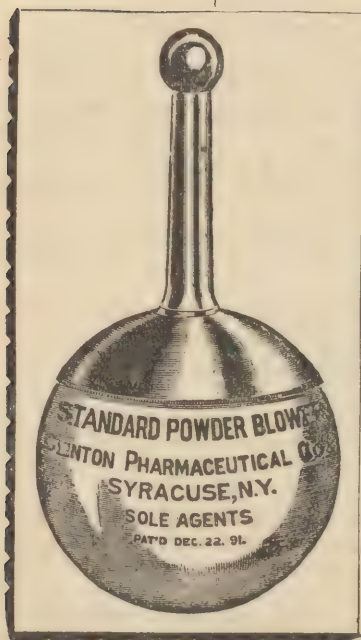


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—Yellowish-wh., hygros. pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses*: As the alkaloid. Largely used for "chemical restraint" of the insane.
—*Dose*: As under Hyoscyamine, pure, amorph.

Hyoscyamine Sulphate, Derived.—Pure, cryst., commercial..... 15 gr. vial 1.00

Fr. Belladonna alkaloid.— $(C_{17}H_{23}NO_3)_2H_2SO_4$.—Fine, wh. need.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Melt.*, about 206° C.

Hyoscyamine, Pseudo, Merck...... 15 gr. vial 5.00
Fr. Duboisia myoporoides, R. Br.— $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$.—Yellowish need.; acrid, bit. taste.—*Sol.* A., C.; sl. W., E.—*Melt.* 133-134° C.—*Sed.*, Antispasmodic, &c.; like atropine, but weaker & more evanescent.—*Dose*, for the sane, $1/120$ – $1/60$ grain (0.0005-0.001 Gm.).—*Inf.*, for the insane, $1/32$ – $1/10$ grain (0.002-0.006 Gm.).

Hypaphorine

Alkaloid fr. seeds Hypaphorhys subumbrans, Hassk., var. inermis., = Erythrina lithosperma, Blume.—Colorl. cryst.; dextrogyre.—*Sol.* W.—Decomp. at 220° C, without melting.

Hypnal.....oz. 1.15
(Chloral-antipyrine; Trichloraldehyde-oxy-phenyl-dimethyl-pyrazol).—Chloral hydrate & antipyrine comb.— $CCl_3.CH(OH)_2.C_{11}H_{12}N_2O$.—Colorl. cryst.—*Sol.* 6 W.—*Melt.* 67° C.—Hypn., Analg., Antipyr.—*Uses*: Insom., headache, spasm. cough, &c.—*Dose* 15-30 grains (0.97-1.9 Gm.).

Hypnone Merck.—C. P., water-white g. s. v.—oz. 1.22
(Acetophenone; Phenyl-methyl-ketone; Benzoyl-methide).—By dry distil. calcium benzoate w. acetate.— $C_6H_5.CO.CH_3$.—Limpid, colorl. liq.; or at low temp. lamin. 'cryst.; pung. taste.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.032.—*Sol.* A., E., C., fatty oils; sl. W.—*Melt.* 14° C.—*Boil.* 198-200° C.—Hypn.—*Uses*: Insom.—*Dose* 2-5 M (0.12-0.3 Cc.) in capsules with glycerin, or in emuls.

Hypo-quebrachine,—see Quebrachine, Hypo-

Hypo-xanthine,—see Sarcine.

Iatrol.....oz. vials.—oz. 1.00
Fr. "nascent iodine on certain coal-tar derivatives."— $NH(C_6H_5O_2)(C_2H_5O)_2I_2$.—Grayish-white, odorl. pwd.—*Sol.* A., E., C.; insol. W., glycerin, fixed oils.—Antisept., Cicatrizing, &c., like iodoform.

***Ichthyol, Merck**.....c. b.—lb. 6.50

Also in $1/2$, $1/4$ lbs., & ozs.

(Ammonium Ichthyol-sulphonate; Sulpho-ichthyolate of Ammonium).—Fr. dry distill. of a bitumin. mineral.— $(NH_4)_2C_{28}H_{34}S_3O_6$.—Thick, brown. liq.; bituminous odor; 15% easily assimil. sulphur.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.106.—*Sol.* W., Gl. & mixt. of A., E.; freely misc. oils.—Antiphlog., Anod., Alter., Antigonor., Dermic.—*Uses*: Intern., skin dis., rheum., scrof., nephr., &c., gonorr., &c.—*Extern.*, 5 to 50% oint., solut., &c., uter. & vaginal inflam., in urticaria, erosions, prur., gout, boils, carbunc., acne, ecz., herpes, burns, catarrh, &c.; 2% solut. in gonorr.—*Dose* 3-10 M (0.2-0.65 Gm.), in pills, caps., or with W.—N. B.—Ammonium Ichthyol is the article always understood when simply "Ichthyol" is spoken of.

Ichthyol, Lithium, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .65
(Lithium Ichthyol-sulphonate).— $Li_2C_{28}H_{34}S_3O_6$.—Dark brown, extr.-like mass.—*Uses*, &c. As Ichthyol, Ammonium. Us'y in a 50% oint.

Ichthyol, Sodium, Merck.....c. b.—lb. 7.00

Also in $1/2$, $1/4$ lbs., & ozs.

(Sodium Ichthyol-sulphonate).

Ichthyol, Sodium, Merck.—Pills.....

..... $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (100 in a box).—per box .75
Cont. $1\frac{1}{4}$ grains (0.1 Gm.) sodium ichthyol.

Ichthyol, Zinc, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .55
(Zinc Ichthyol-sulphonate).

Ilicin Merck.....15 gr. vial .75
Bitter prin. fr. Ilex Aquifolium, L.—Dark brown, syrupy mass.—Antiperiodic.—*Uses*: Interm. fever.—*Dose* 2-5 grains (0.13-0.32 Gm.).

Imido-xanthine,—see Guanine.

Imperatorin,—see Peucedanin.

India Rubber.—U. S. P.lb. 1.00
(Caoutchouc; Gum Elastic).—Concrete, purified milk juice of var. sp. of Hevea, &c.—Brownish pieces; v. elastic.—*Sp. Gr.*, when pure, less than 1.0.—*Sol.*, carbon disulphide w. 5% absol. alc.—*Melt.* 125° C.—*Uses*: Pharm. & techn.

Indican (so-called), from Urine, —see Acid, Indoxyl-sulphonic.

Indicators,—see Solution: Litmus, Methyl Orange, Phenol-phtalein, &c.

Indigo.....lb. .75
(Crude Indigo Blue).—Fr. various species Indigofera.—Odorl., tastel. blue.—*Sol.*, conc. sulphuric acid.—Emmen., Emetic, Antisept.—*Uses*: Techn.; no longer intern. in epilepsy, hysteria, &c.

Indigo Blue, C. P.,—see Indigotin.

Indigo Blue, Soluble,—see Acid, Indigo-sulphuric.

Indigo Carmine Merck.—Dryc. v.—oz. .50
(Soluble Indigo; Indigo Extract).—Sodium salt of indigotin-disulphonic acid.— $C_{16}H_8N_2O_2(SO_3Na)_2$.—Dry pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Techn. as a dye; also in volumetric estim. nitrates.

* **do. Merck.**—Paste, selectc. b.—lb. 2.00
Blue, pasty mass.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Dye.

Indigotin Merck.—C. P., cryst. $1/8$ oz. vials.—oz. 4.00

Pure color. matt. fr. indigo.— $C_{16}H_8N_2O_2$.—Dark blue, cryst. pwd.; bronze lustre.—*Sol.*, aniline, nitrobenzene, heavy petroleum oil; sl. in C., carbon. disulphide; phenol.—*Subl.*, at 170° C purple vapor.—*Uses*: Chem. & techn.

Indigotin Merck's G. R.

—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Cryst. $1/8$ oz. vials.—oz. 5.00

Tests:—(Res.): 1 Gm. heat in Pt caps.: evap. as purple-red smoke; incin.: only trace of res.

Indium Merck.....15 gr. vial 9.00
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Metal.—In.—Ductile, shin., silv.; softer than lead.—*Sp. Gr.* 7.362 at 15° C.—*Melt.* 176° C.

Indium Chloride Merck.....15 gr. vial 8.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

(Indium Dichloride).—In Cl_2 .—Grayish, hygros. pwd.

Indium Oxide Merck.....15 gr. vial 9.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

(Indium Sesquioxide).—In O_2 .—Pale yellow pwd.—*Sol.*, hot acids.

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SARGENT.



Sargent's Oriental Couch.

A—This is something for you as well as your patients. It is the most restful thing in the world. Adjustable back, upright to flat; do it yourself.

••••

Sargent's Reclining-chairs.

B—This we call the "Regent." It is especially adapted to invalids. It will support the body in any position. But in the matter of Reclining-chairs we make such a variety that we can meet any demand for necessity or luxury.

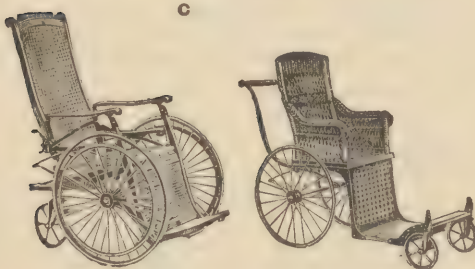
••••



Sargent's Rolling-chairs.

C—These are but two of over 40 regular styles, and we claim that there is no possible case of invalidism for which we cannot make a chair to meet the requirements.

••••



Make a Memo of This :

Write to SARGENT'S when you want anything of this sort. Carrying-chairs, Emergency Carrying-couches, Invalids' Lifts, Bed Close Cradles or Frames, Commodes or Commode Chairs, Back-rests, Bed-trays, Bedside Tables, etc. We are up to date.

Sargent's Rotary Bookcases.

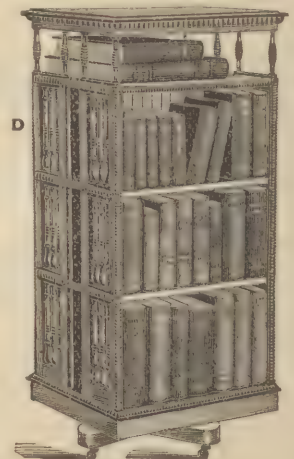
D—Some five years ago these were first introduced. They were then and have still remained the best up to this time (1895); but time developed some defects which experience has remedied, and the old ones are not "in it" with the new cases. They are now absolutely perfect. We have made an entire change in styles and designs as well as mechanical principle. In buying a new Revolving case, do not for a moment think of getting anything but one of GEO. F. SARGENT'S Latest.

Write, state what you want, quote Merck's Index; catalogues free. Address

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814 BROADWAY,

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Indium Sulphate Merck 15 gr. vial 8.50

Also in 10, & 5 gr. vials.

 $\text{In}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$.—Wh. or gray, hygrosc. pwd.—Sol. W.**Indole Merck**.—Cryst. 1½ gr. vial 1.00(Ketole).—Decomp. prod. of pancreas, & synth. fr. aniline w. di-chlor-ether, & W. by heat.— $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{N}=\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_2\text{NH})\text{CH}$.—Colorl. scales; peculi. odor.—Sol. A., E., ligroin; hot W.—Melt. 52° C.—Boil. 254° C. w. decomp.—Uses: Micro-chem. & physiolog.-chem. reagent.**Inenulin**Fr. Inula Helenium, L.— $\text{C}_{120}\text{H}_{104}\text{O}_{104}$.—Fine need.—Sol., cold baryta W.**Ingluvin** oz. bottles.—doz. 10.00

Enzyme said fr. digestive apparatus of domestic hen.—Yellowish, horny masses or pwd.—Sol. W.—Proteolytic.—Uses: Morn. sick. of pregn.; dyspep.—Dose 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).

Inosite Merck 15 gr. vial 2.50(Phaseo mannite; Meat Sugar).—Carbohydrate in cert. plants & animals.— $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6(\text{OH})_6+2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Colorl., sweet, effloresc. cryst.—Sol. 6 W.; sl. cold dil. A.—Melt. 217° C.**Inulin Kiliani-Merck**.—C. P. c. v.—oz. .75(Menyanthin; Dahlin; Alantın; Sinistrin; Synantherin).—Carbohydrate fr. roots Inula Helenium, L. (Elecampane) & o. Composite.— $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)_n$.—Wh., hygrosc., starch-like pwd.—Sol., hot W.—Melt. 160° C.—Inert.**Inulin Dragendorff-Merck** c. v.—oz. .64**Inulin, Pseudo-** $\text{C}_{192}\text{H}_{108}\text{O}_{162}(\text{?})$.—Irregular granules or globules.—Sol., hot W.; hot dil. A.; sl. in cold W.**Inulin, White, Merck** c. v.—oz. .54

Fr. bulb Dahlia variabilis, Desf.—Horny, colorl., starch-like masses, or wh. pwd.—Sol., hot W.

Invertin Merck 15 gr. vial 2.00

(Invertase; Zymase).—Enzyme fr. yeast; converts sucrose into dextrose & levulose.—Whitish pwd.—Sol. W.

***Iodine Merck—U. S. P.—Resublimed**

g. s. b.—lb. 4.13

Also in 5, ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. crude iodine by resubl.—I.—Bluish-black, friable cryst.; metallic lustre; peculiar odor; sharp, acrid taste.—Sp. Gr. 4.948.—Sol., solut. potass. iodide, carbon disulph. C.; 50° Gl.; 10 A.; 3 E.—Melt. 107° C.—Boil. 187° C.—Antisept., Alter., Dermic, Caustic.—Uses: Chiefly extern., inhal.: asthma, croup, & bronch.; oint.: erysipelas, & o. skin dis., &c.; tincture: enlarged & scrof. glands & cervix uteri, in inflam.—Dose ¼-1 grain (0.016-0.065 Gm.) in dil. solut.—Max. D. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) single; 3 grains (0.2 Gm.) p. day.—Antid., emetics, stom. siphon, starchy foods in abundance.—Incomp., oil of turpentine, starch, veget. colors, tannin, &c.

do. Merck.—Commercial... g. s. b.—lb. 3.63

Crude iodine.—I.—Black, cryst. pieces.—Sol., partly, A.

Iodine Merck's G. R.

—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Resublimed g. s. b.—lb. 6.63

Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—(Res.) 1 Gm. caref. heat in porcelain dish: none.—(CN & Cl.) 0.5 Gm. pwd.; shake w. 20 Cc. W.; filter; (pt. 1) filtrate add 1/10 norm. Sod. thio-sulphate till disc.; add speck FeSO_4 , 1 drop FeCl_3 , & 2 drops NaOH; heat; add HCl in exc.: not blue.—(Pt. 2) supersat. w. Amm.; ppt.w. exc. AgNO_3 ; filter; supersat. w. HNO_3 : no ppt., turb. only.—(Br.) by Q. D.**Q. D.**—diss. in solut. KI; titr. w. 1/10 norm. Sod. thio-sulphate: 1 Cc.=0.0127 Gm.**Iodine Bromide**,—see **Bromine Iodide**.**Iodine Chloride, Mono-, Merck**

g. s. v. & tin case—oz. .80

Fr. dry chlorine w. dry iodine.—ICl.—Reddish-brown, oily liq.—Sol. A., dil. hydrochl. acid.—Melt. 24.3° C.—Boil. 101.3° C.

Iodine Chloride, Tri-, Merck g. s. v.—oz. .97 ICl_3 .—Orange-yellow, volat., deliq. pwd. or plates; pung., irrit. odor.—Sol. W., A., B.—Melt. 33° C.—Antisept., Disinf., Antizym., Alter.—Uses: Chiefly extern., 1:1,000 solut.: ulc., cutan. dis., gonorr., & surg. prac.—Dose 60 ̄ (3.7 Cc.) of a 1,100 solution.—Max. D. 1/2 grain (0.013 Gm.) single; 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) p. day.—Caut. Keep solutions in amber-yellow glass; pwd. fr. light & air. Poison!**Iodine Cyanide Merck** g. s. v.—oz. 2.57

(Cyanogen Iodide).—Fr. iodine w. metallic cyanide.—ICN.—Long, delicate, colorl. need.; v. pung. odor; acrid taste.—Sol. W., A., E., volat. oils.—Melt. 146.5° C.—Uses: Taxiderm. preservative.—Antid., stom. tube, plenty warm water, cold douches, artifl respir., ammonia, chlorine, &c.—Caut. Poison!

Iodine Pentoxide,—see **Acid, Iodic**.**Iodized Starch**,—see **Starch, Iodized**.**Iodo-acetanilide Merck** c. v.—oz. 5.00(Iod-antifebrin; Aceto-para-iodanilide).—Fr. acetanilide in acetic acid, by iodine chloride.— $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{INO}=\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{I.NH}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O})$.—White, flaky, rhombic cryst.; tastel.—Sol. A., glac. acetic acid; insol. W.—Melt. 181.5° C.—Therap. data wanting.**Iodo-amylene**(Valerylene Hydro-iodide).—React.-prod. valerylene w. fum. hydro-iodic acid.— $\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{I}=\text{C}_5\text{H}_8\text{HI}$.—Clear, colorl. liq.; soon darkens, espec. expos. to light.—Sol. A.—Boil. 140-142° C.—Caut. Keep fr. light.**Iodo-aniline, Di-**(Meta-di-iod-aniline).—React.-prod. fr. aniline w. iodine chloride.— $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{NH}_2\text{I}_2[1:2:4]$.—Need.-like cryst.—Sol. E., C., carbon disulph., acetic ether; hot alcohol.—Melt. 96° C.—Antisept., Dermic.—Uses: Extern., in skin dis.**Iodo-aniline, Para-, Merck**.—Cryst. c. v.—oz. 3.00(Para-iodo-aniline).—React.-prod. fr. aniline w. iodine.— $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2\text{I}[1:4]$.—Prisms or need.—Sol. A., E., C.—Melt. 60° C.—Antisept.**Iodo-aniline, Para-, Hydrochlorate, Merck**

c. v.—oz. 2.75

 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2\text{I.HCl}$.—Thin need. or plates.—Sol. A., sl. W.**Iodo-aniline, Para-, Sulphate, Merck**. c. v.—oz. 2.75 $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2\text{I})_2\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$.—Cryst. scales.**Iodo-antifebrin**,—see **Iodo-acetanilide**.**Iodo-caffeine Merck** c. v.—oz. 1.25

By act. w. sulph. hydrogen on solution of potass. iodide cont. caffeine.—White cryst.—Sol. W.; decomp. hot W.—Diur., Stim., Alter.—Uses: Chiefly mitral stenosis, & o. cardiac affect.—Dose 5-8 grains (0.32-0.52 Gm.) 2-6 t. p. d.

Iodo-eugenolFr. eugenol, by iodine in alk. solution.— $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{IO}_2=\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{I}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)(\text{OCH}_3)(\text{OH})$.—Yellowish pwd.—Insol. W.—Melt. 150° C.—Antisept.

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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS**. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

CREOSOTE.

(See page 79.)

Merck's.
For Internal Medication.

The physicians and pharmacists of the United States are hereby informed that we have transferred our entire output of Beechwood Creosote for the United States to Messrs. MERCK & CO., of NEW YORK.

In thus cutting loose from the trade connections heretofore had, we are actuated by the desire to insure to the medical and pharmaceutical professions of the United States an absolutely reliable source of pure supply of our product—previous experience having shown that, under arrangements hitherto subsisting, spurious articles have crept into use under our firm name.

This injury to our brand not only, but to the health of patients and the reputation of physicians and pharmacists, through the prevalence of counterfeit "H. & H." Creosote, will henceforth be impossible, if each dealer, dispenser, and prescriber will insist on having only such Beechwood Creosote as is put up under the MERCK label and seal. No other packing than MERCK & CO.'S is authorized and guaranteed by us.

Very respectfully,

HARTMANN & HAUERS,

HANNOVER.

In reference to the preceding letter from Messrs. Hartmann & Hauers, we desire especially to impress its significance on the minds of all users of CREOSOTE FOR INTERNAL MEDICATION.

That all Creosote intended for this purpose must be Wood Creosote (an article entirely different, chemically and therapeutically, from Coal-tar Creosote) is well known and recognized by official authority.

That the Beech is preferable to all other woods as a source of medicinal creosote, is equally known and recognized.

It only remains for us to advert to the fact, likewise familiar to all those acquainted with the history and uses of Creosote, that the brand universally acknowledged as of surpassing excellence is that of HARTMANN & HAUERS.

Their product has been the one on which the official or otherwise authoritative definitions and descriptions of Creosote intended for medicinal administration, now ruling here and abroad, have been modeled.

This standard Creosote will be the only kind of Beechwood Creosote furnished by druggists everywhere under our label and seal.

When ordering, specify: BEECHWOOD CREOSOTE MERCK (thus designating our packing).

To be had of all Druggists.

H-11-11

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Iodoform Merck.—U.S.P.—C.P., cryst.—c. b. 6.83Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

React.-prod. iodine, alc. (or acetone, &c.), sod. hydrate, & W.— CHI_3 .—Sm., yellow, lustr., hexag. scales, or cryst. pwd.; unct. touch; str. disagr. odor.—*Sol.* 5.2 E., C., B., oils; 12 boiling A.; 52 A. at 15° C.—*Melt.* 115° C.—*Antisept.*, Alter., Anaesth., Antituberc.—*Uses*: *Intern.*, w. tannin said better than ergotin for pulmon. or intest. hemorrhage; scrof., liver dis. &c.—*Extern.*, dress wounds & ulc.; inject. into tuberc. joints (10% oil emuls.).—*Dose* 1-3 grains (0.065-0.2 Gm.).—*Antid.*, emetics, potass. bicarbonate in 20% solution, potass. bromide. Iodoform eczema (chronic poison.) treat by dipping frequently in hot water.—*Incomp.*, calomel.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

N. B.—The U. S. P. requires that, if Iodoform be shaken with water and the liquid filtered, the filtrate should not be affected by silver nitrate (absence of soluble iodides). This requirement cannot be fulfilled, for iodoform is soluble to a very slight extent (1:14,000) in water, and this solution, naturally, is affected by silver nitrate.

do. Merck.—Fine powder.—c. b.—lb. 6.83Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.**do. Merck.—Medium grain.—c. b.—lb. 6.83**Also in $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., & ozs.

Yellow, medium fine pwd.; does not cake; form used by Heidelberg surgeons.

*** do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Precip.—c. b.—lb. 6.83**Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Precip. by W. fr. alc. solut.—Fine, yellow pwd.

Iodoform, Aromatized, Merck.—Powder.—c. v.—oz. .64

Aromatized by cumarin.

Iodoform, Creolinated —c. b.—lb. 7.33Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Iodoform with 2% creolin as deodorant.—*Uses*: Like iodoform; increased antiseptic power.

Iodoform Oleate,—see Oleate, Iodoform.***Iodole.—Precip. —g. s. v.—oz. 1.25**

(Tetra-iodo-pyrrole; Pyrrole Tetriodide).—Fr. pyrrole by iodine in iodide of potass. solut.— $\text{C}_4\text{I}_4\text{NH}$.—V. light, fine, grayish-brown pwd.—89% iodine.—*Sol.* A., C., O.; 3 E.; sl. in W.—*Decomp.* at 140.6° C.—*Antisept.*, Alter.—*Uses*: *Intern.*, syph., scrof., diab., & inst. of potassium iodide.—*Extern.*, 5 to 10% oint.: chronic ulc., lupus, chancre, suppur. adenitis, &c.; pwd. or solut.: on muc. membr. as in osena, tonsil., & inflam. condit. of larynx & trachea; tampons satur. w. A. (16), G. (34), & iodol (1): gynæcol.—*Dose* 8-15 grains (0.52-1 Gm.), per day, in wafers.

do. — Cryst. —g. s. v.—oz. 1.25

Fine, yellowish-gray, cryst. pwd.—*Uses*: Insuffl. of throat or nose, as preceding.

Iodole, Caffeinated.—c. v.—oz. 1.50

(Caffeine iodole).— $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2\text{C}_4\text{I}_4\text{NH}$.—Light gray, cryst. pwd.; odorl.; tastel.—74.6% iodol & 25.4% caffeine.—*Insol.* W.—*Surg.* antisept. like iodole.

Iodo-methane,—see Methyl Iodide.**Iodo-phenin Merck —c. v.—oz. 1.25**

(Iodo-phenacetin).—React.-prod. of phenacetin in hydrochl. acid & iodine in potass. iodide.—25% iodine.— $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_9\text{I}_2\text{N}_3\text{O}_4$.—Brownish-black cryst.; iodine odor; burn. taste.—*Sol.* A.; W. liberates iodine.—*Melt.* 130-131° C. with decomposition.—*Antisept.*; solut. act like iodine solut.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, like iodine.

Iodo-phenolphthalein, Tetra-

(Nosophen).—Fr. phenolphthalein, by iodine.— $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{10}\text{I}_4\text{O}_4 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{C}_2\text{O}_3(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{I}_2\text{OH})_2$.—Light-yellow pwd.; odorl.; tastel.—60% iodine.—*Sol.*, alk. solut., E., C.; *insol.* W.—*Melt.* 255° C. with decomp.—*Antiseptic*, like Iodoform.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, rhinitis, balanoposthitis, eczema, &c.—*Appl.*, pwd., pure or attenuated.

Iodo-phosphine Merck —c. v.—oz. 2.00

(Phosphonium Iodide).—Fr. hydro-iodic acid gas w. dry phosphine.— PH_4I .—Large, transp., glitt. prisms.—*Uses*: Chem.

Iodo-pyrine —c. v.—oz. 1.40

(Antipyrine Iodide; Iodo-antipyrine).— $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{IN}_2\text{O} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{I}-\text{N}(\text{CO.CH})\text{NCH}_3\text{OCH}_3$.—Colorl., tastel. cryst.—*Sol.*, hot W.—*Melt.* 160° C.—*Antipyr.*, Analg., Alter.—*Uses*: Tuberculosis, typhoid fever, bronch. asthma, cephalal., &c.—*Dose* 6-20 grains (0.4-1.3 Gm.).

Iodo-theine

Fr. sod. iodide w. theine, by sulphuretted hydrogen.—Colorl. cryst., or wh. pwd.—*Sol.* 5.5 W. at 35° C; decomp. in hot W.—*Uses*: Increase systolic action & arterial pressure of heart. Well tolerated.—*Dose* 2-8 grains (0.13-0.53 Gm.) 2-6 t. p. d., in cachets.

Iodo-theobromine Merck —c. v.—oz. 1.75

React.-prod. sulph. hydrogen & solut. potass. iodide w. theobromine.—Wh. cryst.—*Diur.*, *Stim.*, Alter.—*Uses*: Chiefly mitral disturb. & o. card. affect.—*Dose* 5-8 grains (0.32-0.52 Gm.).

Iodo-thymol,—see Aristol.**Iodo-toluidine, Ortho-, Merck —c. v.—oz. 2.75**

(Iodo-ortho-toluidine).—Fr. iodo-ortho-nitro-toluidine, by reduct.— $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{IN} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_2\text{I}[1:2:4]$.—Cryst. need.—*Sol.* A., E., carbon disulph.—*Melt.* 49° C.—*Boil.* 273° C. w. decomp.

Iodo-toluidine, Para-, Merck —c. v.—oz. 2.75

(Iodo-para-toluidine).—Fr. para-iodo-toluene, by reduct. after nitration.— $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{IN} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2\text{I}[1:3:4]$.—Cryst. need. or plates.—*Sol.* A.—*Melt.* 189° C.

Ipomein

Glucoside fr. root *Ipomœa pandurata*, G. F. W. Meyer, =I. fastigiata, Sweet.— $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_{13}$.—Colorl.—*Sol.* A., acetic acid; *insol.* E., C.

Iridin Merck.—Pure —c. v.—oz. 2.54

(Irisin).—Resinous extr. fr. rhizome *Iris versicolor*, L.—Violet-brown pwd.—*Sol.* A.—Cholag., Cath., Emetic, *Diur.*—*Uses*: Constip., amenor., & torpid liver.—*Dose* 3 grains (0.2 Gm.) in pills, in the evening.

Iridium Merck.—Fused —15 gr. vial 2.00

Metal.—Ir.—Wh., lustr., steel-like metal.—*Uses*: Techn.

do. Merck.—Powder —15 gr. vial 2.00

Dark pwd.

do. Merck.—Rods —15 gr. vial 2.50**Iridium Bromide Merck —15 gr. vial 1.50**

(Iridium Tetra-bromide; Iridic Bromide).— IrBr_4 .—Deliq., dark gray, cryst. mass.—*Sol.* W., A.

Iridium Chloride Merck —15 gr. vial 1.00

(Iridium Sesquichloride; Iridium Trichloride).— IrCl_3 or Ir_2Cl_6 .—Dark brown pwd. or mass.

Iridium Oxide Merck —15 gr. vial .75

(Irido-iridic Oxide).— Ir_2O_3 .—Dark pwd.

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HIGH QUALITY.

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 STEARNS' HÆMOFERRUM (Blood Iron),
 DIKE'S PEPSIN (1-3000) (the Best and Cheapest Pepsin),
 AND "KOLA-STEARNS," a Palatable Fluid Extract
 of Fresh KOLA.

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The King of Summer Beverages.

Sold by 30,000 druggists. Put up in 8 oz. bottles, extract form, making 16 quarts, price \$2.00 per doz.

Triple Extract, made special for soda fountains. Price per gal. bottle, \$2.00, making 13 galls. fine syrup.

Thompson's Beef, Wine, and Iron, Regular Dollar Size. Price per case, 1 doz. bottles, \$3.00; per case 27 bottles, \$6.00.

Thompson's Phosone Orange, or Orange Phosphate, a delicious article for fountain trade, winter and summer; same price as Wild Cherry.

Sample and prices free.

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Iridium & Potassium Chloride Merck.—Cryst.

.....15 gr. vial 1.00
(Potassium Iridi-chloride; Potassium Chlor-iridate).— $\text{IrCl}_4 \cdot 2\text{KCl}$.—Sm., dark red, octah. cryst.—*Sol.*, hot W.

Iridium & Sodium Chloride Merck.—Cryst.

.....15 gr. vial 1.00
(Sodium Iridi-chloride; Sodium Chlor-iridate).— $\text{IrCl}_4 \cdot 2\text{NaCl} \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Alm. black cryst.—*Sol.* W.

Iridium-osmium Alloy Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00

Iron Oleate,—see *Oleate, Iron*.

Iron by Electrolysis

Metal; alm. perf. pure.—Fe.

Iron, by Hydrogen, Merck.—C. P.c. b.—lb. 1.58

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

do. Merck. (*Reduced Iron, U. S. P.*)—

Gray, 80 %c. b.—lb. .93

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Quevenne's Iron).—Reduct. fr. oxide by hydrogen w. heat.—Iron-gray, lustrel. pwd.; odorl.; tastel.—Chalyb. Tonic.—*Uses*: Anæmia, chlorosis, hyst., neural., scrof., debil., &c.—*Dose* 2-5 grains (0.13-0.3 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

N. B.—Reduced Iron is required by the U. S. P. to be free from sulphide, which is impracticable in the manufacture of this article on a large scale.

Iron, by Hydrogen, Merck (*Reduced Iron*).—

Gray, 70 %c. b.—lb. .78

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

do. Merck.—60-65 %c. b.—lb. .68

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

do. Merck.—Black, 50 %c. b.—lb. .58

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Iron, by Hydrogen, Merck's G. R.c. b.—lb. 1.68

—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Q. D.:—see "Zinc powder, Merck's G. R."

Iron Merck.—Impalpable powder.c. b.—lb. .38

("Alcoholized" Iron; that is, iron mechanically pulverized).—Gray pwd.

do. — Filings.....lb. .10

Coarse, gray pwd.

do. — U. S. P.—Fine wire.....lb. .35

Iron Acetate Merck.—Scales.....c. v.—oz. .39

(Ferric Acetate).— $\text{Fe}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_6$.—Brownish-red scales.—*Uses*: Tonic; also techn.—*Dose* 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).

***Iron Acetate, Basic, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .29**

(Basic Ferric Acetate).— $\text{Fe}_2(\text{OH})_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_4$.—Red pwd.

Iron Aceto-formate, Ferric, Merck....c. v.—oz. .79

Brownish-red to yellowish-red pwd.; saline taste.—*Sol.* W.

Iron Albuminate Merck.—Powder....c. v.—oz. .24

(Ferric Albuminate).—Brown pwd.; v. stable.—*Sol.* W.—Tonic, Hematinic.—*Uses*: Chlorosis; Japanese remedy in beriberi.—*Dose* 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).

*** do. Merck.—Scales.....c. v.—oz. .22**

(Ferric Albuminate).—5% ferric oxide.—Brown scales.—*Sol.* W.—Tonic, Hematinic.—*Uses*: V. assimil. iron prep.; not acid, astring., or injurious to teeth.—*Dose* 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).

Iron Albuminate, Peptonized, Merck.c. v.—oz. .49

(Peptonized Ferric Albuminate).—Light brown pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Dose* 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).

Iron Albuminate, Saccharated, Merck.....

.....c. v.—oz. .23

(Saccharated Ferric Albuminate).—Iron albuminate & sacchar. oxide.—Reddish-brown pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Dose* 5-20 grains (0.3-1.3 Gm.).

Iron, Ammoniated, or Iron, Ammonium Chloride,—see Ammonium Chloride, Ferrated.**Iron Anisate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.54**

Reddish-brown pwd.; odor of aniseed.

Iron Arsenate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .24

("Ferrous Arsenate"; more properly, Ferroso-ferric Arsenate).— $3\text{Fe}(\text{FeO})\text{AsO}_4 \cdot 16\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (?).—Brownish-green, amorph. pwd.—*Sol.*, dil. hydrochl. acid.—Hemat., Alter.—*Uses*: Chronic skin dis.: ecz., impet., lepra, psoria., cancer, lupus, &c.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{16}$ – $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.004-0.008 Gm.).

Iron Arsenite Merck.....c. v.—oz. .24

(Ferric Arsenite).— $4\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{As}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Yellow pwd.

Iron Benzoate Merck.—Soluble in Cod-liver

Oil.....c. v.—oz. .34

(Hydrated Ferric Benzoate).— $\text{Fe}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_3 \cdot \text{aq}$.—Buff pwd.; 25% ferric oxide.—*Sol.*, mixt. 80 cod-liver oil & 20 E; slowly in warm E. & cod-liver oil.

Iron Boride

Fr. iron & borates in electric furnace.—FeB.—Yellowish-gray cryst.—Sp. Gr. 7.15.

Iron Boro-citrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .34

Garnet-red scales.—*Sol.* W.

Iron Boro-lactate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .44

Light brown pwd.—*Sol.*, sl. in W.

Iron Bromide, Ferric, Merck....g. s. v.—oz. 1.27

(Ferric Bromide; Iron Tri- or Sesqui-bromide).— $\text{FeBr}_3 \cdot \text{aq}$.—Dark, brown liq.—*Uses*: Scrof., amenor., phth., leucor., & swollen glands.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{3}$ –1 M (0.03-0.06 Cc.).—*Max.* D. 2 M (0.12 Cc.) single; 8 M (0.5 Cc.) p. day.

*** Iron Bromide, Ferrous, Merck....g. s. v.—oz. .19**

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Ferrous Bromide).— $\text{FeBr}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Red-brown micros. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses*: Same as ferric bromide.—*Dose* 1-5 grains (0.65-0.32 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Iron Bromide, Ferric, Saccharated, Merck....

.....g. s. v.—oz. .82

Ferric bromide & sacchar. ferric oxide.—Deliq., reddish-brown pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*. As the preceding.—*Dose* 3-15 grains (0.2-0.97 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep dry, fr. air.

Iron Bromo-iodide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .77

Ferric bromide & ferric iodide.—Deliq., brown pwd.—*Sol.* W. with part. decomp.—Alter., Tonic, Chalyb.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{4}$ –2 grains (0.03-0.13 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep dry, fr. air.

Iron Bromo-lactate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .50

Equal pts. ferric bromide & lactate.—Reddish-brown pwd.—*Sol.*, partly in W.

Iron Carbolate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .50

Iron & phenol; variable comp.—Brownish-red, deliq. pieces.—*Caut.* Keep dry, fr. air.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

HEMO-GALLOL in the ANEMIA OF MALASSIMILATION.

(See also page 130.)

Eligible in all those numerous Anemic, Chlorotic, and Asthenic conditions which require direct physiological nutrition of the blood-corpuscles.

Hemo-gallol—discovered by Prof. Dr. R. Kobert, of Dorpat University, in 1891—is *the only* true hematinic so far offered to the medical profession.

It is particularly eligible in *all those* numerous Anemic, Chlorotic, and Asthenic conditions which require direct physiological nutrition of the blood-corpuscles, and which therefore are not amenable to the old-style iron medication.

The iron contained in Hemo-gallol is placed there *by nature*, this remedy being simply a predigested and appetizing form of the natural hemoglobin precipitated from mammalian blood. Therefore it is directly and wholly assimilable without any effort of the digestive tract, and without any untoward sequels, such as are apt to follow the *chemical reactions* set up in the alimentary canal by the various customary iron salts, or by metallic iron.

Hemo-gallol is therefore adapted to be taken with signal benefit by even the weakest organism and the most delicate stomach, and is *the only refuge* at present known for those victims of chemical-iron treatment whose gastric mucous membrane has become so sensitive that it will “reject iron in any form.”

None of those largely advertised “combinations of iron with albuminoid or proteid matter,” or with any other substance of organic origin, can answer the same purpose; for in all *artificially* prepared iron compounds the metal separates out when they are acted upon by the gastric juice—being at once converted into chloride, and acting precisely as if iron chloride had been administered. And, as is well known, there is *only a certain limited* class of anemias that can be benefited by the chloride; so it will be only that same limited class which can derive any good from the various artificial albuminates, peptonates, saccharates, and other *unnatural* mixtures of iron with animal or vegetable matter.

These statements are not made on theory. Although they agree, by the necessity of logic, with all the teachings of advanced modern physiology, they are not dependent hereon. They are abundantly and conclusively corroborated by *clinical experience*. Some of this has been abstracted from the published reports of eminent practitioners and teachers in various parts of the world—as reprinted on some of the following pages.

Hemo-gallol appears in the market in *three principal forms*, shown by experience so far to meet all the requirements that arise in practice.

They are:

1st—Hemo-gallol Plain Powder—Reddish-brown, insoluble in water, and practically tasteless; but readily soluble in the digestive secretions without decomposition, and hence digestible and assimilable without any effort or disturbance of the organism.

Continued on page 138a.

H-28-62

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Iron Carbonate, Effervescent, Merck. c. b.—lb. 1.59
(Effervescent Ferrous Carbonate).—Yellow gran's, varia. comp.—*Sol.* W., with effervesc.—*Uses*: Mild chalyb.—*Dose* 30 grains (2 Gm.).

Iron Carbonate, Green, Merck. c. b.—lb. 1.25
(Green Ferrous Carbonate).— FeCO_3 mixed w. iron oxides.—Green lumps; turn red on expos. to air.—*Dose* 5-15 grains (0.32-1 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Iron Carbonate, Saccharated, Merck (Saccharated Ferrous Carbonate, U. S. P.)
—15%.....c. b.—lb. .60
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fresh, precip. ferrous carbonate protected fr. oxid'n by sugar.—15% ferrous carbonate.—Greenish-brown, sweet, chalyb. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—Chalyb., Tonic.—*Dose* 5-30 grains (0.32-1.95 Gm.).

Iron Chlor-phosphate Merck.—Dry.....c. v.—oz. .44
Fr. iron phosphate, by hydrochloric acid.—Yellow pwd.; odor of hydrochl. acid.—*Sol.* W.

Iron Chloride, Ferric, Merck (Ferric Chloride, U. S. P.).—Cryst......c. b.—lb. .44
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.
(Normal Ferric Chloride; Trichloride, Perchloride, or Sesquichloride, of Iron).— $\text{Fe}_2\text{Cl}_6 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—V. deliq., orange-yellow, cryst., acid mass; astring., chalyb. taste.—*Sol.* W., A., & E+A.—Styptic, Tonic, Astring.—*Uses*: Pharmaceutical.

do. Merck.—Sublimed, anhydrous.....g. s. b.—lb. 1.89

Iron Chloride, Ferric, Merck's G. R.
—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —
Cryst......c. b.—lb. .89
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests :—[N. B.—For all these tests, use aqu. solut. 1:1].—(*HCl* & *free Cl*.) Approach glass rod moist w. Amm.: no fume; approach paper moist w. Zinc-iodine-starch solut.: not blue.—(*As*.) 1 Cc.; add 3 Cc. SnCl_2 solut.: no color in 1 h.—(*FeCl*.) add 10 W.; acidul w. HCl; add solut. Potass. Ferricyanide: not blue.—(*Cu*, &c.) 5 Cc. solut. dil. w. 20 Cc. W.; supersat. w. Amm.: filtrate clear; evap. & incin.: no wghbl. res.—(*HVO*.) 2 Cc. filtrate mixed w. 2 Cc. H_2SO_4 & caref. covered w. 1 Cc. Ferrous Sulphate solut.: no brown zone.—(*H*.) Orig. filtrate, supersat. w. Acetic Acid; (pt. 1) add $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$; (pt. 2) add Potass. Ferrocyanide: no chg.

Iron Chloride, Ferrous, Merck.—Pure, dry.....c. v.—oz. .16
(Ferrous Chloride; Iron Dichloride or Protochloride).— $\text{FeCl}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Greenish-white, or yellowish-green, cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Extern., astring., gargle, 2-5%.—Intern., chalyb.—*Dose* 2-8 grains (0.13-0.2 Gm.).

Iron Chloride, Ferrous, Merck's G. R.
—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —
.....c. b.—lb. .69
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests :—(*Oxychlorides*.) Diss. 5 Gm. in 5 Cc. W.; add 1 drop HCl: pure pale-green not yellowish; add 15 Cc. satur. H_2S aq.: only sl. wh. turb. from ppt. of S.—(*Cu*, *As*, *NO*.) H_2SO_4 oxidize, & proceed as under "Ferric Chloride, Merck's G. R."

Iron Chloro-bromide

Fr. ferrous chloride, by bromine.— $\text{Fe}_2\text{Cl}_2\text{Br}$.—Dark reddish-brown, opaque, hygros. cryst.; green by reflection.—*Sol.* W., A., E., C., benzoin; insol. carbon disulphide.—Subl. in closed tubes; decomp. w. heat in air.—Clinical data wanting

Iron Chromate Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .67
(Acid Ferric Chromate).— $\text{Fe}_2(\text{CrO}_4)_3$.—Fr. aqu. chromic acid & moist ferric hydrate w. heat.—Steel-blue granules.—*Sol.* W.

Iron Chromite.....c. b.—lb. 4.00
Fr. iron sulphate w. potass. bichrom., w. heat.—Indef. compos.—Dark, brownish-purple, amorph., lump or pwd.—*Sol.*, mineral acids.—*Uses*: Techn.

***Iron Citrate Merck (Ferric Citrate, U. S. P.).**
—Scales.....c. b.—lb. .76

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Approx.: $\text{Fe}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7)_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Reddish-brown scales.—*Sol.* A., sl. W.—Tonic, Astring.—*Uses*: Anaemic & chlorotic condit.—*Dose* 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep fr. light.

do. Merck.—Effervescent, white. c. b.—lb. .95
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Mixt. iron citrate w. an acid & carbonate.—Grayish-white granules.—*Sol.* W., with effervesc.—*Uses*: Pleas. chalyb.

do. Merck.—Yellow.....c. b.—lb. .90
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Drab-yellow granules.—*Sol.* W., with turbid. & effervesc.—*Uses*: As preceding.—*Dose* 5-20 grains (0.32-1.3 Gm.).

Iron Cyanide,—see **Iron Ferrocyanide**.

***Iron, Dialyzed, Merck.—Liquid**.....c. b.—lb. .34
Also in 10, & 5 lbs.

(Solution of Basic Ferric Oxychloride).—Fr. solut. ferric chloride w. ammonia; or, supersatur. hydrochloric solut. ferric hydroxide by dialyzing.—Dark reddish liq.—5% ferric oxychloride.—*Sol.* W.—Tonic, Astring., Hæmost.—*Uses*: Arsenic antid.; also in chlorosis, anemia, hemorrhage, cholera, diar., gonorr., leucorr., wounds, &c.—*Dose* 10-30 M (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

do. Merck.—Scales.....c. v.—oz. .30

Dark brown scales.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 grains (0.03-0.06 Gm.).—*Appl.*, diluted with 1 or 2 parts W.

Iron Ferro-cyanide.....c. b.—lb. 1.09
(Ferric Ferro-cyanide; Prussian, or Berlin, Blue; Insoluble Iron "Cyanide").—Fr. ferric salts, w. potass. ferrocyanide, $\text{Fe}_3(\text{FeCy})_6$ or $\text{Fe}_2[\text{CN}]_{12}(\text{Fe}_2)_4$.—Dark blue pwd., or lumps.—Tonic, Antiper., Cholag.—*Uses*: Said to act well in interm. & remit. fev. when quinine fails.—*Dose* 2-5 grains (0.13-0.32 Gm.).

do. — Soluble.....c. b.—lb. 1.34

(Soluble Berlin, or Prussian, Blue; Soluble Iron "Cyanide").—Ferric ferro-cyanide cont. some alkali-base.—Mostly $\text{Fe}_2(\text{CN})_{12}\text{Fe}_2\text{K}_2$.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Blue pigment & dye.

Iron Fluoride, Ferrous, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .44
(Ferrous Fluoride).— FeF_2 .—Wh. pwd., or cryst.

Iron Formate Merck.—Cryst......c. v.—oz. 1.54
(Ferrous Formate).— $\text{Fe}(\text{HCO}_2)_2$.—Cryst., red pwd.

Iron Gallo-tannate,—see **Iron Tannate**.

Iron Glycerino-phosphate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Ferrous Glycerino-phosphate).— $\text{FePO}_3\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{OH})_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Yellowish scales.—*Sol.* W., dil. A.—*Uses*: Deficient nerve nutrition, neurasthenia, Addison's dis., phosphaturia, convalesc. fr. influenza, &c.—*Dose* 2 grains (0.13 Gm.) 3 t. p. d. in cinnamon W.

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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS**. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

The following is a suitable prescription for a fortnight's treatment :

R	Hemo-gallol Merck,	- - - - -	3 vi (Gm. 24)
	Sugar,	- - - - -	3 iij (Gm. 12)

Triturate to fine powder. Divide into 48 papers. [For children—Use half the above quantities.]

"Take one powder three times a day, one-half hour before meals; wash down with a draught of water (or other liquid)."

(In cases where the cane-sugar appears contra-indicated, one may substitute for it a like quantity of milk-sugar, and add 1 grn. [0.06 Gm.] of saccharin.)

If deemed advisable, the Hemo-gallol powder may be triturated and administered *pure*. The sugar or saccharin is not necessary as a taste-correctant, but merely desirable to give taste to what otherwise has none.

The powder form of Hemo-gallol is particularly eligible for any *combination* formula in which—for special reasons—digestive stimulants, aromatics, carminatives, intestinal antiseptics, or other synergic remedies are to be simultaneously used in the treatment; but, on general principles, it *needs no adjuvant, corrective, or vehicle*.

2d—Hemo-gallol Crushable Pills—4 grn. (0.25 Gm.) of pure Hemo-gallol each—without excipient, and only a thin coating. These come conveniently in boxes of 100 each, which are the proper quantity for a fortnight's treatment; the directions for administration being the same as given above for the powder—"two pills" being substituted for "one powder."

N. B.—The pills are the most ready and portable form of exhibition of *Hemo-gallol Pure*, for they can be taken either *as pills*, or, if this be inconvenient to the patient, they can easily be *crushed to powder*, and taken with water. (If a *mixture* containing Hemo-gallol is intended, and the *powder* be not at hand, the pills will perfectly replace it when crushed; for they contain *no foreign substance* except the trace of coating, which is inert.)

3d—Hemo-gallol Chocolate Tablets—containing 8 grains of pure Hemo-gallol, intimately mixed with the finest quality of chocolate, so as to make a delightfully pleasant confection. The directions will be the same as above given for the powders. The boxes in which these tablets are marketed contain 48, being a convenient number for a fortnight's treatment.

The Hemo-gallol Chocolates are the most desirable form, generally, for children, ladies, and fastidious patients, and more particularly for convalescents, and all those less aggravated or complicated forms of anemic troubles in which the stomach is capable not only of bearing the chocolate addition, but of utilizing it for additional nutrimental effect.

When, without perhaps any distinctly pronounced form of pathologic development, a general systemic condition or diathesis exists, which promises to be benefited by an increment of iron to the blood, the Hemo-gallol Chocolates are a most eligible form of palatable, elegant, and encouraging medication. Where the reassuring moral effect is desirable of convincing the patient that he no longer needs "medicine," but merely a "tonic food"—these chocolates are *just the thing!*

Continued on page 139a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

***Iron Hypophosphite Merck.....c. v.—oz. .24**

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

$\text{Fe}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_2)_3$.—Wh., or grayish-wh. pwd.—*Sol.*, warm, conc. solut. of alkali citrate; sl. W.—*Uses*: Chalyb., us'y w. o. remed.; tuberculosis or rachitis.—*Dose* 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep dark & well stoppered.

do. Merck (*Ferric Hypophosphite*,

U. S. P.)—**C. P.**.....c. v.—oz. .69

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Wh. pwd.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered & fr. light.

Iron Iodate Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .77

(Ferrous Iodate).— $\text{Fe}(\text{IO}_3)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Reddish pwd.; decomp. w. heat.—*Alter.*, Tonic, Chalyb.

Iron Iodide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .40

(Ferrous Iodide; Proto-iodide of Iron).— FeI_2 .—Cryst., grayish-black masses.—*Sol.* W., with part. decomp.—*Alter.*, Tonic. Little used.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{8}$ -8 grains (0.03-0.2 Gm.).

Iron Iodide, Saccharated, Merck (*Saccharated*

Ferrous Iodide, U. S. P.)—**g. s. v.—oz. .42**

20% fresh. prep. ferrous iodide w. sugar of milk.—Yellowish-white, or grayish, hygrosc. pwd.—*Sol.*, partly in W., with some decomp.—*Alter.* Tonic.—*Uses*: Anæmia, chlorosis, scrof., debil., &c.—*Dose* 2-15 grains (0.13-0.97 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep dark, cool, & well stoppered.

Iron Lactate Merck (*Ferrous Lactate*,

U. S. P.)—**Pure, cryst.**.....c. v.—oz. .20

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

$\text{Fe}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Greenish-white cryst., in sm. crusts, sl. character, odor; sweetish iron taste; turns brown on expos.—*Sol.* 40 W.; 13 boil. W.; alkali citrate solut.—Tonic, *Alter.*, Chalyb.—*Uses*: Chlorosis, anæmia, &c., where iron indic.—*Dose* 1-5 grains (0.065-0.32 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep fr. air & light.

do. Merck.—*U.S.P.*—**Pure, cryst. scales**

.....c. v.—oz. .21

Transp. green scales.—*Sol.* W.

do. Merck.—**Pure, powder**.....c. v.—oz. .14

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

White, or sl'y greenish-white, pwd.—*Sol.* W.

*** do. Merck.—Powder.....c. v.—oz. .12**

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Yellowish or grayish-green pwd.

Iron Lacto-albuminate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .64

Albuminated w. lactated iron.—Light brown pwd.—*Sol.*, partly in W.—*Uses*: Chalyb., espec. for children.—*Dose* 1-5 grains (0.065-0.32 Gm.).

Iron Lacto-citrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .44

Brown pwd.

Iron Lacto-phosphate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .30

58% ferric phosphate & 44% ferrous lactate.—Greenish-white pwd.—*Sol.* W. with mineral acid.—*Uses, Dose, &c.*: As iron lactate.

Iron Malate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.14

(Ferric Malate).— $\text{Fe}_2(\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6)_3$.—Brown, hygrosc. scales.—*Sol.* W., A.—Tonic, Astring.—*Uses*: Mild chalyb.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Iron Malate, Crude,—see *Extract, Apple, ferrated*.

Iron Molybdate.

(Ferrous Molybdate).— FeMoO_4 .—Dark brown, monoclin. prisms.

Iron Nitrate, Ferric.—Cryst.g. s. b.—lb. 1.64

$\text{Fe}_2(\text{NO}_3)_6 + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—N'ly colorl. cryst.; sl'y deliq.—*Sol.* W.—*Melt.* 47.2° C.—*Uses*: Techn., in aqu. solut.

Iron Nitrate, Ferrous, Merck.....g. s. b.—lb. 1.39

Fr. diss. ferrous sulphide in nitric acid of sp. gr. less than 1.12.— $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + \text{aq}$.—Liquid.

Iron Oleate,—see *Oleate, Iron*.

Iron Oxalate, Ferric, Merck.—Scales...c. v.—oz. .30

(Normal Ferric Oxalate).— $\text{Fe}_2(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3$.—Light green scales.

***Iron Oxalate, Ferrous, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .19**

$\text{FeC}_2\text{O}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Pale yellow, odorl., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.*, cold hydrochl. & hot dil. sulphuric acids; insol. W.—Tonic, *Alter.*—*Uses*: Anæmia, chlorosis, &c.; also techn., photo. developer.—*Dose* 2-6 grains (0.13-0.4 Gm.), twice daily, in pills.

***Iron Oxide, Black, Merck.—Dry process...c. b.—lb. .69**

(Ferroso-ferric Oxide; Magnetic Oxide of Iron; Iron Ethlops).— $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{more or less FeO}$.—Brownish black pwd.—*Hemat.*, &c.—*Dose* 2-4 grains (0.13-0.26 Gm.).

do. Merck.—**Wet process**.....c. b.—lb. .94

(Ferroso-ferric Hydrate).— $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{aq}$.—Brownish-black pwd.

Iron Oxide, Brown (*Ferric Hydrate, U.S.P.*)

—**Pure**.....c. b.—lb. .74

(Ferric Hydroxide; Hydrated Oxide of Iron; Hydrous Peroxide of Iron; Hydrated Sesquioxide of Iron).— $\text{Fe}_2(\text{OH})_6$.—Brownish pwd.—*Sol.*, hydrochl. acid.—*Uses*: When freshly precip. as antidote for arsenic.

*** do. Merck.—Coml. (so-called "*Sub-carbonate*").....lb. cartons.—lb. .18**

***Iron Oxide, Red, Merck.....c. b.—lb. .69**

(Anhydrous Ferric Oxide; Ferric Trioxide; Sesquioxide of Iron).—Fr. hydroxide by ignit.— Fe_2O_3 .—Dense, red pwd.—*Sol.*, acids.—*Uses: Techn.*, as polish. pwd.

do. Merck.—**Fr. Ferrous Oxalate**.....c. b.—lb. 2.25

Fr. ferrous oxalate, by heat.—*Uses: Techn.*, rouge.

Iron Oxide, Red, Saccharated, Merck.—Soluble

.....c. b.—lb. .55

(Soluble Iron; Iron Saccharate; Iron Sugar).—Cont. at least 2.8% of met. iron.—Brown pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Antid. for arsenic; f. chlorosis, anæmia, &c.—*Dose* 8-30 grains (0.52-1.9 Gm.).

***Iron Peptonate Merck.—Powder...c. v.—oz. .29**

5% Fe_2O_3 w. peptone.—Fine, yellowish-brown pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Mild, eas. assimil. chalyb.—*Dose* 2-8 grains (0.13-0.52 Gm.).

do. Merck.—**Scales**.....c. v.—oz. .34

Reddish-brown, deliq. scales.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: As preceding.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Iron Peptonate, Saccharated, Merck.....

.....c. v.—oz. .54

Equal parts iron peptonate & sacchar. iron oxide.—Brown pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: As iron peptonate, in twice the dose.

Iron Persulphate,—see *Iron Sulphate, Ferric*.

Iron Phosphate, Ferric, Merck.....c. b.—lb. 1.00

$\text{Fe}_2(\text{PO}_4)_2$.—Whitish pwd.—*Sol.*, in acids.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, solution w. dil. phosph. acid, f. carious teeth; oint. (10-20%) f. carcin.

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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS**. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

In the above-prescribed directions the *adult* dose of 8 grn. (Gm. 0.5), three times per day, is taken as the average standard of efficient Hemo-gallol medication, that quantity having been demonstrated by abundant experience to be sufficient, even in "desperate cases."

Hemo-gallol, however, possesses the unique property—distinguishing it from all the artificial iron compounds—of being *readily assimilable to the full extent* of the requirement of each case, and *as readily excretable*, without injury to the organism, whenever that requirement is exceeded.

Thus no harm can result from overdosing with Hemo-gallol. The circulation absorbs, through the enteric follicles, what it needs of the remedy; and excess simply passes off in the feces, without any side-effect. Hemo-gallol thus is active to precisely the extent needed in each case, and inert beyond. There is certainly no other iron-bearing substance to-day known possessing this remarkable characteristic; and probably no other remedial agent or nutrimental substance of any kind!

Hence, Hemo-gallol may safely be pronounced—not only in the range of chalybeates or supposed "hematinics," but in the entire range of the materia medica in whatever direction—to be at once the most efficacious and the most innocuous agent known.

This parallel briefly but conclusively shows the difference between the old-style medication by Artificial Iron Compounds or Mixtures and the modern therapy by Hemo-gallol:

Old-style Chemical-iron Treatment.

- (1) Is efficacious in only a limited class of anemias, absolutely inactive in some, and detrimental in many.

Old-style Chemical-iron Treatment.

- (2) Where not indicated is sure to work harm; and where indicated is still liable to produce injurious side-effects.

Old-style Chemical-iron Treatment.

- (3) Dose must be cautiously regulated; for every excess is irritating, and destructive of tissue, even where the treatment is otherwise effective.

Old-style Chemical-iron Treatment.

- (4) Even where partially or temporarily successful, treatment must often be suspended or discontinued because of insufficiency developed, or of disturbances caused.

Modern Hemo-gallol Treatment.

- (1) Is efficacious with none but beneficial effect, in *all* anemic conditions.

Modern Hemo-gallol Treatment.

- (2) Cannot act injuriously in any case—whether iron be indicated or not.

Modern Hemo-gallol Treatment.

- (3) No overdose can produce any ill effect.

Modern Hemo-gallol Treatment.

- (4) Neither "toleration" nor "intolerance" nor "idiosyncrasy" nor "sequels" ever occur, no matter how protracted the treatment.

Continued on page 140a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Iron Phosphate, Ferrous, Merck....c. b.—lb. .58
 $\text{Fe}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Grayish to bluish pwd.—*Caut.* Keep fr. light & air.

Iron Phosphate, Albuminated, Merck.c. v.—oz .40
 Yellowish-brown scales.

do.—*N. F.*—Effervescent

(Effervescent Phosphate of Iron).—Iron phosphate w. sugar, sod. bicarb., & tartaric acid.—Fine, white pwd.—*Sol.* W., with effervesc. —Tonic, Nerve Stim., Chalyb., Emmen.—*Uses*: Pleasant tonic, drink.—*Dose* 60-120 grains (4-8 Gm.).

***Iron Phosphate, Soluble, Merck (Soluble Ferric Phosphate, U. S. P.)**....c. b.—lb. .80
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Iron Phosphate with Sodium Citrate).—Transp., bright green scales; acid, saline taste; darkens in light.—*Sol.* W.—Chalyb., Astring., Emmen.—*Uses*: Espec. in dyspep. & amenor.—*Dose*, 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep fr. air & light.

Iron Phosphate with Ammonium Citrate,—see
Ammonium Citrate with Iron Phosphate.

Iron Phosphide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .97
 Fr. reduct. of ferric phosphate.— Fe_3P .—Gray. lumps.

Iron Phospho-citrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .34
 Brown scales.

Iron Phospho-sarcocollate
 (Carniferrin).—80% iron.—Pwd.; tastel.—*Sol.*, dil. acids & alkali.—*Uses*: Nutritive.—*Dose*: Adults, 8 grains (0.5 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.; children, 3-4½ grains (0.2-0.3 Gm.) daily.

Iron Picrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .50
 (Iron Picro-nitrate, or Carbazotate).—Comp. variable.—Greenish-yellow or reddish-brown, hygrosc. cryst.—*Sol.* W., but muddy.—Antiper., Tonic.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 grain (0.016-0.65 Gm.).

Iron Pyro-phosphate Merck.—Dry, powder.....c. b.—lb. 1.00
 (Ferric Pyro-phosphate).— $\text{Fe}_4(\text{P}_2\text{O}_7)_3$.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W., acids, & solut. of alkali citrates.—Mild agre. chalyb.—*Dose* 2-5 grains (0.13-0.32 Gm.).

Iron Pyro-phosphate, Albuminated, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .65
 Light green scales.—*Uses, &c.*: As iron pyrophosphate.

Iron Pyro-phosphate, Soluble,—see **Ammonium Citrate with Iron Pyrophosphate.**

Iron Pyro-phosphate with Ammonium Citrate,—see **Ammonium Citrate with Iron Pyro-phosphate**

Iron Pyro-phosphate, with Ammonium & Sodium Citrate, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .34
 (Ferric Pyro-phosphate with Ammonium & Sodium Citrate).—Light green scales.—*Uses, &c.*: As iron pyro-phosphate with sodium citrate.

Iron Pyro-phosphate, with Magnesium Citrate, Merck.—Scales.....c. v.—oz. .35
 Light green scales.—*Uses, &c.*: As iron pyro-phosphate with sodium citrate.

Iron Pyro-phosphate, with Potassium Citrate, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .30
 (Ferric Pyro-phosphate & Potassium Citrate).—Light green scales.—*Uses &c.*: As iron pyro-phosphate with sodium citrate.

Iron Pyro-phosphate, with Sodium Citrate, Merck (Soluble Ferric Pyro-phosphate, U. S. P.).—Scales.....c. b.—lb. .72

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Ferric Pyro-phosphate with Sodium Citrate).—Apple-green, transp., saline, acid scales.—*Sol.* W.—Tonic, Emmen., Astring.—*Uses*: Mild, agre., active chalyb. for chlorosis, anemia, debility, &c.—*Dose* 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep in dark amber bot.

Iron, Quevenne's,—see **Iron, by Hydrogen.**

Iron Resinate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .54
 React.-prod. iron sulphate w. potass. or soda resinate.—Brown, sticky, amorph. mass.; darkens on expos.—*Sol.* E., benzin, carbon disulphide, turpentine; sl. sol. A.; insol. W.

Iron Saccharate,—see **Iron Oxide, Red, Saccharated.**

Iron Salicylate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .29
 (Ferric Salicylate).—Dark brown. pwd.—*Sol.*, sl. in W.—Tonic, Antisept., Astring., Antirheum.—*Uses*: Bleeding & o. wounds, diar., rheum., &c.—*Dose* 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.), in pills.

Iron Santonate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.29
 $\text{Fe}(\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{13}\text{O}_4)_2$.—Dull red, cryst. mass. or pwd.—*Sol.* A., C.; sl. W., E.—Tonic, Vermifuge.—*Uses*: Children's dis.—*Dose* 1-¼ grain (0.016-0.065 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.

Iron Santoninate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.29
 (Ferrous Santoninate).— $\text{Fe}(\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{25}\text{O}_4)_2$.—Yellow, cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* A. (solut. precip. santonine on addit. hydrochl. acid), C; sl. W., E.—Vermifuge, Tonic.—*Uses*: Chiefly in children: comb. qualities of iron & santonin.

Iron Sesquichloride,—see **Iron Chloride, Ferric.**

Iron Sesqui-oxide,—see **Iron Oxide, Brown.**

Iron Sesquisulphate,—see **Iron Sulphate, Ferric.**

Iron Silicate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .34
 Reddish-brown pwd.

Iron Silico-fluoride Merck.—Pure....c. v.—oz. .34
 (Ferrous Silico-fluoride).— $\text{FeF}_2 \cdot \text{SiF}_4$.—Yellow-white, cryst. pwd.

Iron, Soluble,—see **Iron Oxide, Red, Saccharated.**

Iron Stearate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .34
 Fr. potass. or sod. stearate w. solut. iron salt.—Light brown pwd.

Iron Succinate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .54
 (Ferric Succinate).— $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4$.—Amorph., reddish-brown pwd.—*Sol.*, sl. in cold W.; eas. in acids.—Tonic, Alter.—*Uses*: Solvent biliary calculi.—*Dose* 1 teaspoonful of the salt w. 10 drops of chlorof. 4 to 6 t. p. d.

Iron Sulphate, Basic, Merck.—Pure.c. b.—lb. .44
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Ferric Subsulphate; Monsel's Salt).—Approx.: $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}(\text{SO}_4)_2$.—Yellow, hygrosc. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—Astring., Styp.—*Uses*: Intern., in gastric & intest. hemorrhage.—*Extern.*, in chancre, &c.—*Dose* 2-5 grains (0.13-0.32 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep dry, fr. air.

Iron Sulphate, Ferric, Merck.—Pure....c. b.—lb. .40
 (Normal Ferric Sulphate; Iron Persulphate, Tersulphate, or Sesquisulphate).— $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$.—Grayish-wh. pwd.—*Sol.*, slowly in W.—*Uses*: Medicinal only in solut.; the latter is not made fr. the salt.

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THE PROBLEM OF IRON MEDICATION.

BY WILLIAM FANKHAUSER, M.D.

No one will question the fact that where iron is deficient in the economy we have a deficiency of red corpuscles, anemia. Hence the great importance of iron medication.

We are met at the very outset by the fact that only a minority of the cases where there is a deficiency in the number of the red corpuscles and the amount of hemoglobin can be cured by the administration of the various pharmaceutical and proprietary preparations hitherto at the command of the physician.

Such cases represent only the class of anemias, as chlorosis and simple anemia, where, owing to gastric insufficiency, there are subacidity and consequent fermentation in the gastro-intestinal contents; which class may properly be styled chemical anemias, inasmuch as they depend on altered or perverted chemical processes attending the work of digestion.

Now, why does iron cure this limited class of cases promptly and effectively, and why has it failed in a still larger class where iron is as clearly indicated?

It is the object of this paper to answer these two questions, and find fundamental lines for the rational treatment of the whole domain of anemias.

All preparations of iron heretofore in use are inorganic, and as such cannot be absorbed into the circulation when administered by the alimentary canal. Again, even if they should be introduced hypodermatically, they can be of no use to the economy; because they are inorganic still, and cannot become an integral part of the blood-corpuscles or cause an increase in their number. Therefore they must act as foreign substances, to be either stored up in the system, or excreted therefrom chiefly by the alimentary canal, and to a much less extent by the kidneys. If pushed to excess, their only effects will be the destruction of tissue, not construction. This is true regarding not only the ferruginous salts of the mineral acids, but also those of the vegetable acids, and likewise the so-called albuminates and peptonoids of iron, for they all are artificial preparations of inorganic origin.

The questions then arise: Can iron in any form be absorbed? and if absorbed, can it be utilized? We answer both these interrogations in the affirmative. That it is absorbed, is proved by the fact that the chick derives it from the yolk; and that it is utilized, by the fact that it increases in amount during the growth and development of the embryo.

In those forms of anemia where inorganic ferruginous salts have a curative action, the beneficial results are obtained indirectly, as follows:

The natural organic food-stuffs supply normally to the economy iron in a form which is easily absorbed and assimilated. The atoms of iron here form an integral part of a highly complex organic molecule; but, in

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H-28-12

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***Iron Sulphate, Ferrous, Merck (Ferrous Sulphate, U. S. P.).—Pure**.....c. b.—lb. .14
 $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Large, bluish-green, effloresc. cryst.; odorl.; saline, astring. taste. — *Sol.* 1.8 W.; 0.8 boil. W. — Tonic, Astring.—*Uses*: Intern., anæmia & chlorosis, especially w. tendency to hemorrhage; night sw. or relax. of system.—*Extern.*, leucor., gleet, ecz., erysip., or chr. ophthal. — *Caut.* Keep cool & dry.

do. — U. S. P.—Pure, small cryst.c. b.—lb. .14

do. — Crudebulk.—lb. .06
 (Copperas; Green Vitriol).—Greenish crystals, often dirty & rusty fr. oxid'n & effloresc.—*Uses*: Deodor., disinf.—*Appl.*: For iron baths: 1 to $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. (ab. 30–45 Gm.) at a time.

Iron Sulphate, Ferrous, Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Cryst......c. b.—lb. .49

Tests:—(*Sol.*) in 20 (boiled & cooled) W.: clear, blue-green.—(*Free Acid*.) v. sl. react. on Litmus Paper.—(*Cu* & *Zn*.) 2 Gm. diss. in W., oxidize w. HNO_3 & HCl ; ppt. w. exc. Amm.; filter; filtrate (pt. 1) add Amm. S: no Zn react.; (pt. 2) supersat. w. Acetic acid; add Potass. Ferrocyanide: no Cu react.—(*O. Impur.*) 5 Gm. diss. in W.; oxidize; ppt. w. Amm.; filter; evap. filtrate; incin.: only trace res.

Iron Sulphate, Ferrous, dried, Merck (Dried Ferrous Sulphate, U. S. P.).—Pure

.....c. b.—lb. .24
 Approx.: $2\text{FeSO}_4 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$. — Grayish-wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Best form for iron pills.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{2}$ –8 grains (0.03–0.2 Gm.).

Iron Sulphate, Ferrous, Saccharated, Merck.

—Cryst.c. b.—lb. .59

Chalyb., Astring., Emmen.—*Uses*: Chlorosis, anæmia, night sw., erysip., relax. of system, &c.

Iron Sulphate, granulated (Granulated Ferrous Sulphate, U. S. P.).—Pure.....c. b.—lb. .19

(Precipitated Iron Sulphate).—By precip. conc. solut. ferrous sulphate w. alc.—Pale, bluish-green, cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Dose* grains 1–5 (0.06–0.32 Gm.).

***Iron Sulphide Merck.—Fused**.....c. b.—lb. .24
 (Ferrous Sulphide; Iron Monosulphide; Iron Proto-sulphide; Iron Sulphuret). — FeS . — Dark brown or black, metal-like pieces. — *Sol.*, acids w. evol. of SH_2 . — *Uses*: Prep. sulph. hydrogen.

do. Merck.—Fused, in sticks.....c. b.—lb. .34

do. Merck.—Fused, granulated.....c. b.—lb. .28

do. Merck.—Precipitated.....c. v.—oz. .59

By precip. solut. of ferrous salt by alkali sulphide.— FeS . — Greenish-black precip.; oxidizes rapidly on expos.—*Sol.*, in acids.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Iron Sulphide, Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

*** Lumps**.....c. b.—lb. .34

Granulatedc. b.—lb. .38

Sticks.....c. b.—lb. .44

(Ferrous Sulphide).

Tests:—(*As*.) decomp. w. pure (As-free) acid; wash gas; pass it into warm pure (As-free) HNO_3 ; Marsh test.

Iron Sulpho-carbolate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .14
 (Ferrous Phenol-sulphonate; Iron Sulpho-phenate).— $\text{Fe}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3)_2 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$. — Sm., gray-green cryst.—*Sol.* W.

Iron Sulpho-cyanate, Ferric, Merck c. v.—oz. .49
 (Ferric Sulpho-cyanide; Iron Rhodanide).—Sm., brown to dark brown cryst.—*Sol.* W., A., E.

Iron Sulpho-cyanate, Ferrous

(Ferrous Sulpho-cyanide; Iron Rhodanide). — $\text{Fe}(\text{CNS})_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. — Greenish prisms.—*Sol.* W., A., E.

Iron Tannate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .29

(Ferric Tannate; Iron Gallo-tannate).—Black pwd.—Astring., Tonic, Emmen. — *Uses*: Intern., chlorosis, &c. — *Extern.*, ringworm, &c.—*Techn.*, in ink, &c.

***Iron Tartrate, Ferric, Merck**.....c. v.—oz. .34
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

$\text{Fe}_2(\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6)_3$.—Brown scales.—*Sol.* W.— Tonic, Emmen. — *Uses*: Mild chalyb.—*Dose* 5–10 grains (0.32–0.65 Gm.).

Iron Tartrate, Ferrous, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .34

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

By boil. iron filings w. tartaric acid.— $\text{FeC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. — Greenish pwd.—*Sol.*, v. sl. in W.

Iron Trichloride,—see Iron Chloride, Ferric.

Iron Valerianate Merck (Ferric Valerianate, U. S. P.).....c. v.—oz. .24

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

$\text{Fe}_2(\text{C}_8\text{H}_9\text{O}_5)_3$.—Amorph., brick-red pwd.; valerian odor; styptic taste.—Tonic, Nerv., Emmen.—*Uses*: Anæmia or chlorosis, w. hyst. or nerv. exhaust.; diab. insipidus, epilepsy, chorea, &c.—*Dose* 3–15 grains (0.2–0.97 Gm.).

Iron & Ammonium Bromide Merck.....

.....g. s. v.—oz. .57

(Ferric Ammonio-bromide; Sesquibromide of Iron & Bromide of Ammonium).—Approx.: $\text{Fe}_2\text{Br}_6 + 2\text{NH}_4\text{Br}$. — Damp, brown pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Iron & Ammonium Chloride Merck c. b.—lb. .59

(Ferric Ammonio-chloride).— $\text{Fe}_2\text{Cl}_6 + 2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$.—*Sol.* W.

Iron & Ammonium Chromate Merck c. v.—oz. .79

(Ferric Ammonio-chromate).

***Iron & Ammonium Citrate Merck.—U. S. P.—**

Brown scales.....c. b.—lb. .72

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Ferric Ammonio-citrate).—Reddish-brown, transp., hygrosc. scales.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: As a mild iron prep.; also techn. photo. f. blue-prints.—*Dose* 3–10 grains (0.2–0.65 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

do. Merck.—Green scales.....c. b.—lb. .92

Green, v. hygrosc. scales; perf'ly free fr. ferrous oxide.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Chiefly photo. blue-prints.

Iron & Ammonium Oxalate Merck c. b.—lb. 1.25

(Ferric Ammonio-oxalate).—Approx.: $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{Fe}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$. — Greenish cryst.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Photo., somet. inst. of double citrate blue-prints.

Iron & Ammonium & Potassium Tartrate,—see Ammonium Tartrate with Iron & Potassium Tartrate.

Iron & Ammonium Sulphate Merck.—Cryst.

.....c. b.—lb. .49

(Ferrous Ammonium Sulphate).

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the fermentative processes which are present in the alimentary canal in chlorosis, there are formed alkaline sulphides, nascent sulphurated hydrogen, and other readily oxidizable products of decomposition, which have a most powerful chemical affinity for the iron atoms of the organic molecule, and wrest them from the latter to form new and inorganic ferruginous salts; which, as we have seen, cannot be absorbed.

The residue of the organic molecule is absorbed, wholly or partially destitute of iron, and consequently exercises no hematopoietic action; and in time, as the process continues, the vital fluid becomes more and more impoverished.

If now we supply inorganic ferruginous salts, to satisfy the affinity of the sulphides, we get the latter out of the way of the iron-supplying media, and improvement at once begins. The blood improves in quality, the red discs multiply, and the hemoglobin increases in each individual disc.

Now, in the majority of anemic cases we have no chemical affinities of sulphides to settle, but need an actual new generation of iron to supply the deficit that already exists and is growing. The inorganic salts cannot do this, as they are not absorbed; and even if a slight amount should enter the circulation, we would do no possible good, but rather exert a baneful influence, as exemplified by the production of headaches, constipation, anorexia, corrosion of teeth, and other untoward side-effects.

It is here that our *materia medica* has failed in the past. It is here that modern science has come to our aid, unveiled the object of our desires, by supplying us in an agreeable and most desirable form an organic, ferruginous, nutritive food, which has met the indications for iron in every instance with the most satisfactory results.

Under its use, the production of blood-corpuscles and hemoglobin is promptly and largely increased.

The natural food-stuffs can supply iron in the proper condition for assimilation in health, but not in anemia; as it would require a too great consumption thereof to satisfy the demand. Hence, some form of food is desirable which can in a concentrated form supply the needs of the anemic system.

Since we desire to replenish the blood with hemoglobin, it would seem, *à priori*, that the administration of hemoglobin as a food would be a step in the right direction, since the hemoglobin of warm-blooded animals is, as a rule, the same as in man.

But hemoglobin, as obtained from animals in its crude state, does not possess the most readily assimilable form in which the iron food of the blood can be offered to the human digestive apparatus.

Thanks to the investigations of Prof. Dr. Kobert, of Dorpat University, Russia, who has succeeded, by the use of the pyrogallol reaction, in partly deoxidizing the hemoglobin without detriment to the molecular structure and natural unity of the organic iron compound, a secondary iron-bearing proteid was gained, which he designated as "HEMO-GALLOL."

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Iron & Ammonium Sulphate, Ferric, Merck.—

U. S. P. c. b.—lb. .59

(Ammonio-ferric Alum).— $\text{Fe}_2(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_4 + 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Lilac to violet, efflor. cryst.; sour, styp. taste.—Sol. 3 W.; 0.8 boil. W.—Styp., Astring., Tonic.—Uses: Hemorrhage, leucor., & o. uses, as iron.—Dose 5-15 grains (0.32-1 Gm.).—Caut. Keep cool & fr. light.

Iron & Ammonium Sulphate, Ferrous, Merck.

—C. P., cryst. c. b.—lb. .39

$\text{FeSO}_4(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Pale-green need., or monoc. cryst.—Sol. W.—Uses: As ferrous sulphate, & in volumetric anal.

Iron & Ammonium Sulphate, Ferrous, Merck's G. R.

—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Cryst. c. b.—lb. .79

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—(Ferric salt:) diss. in boiled (O-free) W.; add KCNS: no red col.

Q. D.:—Norm. KMnO_4 ; 0.7 Gm.=0.1 Fe.

Iron & Ammonium Tartrate,—see Ammonium & Iron Tartrate.**Iron & Cinchonine Citrate Merck .c. v.—oz. .30**

25% cinchonine.—Yellowish-brown scales.—Sol. W.

Iron & Magnesium Citrate, Ferric, Merck.—

Effervescent, white c. v.—oz. .24

Wh., effervesc. iron citrate & gran. effervesc. magnesium citrate.—Sol. W., with effervesc.—Uses: Mild chalyb. for long use in chlorosis, &c.—Dose 1 dr. (3.9 Gm.) several t. p. d., in W.

do. Merck. — Yellow c. v.—oz. .30

Yellow, effervesc. iron citrate & effervesc. magnesium citrate.—Yellow granules.—Uses, &c. As preceding.

Iron & Magnesium Citrate, Ferrous, Merck.—

Scales c. v.—oz. .25

Brown scales.—Sol. W.—Uses: Mild chalyb.—Dose 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).

Iron & Magnesium Lactate Merck .c. v.—oz. .30

(Ferrous Magnesium Lactate; Magnesium Ferro-lactate).—Light yellow pwd.—Uses, &c. As preceding.

Iron & Magnesium Sulphate Merck .c. v.—oz. .25

(Ferrous Magnesium Sulphate).— $\text{FeSO}_4\text{MgSO}_4 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Greenish-wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Uses: Non-astring., mild chalyb. for chlorosis & anæmia.—Dose 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).

Iron & Manganese Carbonate Merck .c. v.—oz. .35

(Ferrous Manganese Carbonate).—Mixt.—Gray pwd.—Hemat., Alter.—Uses: As iron carbonate.

Iron & Manganese Carbonate, Saccharated,

Merck c. v.—oz. .35

Ferrous & manganous carbonate, w. milk sugar.—Grayish-brown pwd.—Hemat., Alter.—Uses: As sacchar. iron carbonate.

Iron & Manganese Chloride Merck .c. v.—oz. .44

(Ferrous Manganese Chloride).—Orange-yellow cryst.—Sol. W., with turbidity.

Iron & Manganese Citrate Merck .c. v.—oz. .29

(Ferrous Manganese Citrate).—Brown scales.

Iron & Manganese Iodide Merck .g. s. v.—oz. .97

(Ferrous Manganese Iodide).—Black powder or sticks.—Sol. W.

Iron & Manganese Lactate Merck .c. v.—oz. .39

(Ferrous Manganese Lactate).—Wh. pwd.—Dose 2-5 grains (0.13-0.65 Gm.).

Iron & Manganese Peptonate Merck .c. v.—oz. .64

(Ferrous Manganese Peptonate).—Brown pwd.—Sol. W.

Iron & Manganese Pyro-phosphate Merck .c. v.—oz. .39

(Ferrous Manganese Pyro-phosphate).—Reddish-brown pwd.; variable comp.

Iron & Manganese Sulphate Merck .c. v.—oz. .35

(Ferrous Manganese Sulphate).—Light yellow cryst. pwd.—Astring., Tonic, Antisep.—Uses: Erysipelas, leucor., gleet, &c.—Dose 1-2 grains (0.065-0.13 Gm.).

Iron & Potassium Citrate Merck .c. v.—oz. .35

(Ferric Potassium Citrate).—Brown scales.

Iron & Potassium Oxalate Merck.—Cryst. c. b.—lb. 1.95

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Ferric Potassium Oxalate).— $\text{K}_3\text{Fe}_2(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Emerald-green, monoc. cryst.—Sol. W.

Iron & Potassium Pyro-phosphate Merck .c. v.—oz. .79

(Ferric Potassium Pyro-phosphate).—Grayish-white pwd.—Sol. W.

Iron & Potassium Sulphate.—Pure

(Ferric Potassium Sulphate; Potassio-ferric Alum; Potassium Iron Alum).— $\text{Fe}_2\text{K}_2(\text{SO}_4)_4 + 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

***Iron & Potassium Tartrate, Ferric, Merck**

(Iron & Potassium Tartrate, U.S.P.)

.... c. b.—lb. .64

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Ferric Potassium Tartrate; Tartrated Iron; Tartarized Iron).—Reddish-brown scales; sweet, iron taste.—Sol. W.—Tonic, Chalyb., Emmen.—Uses: Non-astring., agre. chalyb.—Dose 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).

Iron & Potassium Tartrate, Ferrous, Merck .c. b.—lb. .69

(Ferrous Potassium Tartrate).—Brownish-black pwd.—Sol. W.—Uses: Iron baths.

do. Merck.—Green, powder. .c. b.—lb. 1.84

(Ferrated Tartar; Iron Tartar).—Alm. black, lustr. scales.—Sol. W.—Tonic, Alter., Chalyb.—Uses: Iron baths: ab. 1-5 oz. (30-150 Gms.) at a time.

do. Merck.—Green, scales. .c. b.—lb. 1.99

Uses: As preceding.

do. Merck.—Globules. .c. b.—lb. .79

Brownish-black balls.—Uses: Iron baths: 1 to 5 pieces at a time f. a full bath.

Iron & Quinine Arsenate Merck .c. v.—oz. 1.00

(Quinine Ferro-arsenate).—Brownish-yellow pwd.—Uses: Stubborn forms of malarial affect. w. anæmia.—Dose $\frac{1}{16}$ – $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.04-0.008 Gm.) several t. p. d.—Antid., emetics, stom. siphon, hot milk & water w. mustard; then milk & magnesia, sacchar. iron oxide, &c.—Caut. Poison!

Iron & Quinine Arsenite

(Quinine Ferro-arsenite).—60% quinine arsenite, 40% ferrous arsenite.—Brownish pwd.—Uses: As the ferro-arsenate.—Dose $\frac{1}{16}$ – $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.004-0.008 Gm.) several t. p. d.—Caut. Poison!

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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS**. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

This is then not a medicament, but an iron-bearing food that is completely assimilated without first undergoing decomposition by digestion, and is taken directly into the blood-current.

The assimilability of it is proved by the fact that, some short time after its administration, it is found in the urine as urinary iron, to the extent of at least 20% of the amount ingested.

Furthermore, it has been shown that the number of red blood-corpuscles has been increased and the amount of hemoglobin augmented, in anemic patients treated with it.

Dr. W. H. Porter, professor of clinical medicine at the New York Post-graduate School and Hospital, says in an address before the New York Academy of Medicine in 1893:

"The result of my treatment of anemics has been quite satisfactory since I began the use of Hemo-gallol. Of course it will not cure all cases alone; but, let it be coupled with a proper diet, etc.; excretion, etc., brought as nearly as possible to a normal standard; and have the causes keeping up the anemia corrected—and the patient will get well."

"In eight cases, in which for years all forms of iron had been rejected by the stomach, Hemo-gallol has been taken in 6-grn. doses three times a day, without causing any disturbance, and resulted in a marked improvement of the chronic anemia, which could not be benefited heretofore.

"In cases such as chlorosis and amenorrhea, where I have given Blaud's Pills which could not be tolerated, Hemo-gallol has improved the anemia and been followed by a reappearance of the menses.

"I have found it particularly valuable in those anemic states of the system which are part of the suboxidation diseases such as Bright's disease and diabetes mellitus."

Dr. Chas. Busch writes as follows (*St. Petersburg. med. Wochensch.*, 1891, No. 49):

"After the taking of 6 mg. of iron in the form of Hemo-gallol, there appears an increase of iron in the urine, amounting to 150%. Therefore we must designate Hemo-gallol as the most readily absorbable iron preparation extant."

Dr. T. Lange (*Internationale klinische Rundschau*, No. 2, Vienna) states that he has used Hemo-gallol with advantage in anemia due to various causes, such as neurasthenia, cardiac disease, dyspepsia, and in the anemia of obesity; the Hemo-gallol being especially valuable in patients having a weak digestion.

We further quote from a paper by Dr. A. B. Billig (in *Meditsina*, St. Petersburg, 1893, V, No. 3, p. 3437), where the author describes a case of leucemic splenitis, in which Hemo-gallol was used for increasing the red corpuscles:

"That from the administration of 0.3 gm. (say 5 grn.) of Hemo-gallol three times a day, from Nov. 7 to Nov. 18, there was an increase of red corpuscles from 4,300,000 per cubic millimeter to about 4,800,000; while the diminution of the white corpuscles exceeded 1000—i.e., 4400, instead of 5600."

Dr. A. Gruenfeld (*Rundschau für Interessen der Pharmazie, Chemie, Hygiene, Etc.*, XIX, No. 52, p. 1093), as a result of his experience in chlorosis with Hemo-gallol, finds that with 10 or 15 mg. ($\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ grain)

Continued on page 143a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Iron & Quinine Bromide Merck....c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Quinine Ferro-bromide).—Yellowish-brown pwd.—Uses: Malarial affect. w. nerv. symp.

Iron & Quinine Chloride, Ferrous, Merck.....
.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.32
Greenish-brown, deliq., amorph. pwd.; bitter, ferrug. taste.—Hemost., Emmen., Astring., &c.—Uses: Profuse menstruat.; f. pulmon., post abort. & o. hemorrhages.—Dose 10 drops of 10% solut. every hour or two.

Iron & Quinine Chloride, Ferric, Kersch-Merck.....
.....c. v.—oz. .73
Dark brown scales.—Sol. W., A.—Hemostatic, Antipyr., &c.—Uses: Intern. & Extern., hemostatic. In epistaxis pwd. is snuffed up; on bleeding surfaces it is dusted; for spitting of blood & hematuria it is taken internally.—Dose $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 grains (0.097-0.19 Gm.) several t. p. d. in pills or wafers.

Iron & Quinine Citrate Merck—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. 2.35
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.
(Citrate of Iron & Quinine).—Reddish-brown, deliq., transp. scales; bitter, ferrug. taste.—Sol. W.; sl. in A.—Tonic, Emmen.—Uses: Chlorosis, neural., anæmia, debil., & where quinine & iron are indic.—Dose 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).—Caut. Keep fr. light.

do. — N. F.—Effervescent
Iron & quinine citrate (2 pts.), sodium bicarb. (60 pts.), tartaric acid, (54 pts.), & sugar, (64 pts.).—Fine, wh. pwd., or wh. gran.—Sol. W., with effervesc.—Tonic, Emmen.—Uses: Pleas., chalyb. tonic in debil., chorea, anæmia, &c.—Dose 1 dr. (3.9 Gm.), or more, in W.

***Iron & Quinine Citrate, Soluble, Merck**—
U. S. P.c. b.—lb. 2.35
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.
(Soluble Citrate of Iron & Quinine).—Citrate of iron & quinine w. ammonia.—Greenish-yellow, transp., deliq. scales; bitter, ferrug. taste.—Sol. W.—Tonic, Emmen., Astring., Antipyr.—Uses: Where quinine & iron are indic.—Dose 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).

Iron & Quinine Citrate, with Strychnine, Merck.....
.....c. v.—oz. .26
(Strychnine with Quinine Ferro-citrate).—3.4% of pure strychnine.—Greenish-brown, transp. scales.—Sol. W.—Tonic, Antipyr., Antiper.—Uses: Anæmia, chlorosis, convalesc. fr. malarial & o. affect., &c.—Dose 3-7 grains (0.2-0.45 Gm.).—Caut. Keep carefully & in the dark.—N. B. Note amt of Strychnine.

Iron & Quinine Hypophosphite Merck....c. v.—oz. .75
(Quinine Ferro-hypophosphite).—Yellow pwd.—Tonic, Nerve Stim., Antipyr., Antiper.—Uses: Anæmic & malaria, as gen'l tonic, appetizer, &c.—Dose 2-10 grains (0.13-0.65 Gm.).

Iron & Quinine Peptonate Merck....c. v.—oz. .69
(Quinine Ferri-peptonate).—Brown pwd.—Tonic, Nutrient, Antipyr., Antiper.—Uses: General tonic in anæmia & convalesc.—Dose 1-5 grains (0.065-0.33 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.

Iron & Quinine Tartrate, Ammoniated, Merck.....
.....c. v.—oz. .90
(Ammoniated Quinine Ferro-tartrate).—Ammoniated ferrous tartrate w. quinine tartrate.—Brown scales.—Uses, Doses, &c. As iron & quinine citrate.

Iron & Quinine Valerianate Merck....c. v.—oz. .73
(Quinine Ferro-valerianate).—Brown masses.—83 $\frac{1}{3}$ % of —Uses: Tonic for nerv. & hyst. people.—Dose 2-5-10 grains (0.13-0.82-0.65 Gm.).

Iron & Sodium Benzoate Merck....c. v.—oz. .49
(Ferrous Sodium Benzoate).—Equal pts. iron benz. & sod. benz.—Reddish-brown pwd.

Iron & Sodium Citrate Merck....c. v.—oz. .34
(Ferrous Sodium Citrate).—Light brown scales.—Tonic, Astring., Refrig.

Iron & Sodium Oxalate Merck....c. v.—oz. .29
(Ferric Sodium Oxalate).— $\text{Na}_3\text{Fe}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_4 + 4\frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Emerald-green, monoc. cryst.—Sol. W.—Tonic, Astring., Emmen.—Dose 3-15 grains (0.2-0.97 Gm.).

Iron & Sodium Pyrophosphate Merck—Gran-
ulated.....c. v.—oz. .29
 $\text{Fe}_4(\text{P}_2\text{O}_7)_3 \cdot 3\text{Na}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 + 14\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., or grayish-wh., granules or pwd.—Sol., slowly in W.—Tonic, Astring., Emmen.—Dose 3-15 grains (0.2-0.97 Gm.).

do. Merck.—Powder.....c. v.—oz. .29

do. Merck.—Scales.....c. v.—oz. .30

Iron & Sodium Tartrate Merck....c. v.—oz. .30
(Ferric Sodium Tartrate).—Brownish-black scales.—Sol. W.—Tonic, Astring., Chalyb., Emmen.—Dose 10-30 grains (0.6-1.95 Gm.).

Iron & Strychnine Citrate Merck—U. S. P.
.....c. v.—oz. .44
Garnet to brown, deliq., bitter scales.—1% strychnine.—Sol. W.—Tonic, Hemat.—Uses: Where iron & strychnine are indic.—Dose 2-5 grains (0.13-0.33 Gm.).—Caut. Avoid large doses.

Iron-casein
Fr. casein of milk w. iron lactate.—5.2% ferric oxide.—Flesh-colored precip.; odorl.; tastel.—Sol., dil. alkalies; insol. W.—Uses: Nutritive.—Dose 2-10 grains (0.13-0.65 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.

Isatin Merck.....15 gr. vial .75
(Isatic Acid Anhydride; Ortho-amido-phenyl-glyoxylic Lactim).—Fr. indigo by oxid'n.— $\text{C}_8\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2 = \text{C}_8\text{H}_4(\text{CO}(\text{N})):\text{C}(\text{OH})$.—Yellowish-red cryst.; bitter taste.—Sol. A.; sl. in W., E.—Melt. 201° C.

Isinglass—U. S. P.lb. .60
(Ichthyocolla).—Fr. swim. bladder, Acipenser Huso, L., & o. fishes.—Thin, wh., or yellowish, semi-transp., pearly, iridesc., horny sheets.—Sol., hot W., hot dil. A.—Uses: Techn., adhesive or clarifying agent; also culinary.

Isinglass, Japan, Bengal or Ceylon,—see Agar Agar.

Iso-amyl Compounds,—see under Amyl.

Iso-butyl Aldehyde,—see Butyl, Iso-, Aldehyde.

Iso-butyl Compounds,—see under Butyl.

Iso-butyl-carbinol,—see Alcohol, Amylic.

Iso-cocaine,—see Cocaine, Dextro-.

Iso-dulcite,—see Rhamnose.

Iso-propyl Compounds,—see under Propyl.

Iso-quinoline Merck.....15 gr. vial .75
Constit. of coal-tar; also prep. synthet. fr. homo-ortho-phthalamide.— $\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{N} = \text{C}_9\text{H}_4(\text{CH}:\text{N})\text{CH}:\text{CH}$.—Flat, cryst.; charact. quinoline odor.—Melt. 22° C.—Boil. 240.5°.

Iso-valeral,—see Aldehyde, Valerianic, Iso-.

Iso-valeryl,—see Valeryl.

Iso-xylene (or -xylol),—see Xylene.

Ivory Black,—see Charcoal, Animal.

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of iron in the form of Hemo-gallol, given daily, he can reduce the anemia to a minimum; and it would require a hundred times as much of the official preparations of iron to do the same; and that this was easily taken, and did not disturb the digestion or constipate.

Emil Grahe (in *Arbeiten des pharmakologischen Instituts zu Dorpat*, 1893, p. 155) says:

"Hemoglobin has a very inky taste, and a tendency to clot in the stomach and intestines, causing it to cling to the mucous membrane; hence, a substance like Hemo-gallol—which does not coagulate, is readily absorbed by the system, has no bad effect upon the digestive tract, and contains the iron in a form which in chlorotic patients is immediately converted into hemoglobin—must be vastly preferable."

Further on in the same article he gives the results of an experiment performed on himself, to show what effects the administration of small doses of Hemo-gallol would have on the iron secreted in the urine, in which he showed that 10% of the iron reappeared in the urine, and the amount secreted was 166% above normal on the fourth day.

Alexander Samojloff (in *Arbeiten des pharmakologischen Instituts zu Dorpat*, 1893, p. 1) finds, from a series of experiments undertaken to demonstrate what rôle the liver played in assimilating and disposing of great quantities of iron administered in the customary official forms, that no absorption of such iron took place other than that caused by irritation of the intestinal tract; but that Hemo-gallol was readily absorbed in considerable quantity.

A. Lipski (in *Arbeiten des pharmakologischen Instituts zu Dorpat*, 1893, Section V) shows the harmlessness of Hemo-gallol, even when it was fed to animals in excessive doses. Instead of its harming them, some that were full grown grew stouter even. The author cites also the fact that it was effectively used with anemics, for generating new blood, a result which could not be had with the inorganic iron preparations.

Prof. Dr. R. Kobert, of Dorpat University, Russia (in *Deut. med. Wochenschr.*, 1894, Nos. 28 and 29), estimates the daily average human excretion of iron at about 1 mg. ($\frac{1}{84}$ grn.) per 6 lb. of body weight—that is to say, at about $\frac{1}{3}$ grn. per individual of 120 lb.; and he places the needed daily ingestion of iron in normal health at, at least, 50 mg. ($\frac{4}{8}$ grn.), which quantity, he says, is by no means sure to exist in every person's accustomed daily diet. (Thus, the casual insufficiency of the ordinary diet, in iron, may in itself become the cause of anemia.) The ineligibility of artificial compounds of iron with organic nutritive matter, for the purpose of imitating the natural iron-bearing compounds that exist in the animal organism, is especially demonstrated by him in the case of "one of the most largely advertised" of such artificial compounds, to wit, "Ferratin." On this point he says:

"According to my observations—confirmed also by those of other pharmacologists, working independently of me (f.i., Langgaard, at the meeting of the Hufeland Society, Feb. 22, 1894)—Ferratin is liable to be decomposed, even by the gastric digestion; and, as soon as this decomposition has taken place, the preparation in question ceases to be an

Continued on page 144a.

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Jaborine Merck.....15 gr. vial 3.25
Fr. leaflets var. sp. *Pilocarpus*.— $C_{22}H_{22}N_4O_4$.—Amorph., yellow, syrupy mass, or resinous solid.—*Sol.* A., E., C.; sl. W.—Mydriatic, like atropine but weaker.—*Caut.* Poison!

Japaconitine,—see **Aconitine** from Japanese **Aconite**.

Japan Wax,—see **Wax**, Japan.

Jervine Merck.....15 gr. vial 3.00
Fr. rhizome *Veratrum album*, L., & *V. viride*, Aiton.— $C_{24}H_{32}NO_3+2H_2O$ (Wright & Luff).—Whitish micro-cryst.—*Sol.* A.—*Melt.* 237–239° C.

Juglandin Merck.....15 gr. vial .35
Resinoid fr. root bark *Juglans cinerea*, L.—*Cath.*, *Antiper.*—*Uses*: Mild lax. habit. constip. & remit. fever.—*Dose* 5–10 grains (0.32–0.65 Gm.).

Juice, Belladonna, Merck.....c. b.—lb. 1.49
Fr. fresh *Atropa Belladonna*, L., preserv. w. alc.—Sherry-colored liq.; about three times strength of tincture.—*Uses*: Asthma, cough, spasms, incontin. of urine, opium poison, irrit. bladder, nervousn., &c.—*Dose* 3–10 \mathfrak{M} (0.2–0.6 Cc.).—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, tannin, animal charcoal, opium, pilocarpine hypoderm., artif. respiration.—*Caut.* Poison! Keep cool.

Juice, Broom,—see **Juice, Scoparius**.

Juice, Celandine
Fr. *Chelidonium majus*, L.—*Purg.*, *Diaph.*, *Expector.*—*Uses*: Intern., scrof. dis. of kidney, skin, eye, &c.—*Extern.*, corns, warts, ecz., & itching erupt.—*Dose* 10–20 drops (0.65–1.3 Cc.).

Juice, Cineraria, Merck..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. vials.—oz. 4.00
Fr. fresh *Cineraria maritima*, L.; preserv. w. alc.—*Alm.* color.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, cataract of the eye; 2 drops 3 t. p. d.

Juice, Citrus.....gal. .85
(Lime Juice).—Fr. fruit *Citrus Limetta*, Risso.—*Refrig.*, *Antiscorb.*—*Uses*: Agre. drink in febr. affect.; prevent. scurvy.—*Dose* 1–2 fl. oz. (30–60 Cc.).

Juice, Conium, Merck.....c. b.—lb. 1.34
(Hemlock Juice).—Fr. fresh lvs. *Conium maculatum*, L.; preserv. w. alc.—*Antispasm.*, *Sed.*—*Uses*: Chorea, whoop. cough, & to quiet maniac patients.—*Dose* 20–60 \mathfrak{M} (1.3–3.7 Cc.).—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, tannin, followed by cathartic, brandy, artif. respir., warmth, &c.—*Caut.* Poison

Juice, Dandelion,—see **Juice, Taraxacum**.

Juice, Digitalis, Merck.....c. b.—lb. 1.39
Fr. fresh lvs. *Digitalis purpurea*, L.; preserv. w. alc.—Dark green.—Heart Stim., *Diur.*—*Uses*: Weak or irreg. heart.—*Dose* 3–10 \mathfrak{M} (0.2–0.6 Cc.).—*Antid.*, emetic, stomach siphon, tannin, opium, coffee, &c.—*Caut.* Poison!

Juice, Elderberry,—see **Juice, Sambucus**.

Juice, Hemlock,—see **Juice, Conium**.

Juice, Henbane,—see **Juice, Hyoscyamus**.

Juice, Hyoscyamus, Merck.....c. b.—lb. 1.49
(Henbane Juice).—Fr. fresh lvs. & fl. tops *Hyoscyamus niger*, L.; preserv. w. alc.—Dark green.—Anod., *Sed.*, *Antispasm.*—*Uses*: Gout, rheum., nervous headache, hyst., scrof., cough, &c.—*Dose* 30–60 \mathfrak{M} (1.3–3.7 Cc.).—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, animal charcoal followed by emetic, opium, pilocarpine hypoderm., artif. respiration, brandy, ammonia &c.—*Caut.* Poison!

Juice, Lime,—see **Juice, Citrus**.

Juice, Papaw, Merck.—Dry.....c. v.—oz. 1.50
Fr. fruit *Carica Papaya*, L.—*Proteolytic* (1:80).—*Uses*: In indigest. & as solv. false membr.

Juice, Sambucus, Merck.....c. b.—lb. 1.34
(Elderberry Juice).—Fr. berries *Sambucus nigra*, L.; preserv. w. alc.—*Diur.*, *Refrig.*, *Alter.*—*Uses*: Kidney & heart dis. w. dropsy; refresh. drink in fever; also in syph., epilepsy, & var. o. chronic dis.—*Dose* 60–300 \mathfrak{M} (3.7–18.5 Cc.).

Juice, Scoparius, Merck.....c. b.—lb. 1.34
(Broom Juice).—Fr. fresh tops *Cytisus Scoparius*, Link; preserv. w. alc.—*Diur.*, *Cath.*—*Uses*: Cardiac dropsy.—*Dose* 1–2 fl. dr. (3.7–7.4 Cc.).

Juice, Snail, Saccharated,—see **Helicina**.

Juice, Taraxacum, Merck.....c. b.—lb. 1.34
(Dandelion Juice).—Fr. fresh root *Taraxacum officinale*, Weber; preserv. w. alc.—Bitter Tonic, Lax., *Alter.*—*Uses*: Atonic dyspep., liver dis., &c.—*Dose* 1–4 fl. dr. (3.7–15 Cc.).

Juniper Tar,—see **Oil of Cade**.

Kamalin Merck.....15 gr. vial .25
(Rottlerin).—Bitter prin. Kamala.— $C_{22}H_{30}O_8$.—Reddish-brown, cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* E.; boil. A.; acetic acid, carbon disulph., alkal. solut.—*Melt.* 200° C.—Anthelmintic.

Kanadol,—see **Canadol**.

Kefir Fungi Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
Ferment. agent. of Kefir or Kumyss.—Dingy, light brown or yellowish, irreg. aggregations of hard, roundish or oval granules; agre. cream-like odor.—*Uses*: In making Kefir (so-called "Kumyss").

Keratin, from Horn, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .75
(Corneous Substance).

Keratin, from Quills, Merck.—*Ph. G. III.*..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 5.00
Pure Keratin fr. bird quills.—Yellowish-brown pwd.—*Sol.*, amm., acetic acid.—*Use*: Coat. enteric pills.

* **Keratin, Pepsinized, Unna-Merck**..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 4.00
Horn-substance purif. by pepsin.—Yellowish-brown pwd.—*Uses*: As preceding.

Kermes Mineral,—see **Antimony, Sulphurated**.

Ketole,—see **Indole**.

Kino.—*U. S. P.*.....lb. 3.75
Inspissated juice of *Pterocarpus Marsupium*, Rox.—*Sol.* A.; sl. in W. or E.—Astringent.—*Uses*: Diar., leucor., diab., passive hemorrhages, & chronic dysent.—*Dose* 5–30 grains (0.32–1.9 Gm.).

Kosin Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00
(Kussin).—Act. prin. female fls. *Hagenia abyssinica*, Gmelin.— $C_{31}H_{38}O_{10}$.—Yellow need.—*Sol.*—A., E., C., B., & alkalies.—*Melt.* 142° C.—Anthelmintic.

Koussein Merck.—Amorph. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 6.00
(Brayerin, Kusseln).—Amorph. prin. female fls. *Hagenia abyssinica*, Gmelin.—Yellowish-brown pwd.—*Sol.* A., E., C.; sl. W.—Anthelmintic.—*Dose* 15–30 grains (0.97–1.95 Gm.), in 4 parts, intervals of half hour, followed by castor oil; children half this quantity.

Kreatinine,—see **Creatinine**.

Kreosote,—see **Creosote**.

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organic compound. On the other hand, Laleski's experiments with hepatin (the natural iron compound as found in the liver) have shown the latter substance to resist the decomposing influence of the gastric juice thoroughly. Thus, there is no identity whatever between Ferratin and the natural ferruginous substance of the liver."

The remainder of Kobert's report demonstrates that, after the injection of Ferratin directly into the blood of animals, precisely the same phenomena were witnessed, on subsequent chemico-microscopical examination of the liver, as when some of the common official salts of iron had been injected.

Dr. Arnold Dorn (in "*l'Hemol et l'Hemo-gallol*") remarks emphatically that

" . . . The ferruginous medicaments—whether compounded by the pharmacist or whether found in natural chalybeate springs—are all difficult of digestion, and readily attack the mucous membrane of the stomach, especially so in those cases where they augment the existing repugnance to food, or, indeed, call such repugnance into existence. Besides being absorbed—if at all—only in the very slightest degree, and hence requiring scrupulous precautions for their administration, they would not even, if absorbed, satisfy the needs of the anemic or chlorotic blood; for it is not naked iron that is there lacking, but albuminous matter intimately connected with the iron in organic structure, such as that of the red corpuscles. This desideratum is best filled by Hemo-gallol, which, consequently, exhibits a rapid restoration of the impaired appetite, even in the feeblest and most delicate subjects. Neurotic and neuralgic conditions, dyspepsias, and insomnias are benefited markedly by it, in so far as they result from insufficiency of the circulating medium."

Dr. Paul Buchholz (in "*Le sang c'est la vie*") likewise accentuates the high efficacy of Hemo-gallol in "exciting the appetite, giving new strength, and helping to combat that prevalent nervousness which follows, more and more, from the feverish intellectual activity of our epoch." In the cases of which the author speaks as being characterized by "a diminution of the nervous forces which appears in the form of mental depression, feebleness of memory, somnolence, or in that of irritability, excitation, and insomnia," the improvement of the nutritive condition of the blood is the fundamental condition for recovery; and this, according to Dr. Buchholz, "is best secured by the use of Hemo-gallol—a natural remedy, which is making an ever-improving record for itself."

To sum it all up in a nutshell, I believe that in Hemo-gallol is found the remedy for the failures, shortcomings, and drawbacks of iron medication in the past.

ASSIMILATION OF ORGANIC IRON.

Johannes Tirmann, assistant at the Dorpat Pharmacological Institute, writes (*Pharmazeut. Zeitschrift für Russland*, 1895) that, contrary to the claims of some physiologists, it was found that crystallized hemoglobin, even if more than a year old, and if administered in small quantities, is still assimilable, and results in the increase of "iron-urine"

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Lacmoid Merck.—C. P., scales. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c.v.—oz. 3.00
Fr. resorcin w. sodium nitrite.—Glisten., brown, or dark violet, pwd., or black-blue scales.—Sol. A., acetone, wood A., acetic acid, phenol; sl. in W.; blue in str. hydrochl. or sulphuric acid.—Uses: Sensit. indic. in alkalimetry.

Lacmus,—see **Litmus**.

Lactamide Merck.....c. v.—oz. 5.00
Fr. ethyl lactate, lactide, or lactic anhydride, by amm. gas or alcoh. amm.— $C_2H_7NO_2 = CH_3CH(OH)CO.NH_2$.—Radiated cryst.—Sol. W., A.—Melt. 74° C.

Lactol
(Beta-naphthol Lactate).—Antiseptic.—Uses: Rec. substit. for benzo-naphthol.

Lactopepsin Merck.....c. v.—oz. .50
(Lactated Pepsin).—Pepsin & o. enzymes in milk sugar.—Yellowish-white pwd.—Proteolytic, Amyolytic, &c.—Uses: Infants' diar., dyspepsia, &c.—Dose 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).

Lactophenin.....oz. 1.00
(Lact-phenetidine).—Deriv. of phenetidine w. lactic acid.—Wh. pwd.—Antipyr., Antineural., & Analg.—Uses: Fever, headache, neural., rheum., &c.—Dose 8-15 grains (0.52-0.97 Gm.).

Lactose,—see **Milk Sugar**.

***Lactucarium, German, Merck (Lactucarium, U. S. P.)**—Selected, prime....c. v.—oz. .24
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

("Lettuce Opium").—Dried milk-juice *Lactuca virosa*, L.—Irreg., brown lumps; wax-like when cut; narcotic odor; bitter taste.—Sol., partly in W., A., E.—Anod., Sed. Hypn.—Uses: Nervousn. & cough.—Dose, hypn., & anod., 8-8 grains (0.2-0.52 Gm.); sed., $\frac{1}{4}$ -5 grains (0.032-0.32 Gm.).—Caut. Keep dry!

do. Merck.—Selected, second.c. v.—oz. .23
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

do. Merck.—Powder.....c. v.—oz. .39
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

V. fine, yellowish-brown pwd.; narcotic odor.—Sol. A., E.; partly in W.

Lactucarium, French (Thridace)....c. v.—oz. .22
Fr. *Lactuca virosa* & o. sp. *Lactuca*.—Brown pieces. Less active than the German.—Hypn., Anod.—Dose, as hypn., 8-30 grains (0.52-1.95 Gm.); sed., 8-15 grains (0.2-0.97 Gm.).

Lactucerin Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00
(Acetic Ether of Alpha- & Beta- Lactucero).—Fr. German lactucarium.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. A.—Melt. 210° C.—Sedative.

Lactucine Merck.....15 gr. vial 5.00
Bitter prin. fr. French lactucarium.—Fine, wh. scales.—Sol. A.; 80 W.—Sed., Hypn.—Dose 1-5 grains (0.065-0.32 Gm.).

Lactyl-tropeine

Fr. tropeine, by lactic acid or ethyl lactate.— $C_8H_{14}NO.CO.CH(OH).CH_3$.—Wh. need. in bundles.—Sol. W., A., E., C.—Melt. 74-75° C.—Cardiac Tonic.—Clinical data wanting.

Lactyl-tropeine Nitrate Merck....15 gr. vial 2.50
 $C_8H_{14}NO.CO.CH(OH).CH_3.NO_3$.

Lamine

Fr. *Lamium album*, L.—Sol. A., E., C.—Hemostatic.

Lamine Sulphate

Sol. W.—Hemostatic.—Uses: Hypoderm. in uter. & o. intern. hemorrhages.

Lanolin (Hydrous Wool-fat, U. S. P.)—lb. tins.—lb. .85
(Adeps Lanæ Hydrosus).—Purified wool-fat, fr. Ovisaries, L. (Sheep), with W.—Alm. wh., semi-solid fat; faint, pecul. odor; cont'g not more than 30% water.—Misc. 2 W.—Sol. E., C., with turbid.—Melt. 40°C.—Emoll., Antiprur.—Uses: Extern., pruritus, skin dis., gonorr., & erupt. fevers.: also pharmaceutical.

Lantanine

Fr. *Lantana brasiliensis*, Link.—Wh., bitter pwd.—Antipyr., Antiper.—Uses: Interm. & remit. fevers inst. of quinine.—Dose 15-30 grains (0.97-1.95 Gm.) p. d. in pills, immed. after fever.

Lanthanum Merck—Globules....15 gr. vial 20.00
Metal.—La.—Fairly mall. & ductile, wh. metal; oxid. rapidly in air; decomp W.—Sp. Gr. 6.163.—Sol., acids.

do. Merck.—Powder.....15 gr. vial 12.00

Lanthanum Carbonate Merck....15 gr. vial 1.00
(Artificial Lanthanite).— $(CO_3)_3 + 8H_2O$.—Shin. scales.

Lanthanum Chloride Merck....15 gr. vial 1.00
 La_2Cl_6 .—Wh., cryst. mass.—Sol. W., A.

Lanthanum Nitrate Merck.....15 gr. vial .75
 $La_2(NO_3)_6 + 12H_2O$.—Large, prism., deliq. cryst.—Sol. W., A.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Lanthanum Oxalate Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00
 $La_2(C_2O_4)_3 + 9H_2O$.—Wh. cryst.

Lanthanum Oxide Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00
(Lanthanum Trioxide; Lanthanum Sesquioxide).— La_2O_3 .—Reddish-wh. pwd.—Sol., acids.—Uses: Inst. of & better than lime in oxyhydrogen lights.

Lanthanum Sulphate Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00
 $La_2(SO_4)_3 + 9H_2O$.—Six-sided, pointed micro-prisms.—Sol. W.

Lard.—U. S. P.

(Adeps).—Purified fat fr. abdomen *Sus scrofa*, L. (the Hog).—Sol. E., C., B.; sl. in W.—Melt. 38-40° C.—Uses: As emollient; also pharm.—Caut. Keep cool, & in tight containers.

Lard, Benzoinated.—U. S. P.lb. .40
(Ointment of Benzoin).—Antiseptic.—Uses: Skin affect.

Laudanine Merck—Pure, precipitated.....

.....15 gr. vial 9.00

Also in 1 gr. vials.

Fr. opium.— $C_{20}H_{26}NO_4$ (Hesse).—Sm., prisms, or wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. B., C.; hot A.—Melt. 165-166° C.—Toxic, Tetanic. Resembles strychnine.—Antid., tannin, emetic, or stomach tube.—Caut. Poison!

Laudanosine Merck.....1½ gr. vial 2.50

Also in 1 gr. vials.

Fr. opium.— $C_{21}H_{27}NO_4$ (Hesse).—Sm., wh. need.—Sol. A., E., C., boil. B.—Melt. 89° C.—Tetanic poison.—Caut. Poison!

Laudanum,—see **Tincture, Opium**.

Lead Merck.—C. P., powder....c. b.—lb. 1.00
Metal.—Pb.—Melt. 330-335° C.—Uses: Techn. & chem.

do. Merck.—Granular.....bulk.—lb. .50

do. Merck.—Finely granular..bulk.—lb. .50

do. Merck.—Ribbons.....bulk.—lb. 1.00

do. Merck.—Bars, pure.....bulk.—lb. .60

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persisting for days. The large intestine of a hernia patient was opened at its upper termination, isolated, and 5 Cc. of defibrinated ox-blood (mixed with a diluted sodium peroxide solution, through which a current of carbon dioxide was passed, in order to deprive the sodium peroxide of its irritating properties) allowed to flow into this opening and to remain for thirty-five hours. It was found that one-fourth of the whole quantity had been assimilated, while the remainder had been transformed into a grayish-brown mass, insoluble in water. This residue was obtained by the repeated careful washing of the large intestine. Kobert himself made the quantitative tests for hematin. In further experiments the assimilation of hematin has also been proved. But hemoglobin, hematin, and blood may be decidedly detrimental to persons with impaired digestion, in that they will coat the walls of the intestine with a black, tarry mass, thus interfering with the intestinal function. Kobert, considering our modern knowledge of the processes of digestion—mainly of the reducing influence of anaerobic bacteria in the intestinal canal—assumed that part of the hemoglobin, assimilated, must have been exposed to reducing influences. According to Georg enburger, this reduction may perhaps be carried far enough to produce hemochromogen from the hemoglobin ingested. Now, since such an intense reduction takes place in the intestinal canal, without rendering the coloring matter of the blood non-assimilable, the experiment was made extra corpus, to expose this coloring matter to various reducing agents. The question then arose whether this coloring matter could be obtained in a tasteless form, and one less inclined to assume a tarry consistency in the intestine. Such a preparation would be preferable to blood, or to hemoglobin, mainly because it would be less of a dead weight to the intestinal canal and the digestion, and, consequently, would be easily assimilable.

Kobert was successful in experiments on these lines, and Hemo-gallol was the fruit of his labor.

Dr. Friedberg, independently of Kobert and his pupils, has extensively employed Hemo-gallol in cases of anemia, etc. He particularly dwells upon the results obtained in one case, where iron sulphate and the chalybeate waters of Pyrmont had been used without favorable result, in which its superior action was strongly manifested. He even claims a passing good effect by the use of Hemo-gallol in a case of pernicious anemia. He found, in this case, a temporary increase of the amount of hemoglobin, as well as of the number of red blood-corpuscles. When the administration of Hemo-gallol was stopped, both again decreased. A female patient, suffering constantly from anemic headache, was entirely relieved by the use of Hemo-gallol. In two patients, whose menstruation had been absent for a long time, the menses reappeared after the use of Hemo-gallol for three weeks (0.3 gm. 3 times daily). The untoward after-effects which appear

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*Lead Acetate Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P.,
cryst. c. b.—lb. .35

Also in lb. cartons.

(Normal Plumbic Acetate; Sugar of Lead).— $\text{Pb}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Efflores., colorl., shin., transp. prisms., or flat cryst.; acetous odor; sweet, metal. taste.—*Sol.* 2.3 W.; 0.5 boiling W.; 21 A.; 1 boiling A.; 3 C.; 5 G.—*Melt.* 200°C.—Astring., Styp., Antihidr.—*Uses:* Intern., diar., dysent., gast. & intest. hemorrhage, aneurism, phth. night sw.—*Extern.*, astring. eye lotion, & inject. or wash (1/100–1/500 W.) for gonorr.—*Dose* 3–4 grains (0.065–0.26 Gm.).—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, sodium, potassium, or magnesium, sulphate; milk, albumin, opium (in pain).—*Incomp.*, acids, sulphates, citrates, tartrates, chlorides, carbonates, alkalies, tannin, phosphates.—*Caut.* Poison!

do. Merck.—C. P., powder . . . c. b.—lb. .44

do. Merck.—Purified, cryst. . . c. b.—lb. .29

do. Merck.—Purified, dried . . c. b.—lb. .44

Lead Acetate Merck's G. R.—Cryst. . c. b.—lb. .55
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Tests:—(*Earths & Alkalies:*) 5 Gm. diss. in 100 Cc. W.; ppt. w. H_2S ; filter; evap. & incin.: at most trace res.—(*Cu, Fe:*) 2 Gm. diss. in 40 Cc. W.; ppt. w. Amm.; settle: pure wh. ppt. (not yellowish); liq. colorl. (not bluish).—(*Cl:*) solut. 1:30; add HNO_3 & AgNO_3 ; no chg.—(*HNO}_3*;) same solut. color w. drop Indigo solut.; add $\frac{1}{4}$ volume conc. H_2SO_4 ; not disc.

Lead, Acetate, Basic. c. b.—lb. 1.79
(Basic, or Tribasic, Acetate of Lead).— $\text{Pb}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot 2\text{PbO} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Lustr., wh., micro-need.

Lead Aceto-tartrate Merck. . . . c. v.—oz. 1.00
Colorl. cryst.—*Sol.* W.—Astring., Antisep.—*Uses:* Like acetate.

Lead Antimonate Merck. c. v.—oz. .29
(Naples Yellow).— $\text{Pb}_3(\text{SbO}_4)_2$.—Fine, v. perm., orange or yellow pigment.—*Uses:* Techn.

Lead Benzoate Merck. c. v.—oz. .34
 $\text{Pb}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.*, sl. W.

Lead Borate Merck. c. v.—oz. .29
 $\text{Pb}(\text{BO}_2)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. pwd.

Lead Bromide Merck. c. v.—oz. .29
 PbBr_2 .—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.*, hot W.

Lead Butyrate Merck
 $\text{Pb}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2$.—Trimet. plates.—*Melt.*, under hot W.

Lead Carbolate Merck. c. v.—oz. .34
(Lead Phenate).—By boil. phenol w. litharge.— $\text{Pb}(\text{OH})\text{OC}_6\text{H}_5$.—Yellow-white pwd.; explodes when rubbed.

*Lead Carbonate Merck.—C. P. . . c. b.—lb. .99
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Sub., or Basic, Carbonate of Lead; White Lead; Ceruse).— $2\text{PbCO}_3 \cdot \text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2$.—Perf'ly wh. masses or pwd.—*Sol.*, acetic acid; dil. nitric acid.—Antiseptic.—*Uses:* *Extern.*, dust. pwd. for burns; oint. for indol. ulc., skin dis., inflamed excoria. surf., erysip., & carbuncles; injurious as face powder.—*Caut.* Poison!

do. Merck.—Purified c. b.—lb. .49

*Lead Chloride Merck.—Pure . . . c. v.—oz. .16
 PbCl_2 .—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* 140 W., 200 A.

do. Merck.—Commercial . . . c. b.—lb. .59

Lead Chromate Merck. — Pure, fused, &
nowdered c. b.—lb. 1.34

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

PbCrO_4 .—Brownish-black pieces, or brown pwd.—*Sol.*, acids.—*Uses:* Oxidizer in org. anal.

do. Merck.—Pure, precipitated . c. b.—lb. 1.09

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Chrome, Paris, or Leipzig, Yellow).— PbCrO_4 .—Fine, lemon-yellow pwd.—*Uses:* Techn., pigment.

Lead Chromate Merck's G. R.—C. P. . c. b.—lb. 2.09
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—(*Org. mat.:*) no CO_2 on incin.—(*Sol. mat.:*) 5 Gm. shake w. warm W.; filter; filtrate evap.: no res.

Lead Chromate, Basic

(Chrome, or Persian, Red; Austrian Cinnabar).— $\text{PbCrO}_4 \cdot \text{PbO}$.—Red cryst., or fine, red pwd.—*Uses:* Techn.

Lead Citrate Merck. c. v.—oz. .44
 $\text{PbHC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_7$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* W.

Lead Cyanate Merck. c. v.—oz. 1.00
 $\text{Pb}(\text{CNO})_2$.—Wh., cryst. pwd., or slender need.

Lead Cyanide Merck. c. v.—oz. .29
 $\text{Pb}(\text{CN})_2$.—Wh. pwd.—*Uses:* Techn.

Lead Ethyl-sulphate c. v.—oz. .54
(Lead Sulphovinate).— $\text{Pb}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{SO}_4)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Lead Ferro-cyanide Merck. . . . c. v.—oz. .24
 $\text{Pb}_4\text{Fe}_2(\text{CN})_{12}$.—Yellowish-white pwd.

Lead Fluoride Merck. c. v.—oz. .49
 PbF_2 .—Wh. pwd.

Lead Formate Merck.—Pure, cryst. . c. v.—oz. .59
 $\text{Pb}(\text{CHO}_2)_2$.—Glist., wh., rhombic prisms, or need.; sweet, styptic taste.—*Sol.* W.

do. Merck.—Pure, dried . . . c. v.—oz. .89

Lead Glycerate
 $\text{Pb}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_4)_2$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.*, hot W.

Lead Hydrate Merck.—Pure . . . c. b.—lb. 1.34
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Lead Oxide, Hydrated).— $\text{Pb}_2\text{O}(\text{OH})_2$.—Wh., amorph. pwd.—*Sol.*, caustic alk.—*Uses:* Chem. anal.

Lead Hypophosphite Merck. . . . c. v.—oz. .44
 $\text{Pb}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_2)_2$.—Wh., hygros. pwd.

Lead Hyposulphate Merck. . . . c. v.—oz. .79
 PbS_2O_5 .

Lead Hyposulphite,—see Lead Thiosulphate.

Lead Iodide Merck.—Cryst. . . . c. v.—oz. .64
 PbI_2 .—Golden-yellow pwd.—*Sol.*, alkalies, potass. iodide; 200 boil. W.—*Uses:* Intern. & Extern., for scrof. & indol. ulc.—*Dose* 1–4 grains (0.065–0.26 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep fr. light.

* do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Powder . c. v.—oz. .28
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

do. — Troches c. v.—oz. .50

Lead Lactate Merck.—Cryst. . . . c. v.—oz. .34
 $\text{Pb}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3)_2$.—Heavy, wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

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frequently enough following the ingestion of inorganic or loosely combined organic iron, in cases with impaired digestion, did not obtain with Hemo-gallol administration.

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Lead Malate Merck.—Pure.....c. v.—oz. 1.04
 $\text{PbC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_5 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. pwd.

Lead Metavanadate,—see **Lead Vanadate**.

Lead Molybdate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .94
 PbMoO_4 .—Yellow pwd.

Lead Mono-chloracetate
 $\text{Pb}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{ClO}_2)_2$.—Wh. pwd.

Lead Monoxide,—see **Lead Oxide, Yellow**.

Lead Nitrate Merck.—U.S.P.—Pure, cryst.
c. b.—lb. .54

Also in 1 lb. boxes.

$\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. 2 W.—Antisep., Astring.—Uses: Intern., diar., dysent., or intest. hemorrhage.—Extern., in oint.: sore nipples, cracked lips, chapped hands; aqu. solut.: ulc., or inj. in gonorr. & leucorr.; also techn.—Dose 1-4 grains (0.065-0.26 Gm.).

* **do. Merck.**—Cryst.....c. b.—lb. .21
 Also in 1 lb. boxes.

Lead Nitrite, Basic, Merck.—Cryst....c. v.—oz. .29
 Varia. comp.—Pale, flesh-colored need.

Lead Oleate,—see **Oleate, Lead**.

Lead Oxalate Merck.....c. b.—lb. 1.34
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.
 PbC_2O_4 .—Heavy, wh. pwd.

Lead Oxide, Brown, Merck.—Pure...c. b.—lb. .89
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.
 (Lead Dioxide; Peroxide of Lead; Anhydrous Plumbic Acid).— PbO_2 .—Dark, puce-brown to black pwd.—Uses: Anal. & techn.

* **do. Merck.**—Commercial.....c. b.—lb. .59

Lead Oxide, Brown, Merck's G. R....c. b.—lb. 1.34
 —Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—(Cl, Ca, Na. $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, &c.) 5 Gm. boil w. 60 Cc. W. & little dil. HNO_3 ; filter; add AgNO_3 : no chg.; filtrate as before; evaporate; at most trace res. (test res. for Ca & Pb).—(H_2SO_4) 5 Gm. digest w. conc. solut. Sod. Bi-carb., C. P., for hrs.; filter; supersat. w. HCl ; test w. BaCl_2 .—(Mn) heat w. conc. H_2SO_4 till compl. decomp.; res. treat with W. & more Lead Per-oxide: Mn would show red color.

Lead Oxide, Red

(Red Lead; Minium; Plumbo-plumbic Oxide).— Pb_3O_4 .—Bright red pwd.—Sol., glac. acetic acid.—Uses: Plasters & salves; also techn.—Caut. Poison!

Lead Oxide, Yellow, Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P.
c. b.—lb. 1.09
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Plumbous Oxide; Lead Protoxide; Litharge; Massicot; Monoxide of Lead).— PbO .—Yellow to yellow-red pwd.—Sol. acetic acid, nitric acid.—Uses: Oint., plasters, &c.; also techn.

* **do. Merck.**—Pure.....c. b.—lb. .69
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Lead Oxide, Yellow, Merck's G. R....c. b.—lb. 1.19
 —Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—(CO_2 , Cu, Al, & free Pb) 2 Gm. in 5 Cc. W.; add Acetic acid slowly in exc.: no CO_2 ; solut. clear (or v. sl.

turb.), & no consid. sediment; add H_2SO_4 ; filter; add Amm. in exc.: no ppt., nor blue color; add Amm. Oxal.: v. sl. turb. only.—(HNO_3) solut. in dil. Acetic acid as abv.; color fbl. blue w. indigo solut.; add H_2SO_4 : blue remains.—(Cl) diss. in 80 dil. HNO_3 ; add AgNO_3 ; no chg.

Lead Phenate,—see **Lead Carbolate**.

Lead Phosphate Merck.—C. P.....c. v.—oz. .34
 (Normal Orthophosphate of Lead).— $\text{Pb}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$.—Wh. pwd.

* **do. Merck.**—Pure.....c. v.—oz. .29

Lead Phosphite Merck.....c. v.—oz. .44
 PbHPO_3 .—Wh. pwd.

Lead Propionate Merck.—Pure.....c. v.—oz. .64
 (Normal Lead Propionate).— $\text{Pb}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_2$.—Gummy mass.

Lead Pyrophosphate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .49
 $\text{Pb}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$.—Amorph., wh. pwd.

Lead Salicylate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .59
 $\text{Pb}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. cryst.

Lead Selenate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 3.00
 PbSeO_4 .—Wh. pwd.

Lead Silicate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .24
 Wh., cryst. pwd.—Uses: Techn.

Lead Silico-fluoride Merck.....c. v.—oz. .24
 $\text{PbSiF}_6 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Lead, "Sugar" of,—see **Lead Acetate**.

* **Lead Sulphate Merck.**—C. P.....c. b.—lb. .83
 PbSO_4 .—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol., hot conc. hydrochl. or nitric acids; warm ammonia; solut. amm. acetate or tartrate.—Uses: Techn.

do. Merck.—Pure.....c. b.—lb. .44
 Uses: Techn., inst. of white lead as pigment.

Lead Sulphide Merck.—Pure, fused...c. b.—lb. 1.89
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.
 (Plumbous Sulphide; Lead Monosulphide).— PbS .—Lead-gray, cryst. solid.

* **do. Merck.**—Wet process....c. b.—lb. .79
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Lead Sulphite Merck.....c. b.—lb. 1.09
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Normal Plumbic Sulphite).— PbSO_3 .—Lumpy, wh. pwd.—Antisep., Astring.—Uses: Erysip., scabies, ecz., inj. surf., & var. skin affect.

Lead Sulpho-carbolate Merck

$\text{Pb}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{SO}_3)_2 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., lustr. need.; redden. with age.—Sol. W., A.—Astring., Antisep.—Uses: Extern., skin dis., ulc., inflam., &c., inst. of zinc sulpho-carbolate.

Lead Sulpho-cyanate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .24
 (Lead Sulpho-cyanide or Rhodanide).— $\text{Pb}(\text{CNS})_2$.—Yellowish, microsc. cryst.

Lead Sulpho-naphtolate Merck

(Lead Beta-naphtol-sulphonate).— $\text{Pb}(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{O}_2\text{S})_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Sm., silvery plates.—Sol. W.

Lead Tannate Merck.—Dry.....c. v.—oz. .29
 Brownish-yellow, odorl., tastel. pwd.—Sol., sl. W. or A.—Astring., Antisep.—Uses: Extern., wh. swell. of knee, gangr. ulcers, bed sores, excoriated surf., sore nipples, &c.—Appl., in substc. or in oint.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the **MERCK** Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: **MERCK**!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS**. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

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Prescription
Ware,**

... Manufactured by

SALTSBURG BOTTLE

WORKS CO., Ltd.,

SALTSBURG, PA.



PAPAYOTIN

(See page 181)

Digestive, and Solvent of False
Membranes.

Is used especially as a safe and efficient membrane-solvent in croup and diphtheria. In quite a weakly alkaline aqueous solution, the peptonizing force of Papayotin is generally considered to be best brought to action. It thus dissolves 200 times its weight of freshly expressed blood-fibrin.

For topical application in membranous croup and diphtheria, a 5% solution of Papayotin Merck in slightly alkalized water has been commonly used. This must be applied with a brush to the pseudo-membranes at intervals of 20 or 30 minutes before asphyxia becomes imminent. Prof. Dr. A. Jacobi has, however, with eminent success, in the complaints and manner mentioned, used the following formula: Papayotin Merck 1, Water 1, Glycerin 4.

Rosbach, of Jena, and Finkler, of Bonn, found that the removal of the membranes as above described would reduce temperatures of 104° F, and above, to normal.

Dr. W. Keating Bauduy, of the Missouri Medical College, says:

"One of the favorable results of Papayotin is due to the absence of escharotic effects. Papayotin is a dissolvent for all dead tissues. When taken into the mouth, the epithelium of the mucous membrane does not undergo the slightest change; whereas, on the other hand, if there be present a false membrane, whatever its character, croupous or diphtheritic, it is immediately attacked and dissolved."

Dr. Bauduy further says that he prefers "a concentrated paste," freshly prepared from powdered Papayotin with very little water, and a drop of lactic acid, to the 5% solution in (alkalized?) water. He also prefers the application by brush to the spray, except when, in nasal diphtheria, the parts are inaccessible.

Papayotin Merck is used internally similarly to the animal digestive ferments. The dose is, 0.1 to 0.3 Gm. (1½ to 4½ grn.), preferably administered with sodium bicarbonate.

N. B.—The formulas above given apply to pure Papayotin Merck only, and not to the vastly weaker preparations like Papain, Papoid, etc.

To be had of all Druggists.

H-10-11

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Lead Tartrate Merck c. v.—oz. .24
 $\text{PbC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_6$.—Wh. pwd.

Lead Thio-sulphate Merck.—Precipitated c. b.—lb. .64
 (Lead Hyposulphite).— PbS_2O_3 .—Gray pwd.

Lead Tri-ethyl Merck
 (Di-plumbic Hexa-ethide).—Fr. ethyl-iodide, by lead-sodium alloy.— $\text{Pb}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_6$.—Yellow, mobile oil; decomp. on expos.—*Sol.*, v. *sol.* A., E.; *insol.* W.

Lead Tungstate Merck c. v.—oz. .69
 (Lead Wolframate).— PbWO_4 .—Red cryst.

Lead Vanadate Merck 15 gr. vial .85
 (Lead Metavanadate; Lead Vanadate).— $\text{Pb}(\text{VO}_3)_2$.—Yellow pwd.

Lead, White,—see **Lead Carbonate**.

Lead Wolframate,—see **Lead Tungstate**.

Lead & Sodium Thio-sulphate Merck. c. v.—oz. .54
 (Lead-sodium Hyposulphite).— $\text{PbS}_2\text{O}_3.2\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ (Lenz).—Sm., heavy cryst.—*Sol.*, hyposulphites.

Lecithin Merck 15 gr. vial 2.50
 Phosphor. comp. fr. brain or egg-yolk.— $\text{C}_{42}\text{H}_{84}\text{NPO}_9$ =Oleo-palmitic lecithin. $\text{C}_{44}\text{H}_{80}\text{NPO}_9$ =Di-stearyl lecithin. — Wh., hygro., waxy; swells up in W.—*Sol.* A., E., C., & oils.—Decomp. before melting.

Legumin Merck 15 gr. vial .40
 (Plant Casein).—Albumin us'y fr. leguminous plant seeds.—Wh., friable mass.—*Sol.*, dil. alkal., v. dil. acids.

Leontodin (Eclectic) c. v.—oz. 1.20
 Extr. fr. root *Taraxacum officinale*, Weber (Dandelion).—Dark brown pwd.—*Sol.* A.—Tonic, Diur., Aper.—*Uses*: Liver & spleen dis.—*Dose* 2-4 grains (0.13-0.26 Gm.).

Lepidine Merck.—Fr. Cinchonine. 15 gr. vial .75
 (Methyl-quinoline; Cincho-lepidine).—Obt. w. quinoline by distill. cinchonine w. aqu. potass. hydrate.— $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_9\text{N}=\text{C}_6\text{H}_4.(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CHN}:\text{CH}$.—Oily liq., solid at 0° C.; odor like quinoline; turns red-brown in light.—Sp. Gr. 1.099 at 0° C.—*Sol.*, all prop., A., E., B.; sl. *sol.* W.—*Boil.* 261-263° C.—*Caut.* Keep fr. light.

do. Merck.—From Tar Oil c. v.—oz. 1.00

Leptandrin Merck.—Pure c. v.—oz. 2.50
 Resinoid fr. rhizome *Veronica virginica*, L.—Yellowish pwd.—*Sol.* A.—Cholag., Purg., Alter.—*Uses*: Chronic constip., duodenal indigest., torpid liver, &c. Favorite w. the Eclectics inst. of mercurials.—*Dose*, cholag. & alter., 1-3 grains (0.065-0.2 Gm.); purg., 8 grains (0.52 Gm.).

* **do. Merck.—Commercial** c. v.—oz. .50

Leucine Merck.—Pure 15 gr. vial 2.00
 (Alpha-amido-normal-hexico Acid; Amido-caproic Acid).—Fr. horn shavings, by boil. w. sulphuric acid & water.— $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_2=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{COOH}$.—Sm., wh., soft scales like cholesterolin.—*Sol.*, sl. W.; v. sl. A.—*Melt.* 170° C.

Leucine Hydrochloride Merck 15 gr. vial 1.90
 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_2.\text{HCl}$.—Sm. cryst.—*Sol.* W.

Leucoline,—see **Quinoline**.

Levulose Merck.—C. P., cryst.

(Fructose; Fruit Sugar; Diabetin).—Fr. cane sugar or inulin by hydrolysis.— $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$.—Colorl., odorl., sweet cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses*: Inst. of sugar in diabetes.

do. Merck.—Syrupy c. v.—oz. 1.29

$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$ +aq.—Reddish-brown syrup.—*Uses*: Micros. & preserv. medium for fat & fat impregnations.

Lichenin Merck 15 gr. vial .50
 (Moss Starch).—Carbohydrate fr. *Cetraria islandica*, Acharius (Iceland Moss).— $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5)_n$.—Wh., gelat. mass, or wh. pwd.—*Sol.*, boil. W.; hydrochl. acid.—Demulcent.

Ligroin,—see **Benzin, Petroleum**.

Lilacin,—see **Syringin**.

Lime, Chlorinated.—U. S. P.—Commercial

bulk.—lb. .04

(Bleaching Powder; Chloride of Lime).—Fr. act. chlorine on lime; cont. not less than 85% avail. chlorine.—Mixture of $\text{Ca}(\text{ClO})_2$ & CaCl_2 .—Deliq., wh. pwd.; strong odor of hypochlorous acid; unpleas., saline taste.—*Sol.*, partly in W.—Bleach., Disinf.—*Uses*: As a general disinfectant. — *Techn.*, bleach. agent.—*Caut.* Keep dry, fr. air.

Lime, Chlorinated, Merck's G. R.

—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Cont. at least 35% available Cl.

Tests:—Det. available Cl.

Lime,—see **Calcium Oxide**.

Lime Compounds,—see under **Calcium**.

Lime, Saccharated,—see **Calcium Saccharate**.

Lime, Sulphurated, Merck.—U. S. P.—Crude

..... c. b.—lb. .39

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Calcic Liver of Sulphur; Liver of Lime).—Mixt. calcium monosulphide & sulphate, w. carbon obt. by calcin. calcium sulphate w. carbon or starch.—Grayish-wh. pwd.; odor of sulph. hydro.; unpleas. alkal. taste.—*Sol.*, w. part. decomp. in boil. W.; 20 G.—Antipytic, Alter., Depil.—*Uses*: Acne, furuncular erup., ovar. & uter. inflam., &c.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 grains (0.016-0.13 Gm.) in pills.—*Caut.* Keep fr. air.

Liquid Glass,—see **Potassium or Sodium Silicate**.

Litharge,—see **Lead Oxide, Yellow**.

Lithium Merck 15 gr. vial 8.00

Also in $\frac{1}{4}$ gramme vials.

Metal.—Li.—Dark gray lumps; cut surface, first silvery wh., then yellowish to gray.—Sp. Gr. 0.578-0.589.—*Melt.* 180° C.—*Uses*: All salts in lithiasis, arthritis, & chr. rheum.—*Caut.* Keep under benzin, naphtha or o. liquid free fr. oxygen.—*Tests*. Colors flame red; decomp. W.

Lithium Acetate Merck.—Pure, cryst. c. v.—oz. .39

$\text{LiC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2+2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Colorl. cryst.—*Sol.* W.—Diur., Antipodagric.—*Uses*: See Lithium.—*Dose* 8-24 grains (0.52-1.6 Gm.).

Lithium Arsenate Merck c. v.—oz. .94

$2\text{Li}_3\text{AsO}_4+\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. pwd.—Antilith., Alter.—*Uses*: Lithiasis, malar. affect., skin dis., & anæmia. — *Dose* $\frac{1}{100}$ - $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.001-0.004 Gm.).—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, hot milk, eggs, magnesia, sacchar. oxide of iron, dialyzed iron, or fresh iron sesquioxide.—*Caut.* Poison!

Lithium Benzoate Merck.—U. S. P.—Fr.

Natural acid c. v.—oz. .94

$\text{LiC}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$.—Light, wh. pwd., or shin., sweet scales.—*Sol.* 4 W.; 12 A.—Antilith., Diur., Antirheum.—*Dose* 5-20 grains (0.32-1.3 Gm.).

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A Superior Remedy for all Rheumatic and Kidney Troubles.



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***Lithium Benzoate Merck.**—*U.S.P.*—*Fr. Artificial acid*; perfectly soluble.—*c. v.*—*oz.* .25
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bottles, & cartons.

Lithium Benzoate, Effervescent.—*c. v.*—*oz.* .26
Effervesc. mixt. lithium benzoate, tartaric acid, a bicarbonate, & sugar.—*Wh. pwd.*—*Sol. W.*—*Antilithic.*, *Anod.*—*Dose* 30-60 grains (1.95-3.9 Gm.).

Lithium Benzosalicylate Merck.—*c. v.*—*oz.* .69
Whitish, cryst. *pwd.*—*Sol. W.*—*Properties* of lithium benzoate & salicylic acid.

Lithium Bichromate Merck.—*c. v.*—*oz.* .39
 $\text{Li}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$.—Dark, bluish-gray, microcrystalline, hygroscopic *pwd.*—*Sol. W.*—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Lithium Borate Merck.—*c. v.*—*oz.* .49
 $\text{Li}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—*Wh.*, *cryst. pwd.*—*Sol.*, *sl. W.*

Lithium Borocitrate Merck.—*c. v.*—*oz.* .74
 $\text{Li}_2\text{H}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7 \cdot 2\text{HBO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—*Wh. pwd.*

Lithium Borosulphite Merck.—*C.P.*—*c. v.*—*oz.* .79
Mixt. lithium borate & sulphite.—*Wh.*, *cryst. pwd.*—*Sol. W.*—*Antisept.*, *Antilithic.*—*Uses*: Cystitis.

Lithium Bromide Merck.—*U.S.P.*—*g.s.v.*—*oz.* .28
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
 LiBr .—*Wh.*, *deliq.*, *sl. bitter gran.*—*Sol. W.*, *A.*—*Sed.*, *Antilith.*—*Uses*: *Espec.* in epilepsy & headache.—*Dose* 10-30 grains (0.65-1.95 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Lithium Bromide, Effervescent, Merck.—*Pure*
—*c. v.*—*oz.* .29
Mixt. lithium bromide, sodium bicarbonate, citric acid, & sugar.—*Wh. pwd.*—*Sol. W.*, with effervesc.—*Dose* 30-120 grains (1.95-7.8 Gm.).

Lithium Carbolate Merck.—*c. v.*—*oz.* .79
(Lithium Phenate).—*Wh.* or reddish *pwd.*—*Antisept.*, *Antilith.*

Lithium Carbonate Merck.—*U.S.P.*—*C.P.*
—*c. v.*—*oz.* .28
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bottles, & cartons.
(Normal Lithium Carbonate).— Li_2CO_3 .—Light, *wh.*, *alkal. pwd.*—*Sol.* 130 W.; *dil. acids.*—*Melt.*, low red heat.—*Antilith.*, *Diur.*, *Antirheum.*—*Uses*: Lithiasis, rheum., gout, & arthritis; for gravel inject 15 grains (0.97 Gm.), in W.—*Dose* 5-15 grains (0.32-0.97 Gm.), in soda water or lemonade.

* **do. Merck.**—*Pure*—*c. v.*—*oz.* .25
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bottles, & cartons.

Lithium Carbonate, Effervescent, Merck.—*c. v.*—*oz.* .24
Mixt. lithium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, citric acid, & sugar.—*Wh.*, *gran. pwd.*—*Sol. W.*, with effervesc.—*Dose* 30-60 grains (1.95-3.9 Gm.).

Lithium Chloride Merck.—*Pure*—*c. v.*—*oz.* .35
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
 LiCl .—*Colorl.*, *deliq. cryst.*; sharp, saline taste.—*Sol. W.*, *A.*, *E.*, *C.*—*Uses*: As carbonate; also pyro-techn.

Lithium Chromate Merck.—*c. v.*—*oz.* .44
 $\text{Li}_2\text{CrO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Red, trimet. *cryst.*—*Sol. W.*

Lithium Citrate Merck.—*Cryst.*—*c. v.*—*oz.* .25
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bottles, & cartons.
 $\text{Li}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7$.—*Transp.*, *colorl. cryst.*; *fb.* *alkal. taste.*—*Sol.* 5½ W.; *sl. in A.*—*Uses*: More agreeable than o. lithium salts, & less irrit. to stomach.—*Dose* 5-20 grains (0.32-1.3 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

***Lithium Citrate Merck.**—*U.S.P.*—*Powder.*
—*c. v.*—*oz.* .25
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bottles, & cartons.
Wh., *cryst. pwd.*

Lithium Citrate, Effervescent, Merck.—*U.S.P.*
—*Pure*—*c. v.*—*oz.* .24
Mixt. lithium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, citric acid, & sugar.—*Wh. gran.*—*Sol. W.*, with effervesc.—*Uses*: Agreeable citrate drink.—*Dose* 30-60 grains (1.95-3.9 Gm.).

Lithium Dithio-salicylate Merck.—*c. v.*—*oz.* 1.29
 $\text{Li}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{S}_2\text{O}_6 = \text{LiC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_3\text{S} : \text{SC}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_2\text{Li}$.—Gray *pwd.*—*Sol. W.*, *A.*—*Antirheum.*, *Antilith.*—*Uses*: Chronic rheum. & gout.—*Dose* 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).

Lithium Ferrobenzoate Merck.—*c. v.*—*oz.* .94
Mixt. iron & lithium benzoates.—Yellow *pwd.*—*Sol. W.*—*Uses*: Inst. of iron benzoate & lithium benzoate.

Lithium Ferrocitrate Merck.—*c. v.*—*oz.* .59
Mixt. of iron & lithium citrates.—Brown scales.—*Sol. W.*

Lithium Fluoride Merck.—*Pure*—*c. v.*—*oz.* .89
 LiF .—*Wh. pwd.*—*Sol.*, *sl. in W.*

Lithium Formate Merck.—*Pure, cryst.*—*c.v.*—*oz.* 1.04
 $\text{LiCHO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—*Colorl.*, *cryst. need.*—*Sol. W.*—*Dose* ½ oz. (15 Cc.) 1½ aqu. solut.

Lithium Glycerino-phosphate Merck.—*c. v.*—*oz.* 1.29
 $\text{Li}_2\text{PO}_4\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{OH})_2$.—*Uses, Doses, &c.* As calcium glycerino-phosphate.

Lithium Guaiacate Merck.—*c. v.*—*oz.* 1.14
 $\text{Li}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_4$.—Brown, amorph. masses or scales.—*Dose* 1-5 grains (0.065-0.32 Gm.).

Lithium Hippurate Merck.—*C.P.*—*c. v.*—*oz.* 1.54
 $\text{LiC}_9\text{H}_8\text{NO}_3$.—*Wh. pwd.*—*Sol.*, *sl. in hot W.*—*Dose* 5-20 grains (0.32-1.3 Gm.).

Lithium Hydrate Merck.—*c. v.*—*oz.* .94
(Lithium Hydroxide).— LiOH .—*Wh.*, *caustic pwd.*; acrid, alkaline taste; absorbs carbon dioxide fr. air.—*Sol. W.*; *sl. A.*—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Lithium Ichthyol-sulphonate.—see *Ichthyol, Lithium.*

Lithium Iodide Merck.—*g. s. v.*—*oz.* .47
Also in ¼ lbs.

LiI .—*Wh.*, or brownish, *deliq. pwd.*; turns brown with age.—*Sol. W.*—*Antirheum.*, *Antilith.*, *Alter.*—*Uses*: Chronic sciatic, gout, & artic. rheum.—*Dose* 1-5 grains (0.06-0.32 Gm.).

Lithium Lactate Merck.—*c. v.*—*oz.* .74
 $\text{LiC}_5\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$.—*Wh.*, *cryst. pwd.*—*Sol. W.*—*Uses*: As carbonate.

Lithium Metaborate Merck.—*c. v.*—*oz.* .64
 $\text{Li}_2\text{B}_2\text{O}_4$.

Lithium Nitrate Merck.—*c. v.*—*oz.* .37
 LiNO_3 .—*Deliq.*, *transp. cryst.*—*Sol.* 2 W.; *A.*—*Uses*: As carbonate.—*Caut.* Well-stp. bot.

Lithium Oxalate Merck.—*c. v.*—*oz.* 1.04
 $\text{Li}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$.—*Sm.*, *wh. cryst.*—*Sol.* 8 W.

Lithium Phosphate Merck.—*c. v.*—*oz.* 1.29
(Lithium Ortho-phosphate).— $2\text{Li}_3\text{PO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—*Wh.*, *gran.*, *cryst. pwd.*—*Sol.*, in acids.—*Dose* 10-30 grains (0.65-1.95 Gm.).

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Lithia Ozonate Water



WHILE this is the latest production from our laboratory, we consider it the most important contribution to the vocabulary of remedies, wherever Lithia is indicated, which has ever been prescribed by the medical world, and one which is destined always to head the list of valuable diuretics.

While this water may be new to some, it has been in extensive use by many of our most eminent physicians throughout the United States, and has long since passed the experimental stage, if such ever existed, and to-day White Rock Ozonate Lithia water stands unrivaled as a reliable remedy for Muscular or Sciatic Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Gravel or Kidney diseases of whatever nature; and the reason why it is superior to any other form of Lithia will be readily understood when we can assure the physician *that by* converting Lithia Oxide into an Ozonate, adding this to White Rock Spring water, and charging the whole with Ozo-Carbonic Gas, the process has not only intensified the activity of the Lithia many times, but Ozo-Carbonic Acid imparts the oxidizing qualities so much sought after and which are very soon manifested in the great increase of red corpuscles of the blood.

With this water we have also completely overcome the tendency to gastric disturbances, invariably evinced with all other forms of Lithia.

For sale by druggists generally.

Write for descriptive pamphlet and testimonials, mentioning MERCK'S INDEX.



WHITE ROCK
MINERAL SPRING
COMPANY,

..... Waukesha, Wis.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Lithium Salicylate Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P.
..... c. v.—oz. .24

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

$\text{LiC}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$.—Wh., deliq., sweetish pwd.—Sol. W., A.—Decomp. by heat.—Uses: As lithium salts & salicylic acid; less irritat. to stomach than salicylic acid.—Dose 10-30 grains (0.65-1.95 Gm.).—*Caut.* Well-stp. bot.

Lithium Salicylate, Effervescent, Merck.—
C. P., white..... c. v.—oz. .18
Lithium salicylate, sod. bicarbonate, tartaric acid, & sugar.—Wh., gran. pwd.—Sol. W., with effervesc.—Dose 30-60 grains (1.95-3.9 Gm.).

Lithium Silico-fluoride Merck...... c. v.—oz. 1.14
 $\text{Li}_2\text{SiF}_6 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Large, deliq. cryst.—Sol. W.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Lithium Succinate Merck...... c. v.—oz. .99
 $\text{Li}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Sm., wh. cryst.—Sol. W.

Lithium Sulphate Merck.—Cryst.... c. v.—oz. .44
 $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Monocl. plates.—Sol. W., A.—Cath., Antilith.—Uses: Constip. w. torpid liver or gravel.—Dose 10-30 grains (0.65-1.95 Gm.).

Lithium Sulphite Merck.—Cryst.....
 $\text{Li}_2\text{SO}_3 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Colorl., transp. cryst.—Sol. W.

Lithium Sulpho-carbolate Merck.—C. P.....
..... c. v.—oz. 1.04
 $\text{LiC}_6\text{H}_7\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W.

Lithium Sulpho-cyanate Merck...... c. v.—oz. .94
(Lithium Sulphocyanide or Rhodanide).—LiSCN.—Deliq., wh. cryst.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Lithium Tartrate Merck...... c. v.—oz. .94
 $\text{Li}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Sm., wh. cryst.—Sol. W.

Lithium Urate Merck...... c. v.—oz. 1.79
 $\text{Li}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{N}_4\text{O}_6$.—Sm., gran. cryst.—Sol., sl. boil. W.

Lithium Valerianate Merck...... c. v.—oz. 1.04
(Lithium Valerate).— $\text{LiC}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$.—Wh. cryst.; valerian odor.—Sol. W.—Antispasm., Antilith.—Uses: Lithiasis, or rheum. w. hysteria, or nervoun.—Dose 5-15 grains (0.33-0.97 Gm.).

Lithium & Caffeine Sulphonate...... oz. tins.—oz. 1.50
(Symphorol, L.).— $\text{LiC}_8\text{H}_9\text{N}_4\text{O}_6\text{SO}_3$.—Wh., micro-cryst. pwd.; bitter taste.—Sol. W.—Diuretic.—Uses: Kidney dis., fatty heart, & obesity; does not affect the blood pressure or depress the heart power. Solut. do not keep well; & as it has a bitter taste it is best administered in capsules.—Dose 15 grains (1 Gm.) 4-6 t. p. d. in capsules.

Lithium & Potassium Tartrate Merck......
..... c. v.—oz. 1.29
Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Antilith., Lax., Diur.—Uses: Lithiasis & rheum., w. chronic constip.—Dose 80-80 grains (1.95-3.9 Gm.).

Lithium & Sodium Benzoate Merck...... c. v.—oz. .64
Molec. prop. of the two salts.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. W.—Antirheum., Antilithic, Diur.—Uses: Rheum., gout, sciatica, &c.—Dose 10-30 grains (0.65-1.95 Gm.).

Lithium & Sodium Salicylate Merck...... c. v.—oz. .59
Molec. prop. of the two salts.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. W.—Antirheum., Antilithic, Diur.—Uses: Lithiasis, rheum., gout, &c.—Dose 10-30 grains (0.65-1.95 Gm.).

Litmus Merck.—Purified..... c. v.—oz. .79
(Lacmus).—Blue color., fr. var. sp. Lichens, freed fr. calcium & matters sol. in alc.—Sol. W.—Uses: Indicator in alkalimetry, &c.

* **do. Merck.**—Cubes..... bulk.—lb. .30
Blue cubes or irreg. pieces.—Sol., partly in W.—Uses: Dye; also indicator.

Litmus Paper.—see Paper, Litmus.

Liver of Sulphur.—see Potassa, Sulphurated.

Lobeline Merck.—Pure, fr. seeds... 15 gr. vial 4.00
Also in 10, & 5 gr. vials.

Fr. Lobelia inflata, L.—Yellow syrup; arom. odor; acid unpleas. taste.—Sol. W., A., E.—Sed., Antispasm.—Uses: Salts best for medical use (see the Sulphate).—*Antid.*, aid emesis by large draughts of warm water. Give tannin, brandy, morphine, &c. Use mustard & friction.—*Caut.* Poison!

Lobeline Hydrobromate
Uses: Pseudo-angina pectoris & asthma.—Dose: Adults, $\frac{3}{4}$ -6 grains (0.05-0.4 Gm.) p. d.; children, $\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ grain (0.01-0.05 Gm.) p. d.

Lobeline Sulphate, fr. Leaves, Merck. 15 gr. v. 2.50
Also in 10, & 5 gr. vials.
Yellowish-wh. pwd.; less hygrosc. than that fr. seed.—Sol. W., A.—Uses & Dose: As the sulphate fr. seed.

Lobeline Sulphate, fr. Seed, Merck. 15 gr. v. 3.00
Also in 10, & 5 gr. vials.
Very deliq., yellow, friable pieces.—Sol. W., A.—Uses: Asthma, bronch., dyspnea, chorea, whoop. cough, epilepsy, & spasm. neuroses.—Dose: Spasm. asthma, 1 grain (0.06 Gm.) per day, grad. increasing to 3-8 grains (0.2-0.53 Gm.) per day 1-6 grains (0.065-0.4 Gm.).—*Antid.*, stomach siphon, emesis & give tannin. Stimulate later w. brandy, spirits of ammonia, &c. Give morphine.—*Caut.* Well-stp. bot.

Loretin..... oz. .60
(Meta-iodo-ortho-oxy-quinoline-sulphonic Acid).—Fr. ortho-oxy-quinoline-sulphonic acid, potass. carbonate, potass. iodide, & chloride of lime w. heat.— $\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{IO}_4\text{SN} = \text{C}_9\text{H}_4\text{I} \cdot \text{OH} \cdot \text{SO}_3\text{HN}$.—Cryst., pale-yellow pwd.—Sol., sl. W., A.; conc. sulphuric acid.—Melt. 280° C.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Inst. of iodof. in skin dis., surg. & veter. practice, &c.

Losophan..... oz. 1.80
(Tri-iodo-meta-cresol; Tri-iodo-cresol).—Fr. ortho-oxy-toluic acid, by iodine.— $\text{C}_7\text{H}_3\text{I}_3\text{O} = \text{C}_7\text{H}_3\text{I}_3 \cdot \text{OH} \cdot \text{CH}_3$.—Colorl. need., str. charact. odor.—Nearly 80% iodine.—Sol. E., C., B.; hot fatty oils.—Melt. 121.5° C.—Astring., Antisep.—Uses: Extern., 1% hydro-alcoh. (3:1) solut., or 1-3% oint. on acute inflam., eczema, prurigo & o. parasitic skin dis. Checks secretion & hastens healing.

Lunar Caustic.—see Silver Nitrate, fused.

Lupatin Merck...... 15 gr. vial 1.00
Also in 5 gr. vials.

Fr. seeds Lupinus reticulatus, Desv.— $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ (Hagen & Siebert).—Pale-yellow, honey-like syrup; unpleas. odor; intens. bitter taste; green fluoresc.—Sol. E., C., ligroin; sl. W.

Lupinidine Sulphate Merck...... 15 gr. vial 2.00
Fr. seeds Lupinus luteus, L.— $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{11}\text{N} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$.—Minute cryst.—Sol. W.; sl. A.—*Caut.* Poison!

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CAMPHO-PHÉNIQUE POWDER.

A Perfect Antiseptic Dry Dressing.

ABSOLUTELY SUPERIOR TO IODOFORM.

CAMPHO-PHÉNIQUE POWDER

IS PERFECTLY NON-IRRITATING.

Its superiority over iodoform lies in the following points:

1. It is odorless.
2. Non-toxic.
3. A stronger antiseptic.
4. A local anesthetic.
5. A thorough germicide.

SUPPLIED IN ONE-OUNCE TINS ONLY.

One-half ounce sample and literature mailed free to physicians, mentioning MERCK'S INDEX.

PHÉNIQUE CHEMICAL CO.,

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Lupulin.—*U. S. P.*lb. .80
Glandular pwd., fr. strobiles of *Humulus Lupulus*, L. (Hops).—Nar., Tonic, Antaphrodisiac.—*Uses*: Check tendency to pollution & relieve irritat. of bladder.—*Dose* 3-8 grains (0.2-0.52 Gm.), sometimes combined w. camphor.—*Caut.* Keep fr. light & air.

Lutidine Merckc. v.—oz. 2.00
(Dimethyl-pyridine).—Fr. bituminous shale, by distil.— $C_7H_9N = C_7H_7N(CH_3)_2$ [1:2:6].—Clear, colorl. liq.—*Sol.* W.—*Boil.* 154-156° C.—*Caut.* Poison!

Lutidine, Beta-, Merckc. v.—oz. 4.00
(Ethyl-pyridine; Beta-lutidine).—Fr. cinchonine, by distil. w. potass. hydrate.— $C_7H_9N = C_7H_4(C_2H_5)_2N$.—Colorl. liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.959 at 0° C.—*Sol.* A., E.; sl. in W.—*Boil.* 166° C.—Narcotic, Antispasm.—*Uses*: Reccom. as antid. to strychnine; checks tetanic spasms.—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, stimulants, strychnine.—*Caut.* Poison!

Lycetolc. v.—oz. 4.50
(Dimethyl-piperazine tartrate).—Deriv. of dimethylpyrazine comb. w. tartaric acid.—Fine, gran., wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Melt.* 118° C.—*Analg.*, Diur., &c.—*Uses*: Gout, rheum., lithiasis, &c.—*Dose* 4-8 grains (0.26-0.52 Gm.).—*Max. D.* 24 grains (1.5 Gm.) p. day.

Lycine Hydrochlorate,—see **Betaine Hydrochlorate**.

Lycotoctoine Merck15 gr. vial 2.50
Alkaloid (probably a decomp.-prod. of pseudaconine), fr. root *Aconitum Lycotoctinum*, L.— $C_{27}H_{37}NO_5(OH)_4$.—Sm., wh. prisms or need.; intens. bitter taste.—*Sol.* A., E., C., petroleum ether, carbon bisulphide.—*Melt.* 98-104° C (°).—*Antid.*, emetics, stimulants & tannin.—*Caut.* Poison!

Lycopin (Eclectic)oz. .75
Resin. extr. fr. *Lycopus virginicus*, L. (Bugle Weed).—Brownish pwd.; peculiar odor; unpleas., sl'y bitter taste.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Astring.*, Nar.—*Uses*: Pulmonic & o. hemorrhages.—*Dose* 1-6 grains (0.065-0.4 Gm.).

Lycopodium.—*U. S. P.*lb. .65
(Vegetable Sulphur).—Spores of *Lycopodium clavatum*, L., & o. sp.—Antisept., Absorbent.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, excoriated surf., baby pwd.—Also pharm. & techn.

Lymph, Koch's,—see **Tuberculin**.

Lysidine
(Methyl-glyoxalidine; Ethylene-ethenyl-diamine, Hoffman).—Fr. dry distil. sod. acetate w. ethylene-diamine hydrochlorate.— $C_4H_8N_2$.—Pinkish, hygrosc. cryst.; mousy odor.—*Sol.* W.—*Melt.* 105° C.—Solvent.—*Uses*: All cases of uric acid diathesis. More active than piperazine. Does not cause digestive troubles or albuminuria.—*Dose* 15-30 grains (0.97-1.95 Gm.) in 1 pint ($\frac{1}{2}$ litre) cold carbonated W.

Lysolc. b.—lb. .60
Fr. coal tar.—Brown, oily liq; creosote odor.—Cont. about 50% of cresols.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.042.—*Sol.* W., A., C., G., &c.—Disinf., Antisept.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, 0.3-1% solut.: dress wounds & injuries & for skin dis., diphth., &c.; 2-4% solut.: disinf. hands & surg. instr. Reccom. as destroyer of fungi & insects.

Maclurin Merck15 gr. vial .65
(Morin-tannic Acid).—Fr. wood *Morus tinctoria*, L., = *Maclura aurantiaca*, Nutt. (Old Fustic).— $C_{13}H_{10}O_6 + H_2O$.—Light-yellow, micro-cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* A., E.; hot W.—*Melt.* 200° C.—*Uses*: Dye.

Magdala,—see (Dye) Red, Magdala.

Magenta,—see (Dye) Red, Fuchsine.

Magenta, Acid,—see (Dye) Red, Ruby S.

Magnesia,—see **Magnesium Oxide**.

Magnesia Mixture,—see **Solution, Magnesia Mixture**.

Magnesium Merck.—Bars 5 to 10 Mm. thick

.....oz. .50
Metal in bars.—Mg.—Lustr., silvery-wh., mall., moderately hard; burns w. brill., wh. light.—*Melt.* about 700° C.—*Uses*: Inst. of zinc in Marsh's apparatus & o. chem. anal.

do. Merck.—Bars 10 Mm. thick, & over

.....oz. .50

do. Merck.—Ingots.....oz. .50

do. Merck.—Ribbon 2 to 4 Mm. wide.....oz. .75

Uses: Prod. intense light.

do. Merck.—Powder.....c. v.—oz. .44

Coarse, gray pwd.—*Uses*: Pyrotechny.

do. Merck.—Fine powder.....c. v.—oz. .44

Fine, gray pwd.—*Uses*: Flash-light.

do. Merck.—Wire.....oz. .75

Magnesium Acetate Merckc. v.—oz. .24
 $Mg(C_2H_3O_2)_2 + 4H_2O$.—Deliq., wh. granul.—*Sol.* W., A.—Cathartic.—*Uses*: As the citrate.—*Dose* 5-60 grains (0.32-4 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Magnesium Benzoate Merck.—Fr. Natural

acid.....c. v.—oz. .42

$Mg(C_6H_5O_2)_2$.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—Antilithic, Antisept., Alter.—*Uses*: Lithemia, rheum., scrof., cirrhosis of liver, &c.—*Dose* 3-23 grains (0.2-1.3 Gm.).

* do. Merck.—Fr. Artificial acid.....c. v.—oz. .29

Magnesium Bichromate Merckc. v.—oz. .49
 $MgCr_2O_7$.—Deliq., brownish-red cryst.—*Sol.* W.—*Caut.* Keep fr. air.

Magnesium Bisulphate Merckc. b.—lb. 1.09
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Magnesium Hydrogen Sulphate; Acid Magnesium Sulphate).— $MgH_2(SO_4)_2$.—Wh. prisms.—*Sol.* W.—Cathartic.—*Dose* 5-20 grains (0.32-1.3 Gm.).

Magnesium Borate Merckc. v.—oz. .24
("Antifungin").— $Mg_2BO_3 \cdot 2Mg(OH)_2 + 7H_2O$.—Colorl. micro-cryst.—Antiseptic.—*Dose* 5-20 grains (0.32-1.3 Gm.).

***Magnesium Borocitrate Merck**.—Powder...

.....c. v.—oz. .18

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—Antilithic, Antisept.—*Uses*: Lithia., gout, rheum., &c.—*Dose* 15-30 grains (1-2 Gm.).

do. Merck.—Scales.....c. v.—oz. .24

Sm., wh., lustr. scales.—*Sol.* W.

Magnesium Bromate Merckg. s. v.—oz. 1.07
 $Mg(BrO_3)_2 + 6H_2O$.—Colorl. cryst.

Magnesium Bromide Merck.—Pure, cryst....

.....g. s. v.—oz. .37

$MgBr_2 + 6H_2O$.—Colorl., deliq. cryst.; bitter taste.—*Sol.* W.; sl. in A.—Nerve Sedative.—*Uses*: Insom., hyst., nymphomania, tet., epilepsy, &c.—*Dose* 10-20 grains (0.65-1.3 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep dry, fr. air.

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From the Other Side of the World.

• • • •

Dr. Sarsfield Cassidy, of Adamniaby, New South Wales, writing under date of July 30, 1895, says:

I have given **CAMPHO-PHÉNIQUE POWDER** a thorough trial and am delighted with the results attained. The following is a typical case:

A boy, aged 14, had suffered a fracture of the skull, resulting in a depression and laceration. I trephined and lifted the supraorbital plate (which was depressed), taking all antiseptic precautions and applying the usual iodoform dressing. Rigors, nausea, and the usual symptoms of depression continuing, after four days I was obliged to remove the dressing and apply another, using bichloride of mercury with the iodoform, and opening up the wound so as to secure free drainage. Local pain was constantly present, and general encephalitis gave unmistakable evidence that the abscess was gaining ground. At this critical period the package of **CAMPHO-PHÉNIQUE POWDER** came to hand. As your literature makes special reference to its utility in the suppression of the formation of pus and ulcerative processes generally, I determined to try it in the case. I dusted it all over the diseased surface and saturated all around the drainage area so that it could find its way within and attack the seat of the trouble. My visit on the following day found the patient much better. He had slept well and had drank freely of iced milk, and reported the pain as "almost all gone." I removed the outside dressing and found that the suppuration had been very much reduced and that the edges of the seams looked well.

I applied more of the **CAMPHO-PHÉNIQUE POWDER** and left things as they were, dusting in the powder without using the bichloride solution.

Four days later I removed the dressings and found the wound perfectly healed, and the boy is now up and well.

I am convinced that the **CAMPHO-PHÉNIQUE POWDER** played a very important part in this boy's recovery, and think it has a great future ahead for it. I am giving it a trial in chronic ulcers of the leg, and will report results soon.

ONE-HALF OUNCE SAMPLE AND LITERATURE MAILED FREE
TO PHYSICIANS, MENTIONING MERCK'S INDEX

PHÉNIQUE CHEMICAL CO.,

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Continued on page 152a.

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Magnesium Butyrate Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.07
 $Mg(C_4H_7O_2)_2$.—Sm., cryst. scales.—Sol. W.

Magnesium Carbonate Merck.—Cryst....c. b.—lb. 1.00
 $MgCO_3$.—Minute, wh. cryst. or granules.

Magnesium Carbonate, Light.—U. S. P.—
 Cubes.....lb. .16
 (Light Carbonate of Magnesia).—By precip.—Approx.:
 $(MgCO_3)_4 \cdot Mg(OH)_2 + 5H_2O$.—Perf'ly wh., light pieces; sl.
 earthy taste; v. friable.—Sol. 3,000 W., carbonic acid W.—
 Antacid, Cath., Antilithic.—Uses: Constip., acid. stomach,
 stone in bladder, &c. Excellent antid. to acid poison.—Dose
 80–120 grains (2–8 Gm.).

do. — Fine powder.....bulk.—lb. .15

Magnesium Carbonate Merck's G. R.—c. b.—lb. .50
 —Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Tests:—(Fe, Alkalies, &c.): solut. in dil. HCl: clear; boil
 with W.; filter; evap. filtrate: sl. res.—(H. M., Al_2O_3 , CaO,
 H_2SO_4 , Cl): solut. in 50 dil. Acetic acid: clear; (pt. 1) add
 H_2S aq.: no chg.; (pt. 2) boil; add Amm. & Amm. Oxal.:
 only v. faint turb. in 5 m.; (pt. 3) add B (NO_3)₂; (pt. 4) add
 HNO_3 & Ag NO_3 : v. sl. turb.

Magnesium Chlorate Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .67
 $Mg(ClO_3)_2$.—V. deliq., wh. pwd.; bitter taste.—Sol. W.—
 Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Magnesium, Chloride, Merck.—C. P., cryst....
c. b.—lb. .45
 $MgCl_2 + 6H_2O$.—N'ly C. P., wh., deliq., bitter crystals.—
 Sol. W.; partly in A.—Aper., Cath.—Uses: Appetizer, incr.
 flow of bile, & check constip.—Dose 240–480 grains (16–30 Gm.).
 —Caut. Keep well stoppered.

* do. Merck.—Pure, cryst.....c. b.—lb. .39
 Cont. some alkali chloride.—Sol. W.

do. Merck.—C. P., fused.....c. b.—lb. .50
 $MgCl_2$.—Wh., deliq. mass.—Sol. W.

do. Merck.—Dried.....c. b.—lb. .60
 (Anhydrous Magnesium Chloride).—Caut. Keep dry & well
 stoppered.

do. Merck.—Crude.....c. b.—lb. .35
 Uses: Techn.

Magnesium Chloride Merck's G. R.—c. b.—lb. .75
 —Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Wh., deliq. cryst.
Tests:—(Sol.): 2 Gm. diss. comp. in 10 Cc. abs. alc.—
 (H_3PO_4, H_3AsO_4) : 8 Gm. diss. in 20 Cc. W.; add exc. NH_4Cl
 & Amm.: no chg. in hrs.—(Metals & Earths): aqu. solut.
 1:20; (pt. 1) add Amm. S.: no chg.; (pt. 2) add exc.
 NH_4Cl ; add Amm., Amm. Oxal., & Amm. S.: no turb.

Magnesium Chromate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .49
 $MgCrO_4$.—Orange-yellow, cryst. pwd.

Magnesium Citrate Merck.—Scales.c. v.—oz. .40
 (Normal Magnesium Citrate).— $Mg_3(C_6H_5O_7)_2 + 14H_2O$.—Wh.
 scales, or crusts; fbl. saline taste.—Sol. W.—Cath., Antilithic.
 —Dose 30–120 grains (2–8 Gm.).

* do. Merck.—Soluble.....c. b.—lb. 1.34

Magnesium Citrate, Effervescent.—U. S. P.
 (Granulated Citrate of Magnesia).—Mixt. magnesium citrate,
 sodium bicarbonate, citric acid, & sugar.—Deliq., coarsely

gran., wh. pwd.; odorl.; mild. acid. pleas. taste.—Sol. 2 W.
 —Cath., Antilithic.—Uses: Constip., sick headache, & gravel.
 —Dose 120–480 grains (8–30 Gm.).—Caut. Keep dry.

Magnesium Copaivate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.04
 Fr. copaivic acid of Maracaibo copaiba.—Yellowish pwd.—
 Antisept., Diur., Lax., Stim.—Uses: Gonorr., leucorr., dysent.,
 hemorrhoids, & chronic bronch. catarrh. Like "Massa Co-
 paiba, U. S. P."—Dose 10–20 grains (0.65–1.3 Gm.).

Magnesium Ergotate Merck.....15 gr. vial. .50
 (Magnesium Sclerotinate).—Brown pwd.—Emmen., Vaso-
 constrict., Motor-excitant.—Uses: Amenorr., menorr., uterine
 fibroids, epilepsy, &c.—Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 grain (0.04–0.065 Gm.).

Magnesium Ethyl-sulphate Merck....c. v.—oz. .34
 $Mg(C_2H_5SO_4)_2 + 4H_2O$.—Deliq., colorl. cryst.—Sol. W., A.

Magnesium Fluoride Merck.—C. P....c. v.—oz. .44
 MgF_2 .—Wh. pwd.—Uses: Recom. as antiseptic.

Magnesium Formate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .54
 $MgCHO_2 + 2H_2O$.—Colorl. prisms.—Sol. W.

Magnesium Glycerate Merck....g. s. v.—oz. 3.57
 $Mg(C_2H_3O_4)_2 + 3H_2O$.—Wh. pwd., or stellate groups efflor.
 cryst.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Magnesium Glycerino-phosphate Merck.—50%
g. s. v.—oz. .75
 $MgPO_4 \cdot C_2H_5(OH)_2$.—Uses, Doses, &c. As calcium glycerino-
 phosphate.

Magnesium Gynocardate Merck....c. v.—oz. 1.04
 Wh. pwd.—Alternative.—Uses: Leprosy, phthisis, chronic
 rheum., & scrof. condit.—Dose 15–60 grains (1–4 Gm.).

Magnesium Hydrate Merck.—Moist...c. b.—lb. .75
 (Magnesium Hydroxide).— $Mg(OH)_2 + aq.$ —Pasty, whitish
 masses; readily absorb carbon dioxide fr. air.—Sol., dil. acids.
 —Antacid, Antilithic, Cath.—Uses: Sour stomach, vomit. of
 pregn.; constip., gout, & lithic acid. diath.—Dose 60–120
 grains (4–8 Gm.).—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Magnesium Hypophosphite Merck.—Pure,
 cryst.....c. v.—oz. .26
 Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
 $Mg(H_2PO_3)_2 + 6H_2O$.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W.—Nerve Stimulant.
 —Uses: Phthisis, scrof., & loss of nerve power.—Dose 10–20
 grains (0.65–1.3 Gm.).

Magnesium Hyposulphite.—see Magnesium Thio-
 sulphate.

Magnesium Iodide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .72
 MgI_2 .—Deliq., dark brown, cryst. pwd.; decomposes in aqu.
 solut.—Alter., Sialag.—Uses: Scrof., syph. & chronic rheum.
 —Dose 2–10 grains (0.13–0.65 Gm.).—Caut. Keep dry.

Magnesium Lactate Merck.—Pure, cryst.....
c. v.—oz. .29
 $Mg(C_3H_5O_3)_2 + 3H_2O$.—Wh., cryst. crusts; v. bitter taste.—
 Sol. 30 W.—Lax., Antilithic.—Uses: Constip. as mild laxa-
 tive.—Dose 15–45 grains (1–3 Gm.).

Magnesium Lactophosphate Merck....c. v.—oz. .39
 (Phospho-lactate of Magnesium).—Wh. pwd.—45% magnesium
 lactate.—Sol. W.—Uses, &c., As lactate.—Dose 3–15 grains
 (0.2–1 Gm.).

Magnesium Malate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.54
 $MgC_4H_5O_6$.—Wh., cryst. crusts.—Sol. W.—Lax., Antilithic.
 —Uses: Mild cathartic.—Dose 30–120 grains (2–8 Gm.).

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MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these,
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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

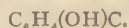
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Well known as the *strongest and best Antiseptic* ever offered to the profession. A convenient and effective dressing in major and minor Surgery, Burns, Erysipelas, Ulcers, Lacerated and Contused Wounds, and Parasitic Diseases.

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The *Ideal Antiseptic Wash*. Superior to Bichloride of Mercury. The best for cleaning surgical instruments, and the most effective in the treatment of Catarrh, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Leucorrhea, Fetid Discharges, Septic Wounds, and in Genito-Urinary Surgery.

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R Fernine tablets, No. 100.
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They report *good results*, and continue to use the remedy. If your druggist does not keep it, write to the company.

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Campho-Phénique Soap,	-	-	-	-	-	“ “ 1.75
Chloro-Phénique, 1-lb. bottles,	-	-	-	-	-	“ “ 8.00
Fernine Tablets,	-	-	-	-	-	“ “ 8.00
Salilonia, 1-oz. tins,	-	-	-	-	-	“ “ 12.00

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Magnesium Nitrate Merck.—Pure...c. b.—lb. .99

$Mg(NO_3)_2 + 6H_2O$. — Wh. to yellowish-wh., deliq. cryst. — *Sol.* W., A.

Magnesium Nitrite Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.04

$Mg(NO_2)_2 + 2H_2O$ (Hampe).—*Sol.* A.

Magnesium Oxalate Merck.....c. b.—lb. 1.34

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

$MgC_2O_4 + 2H_2O$.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.

***Magnesium Oxide Merck (Magnesia, U. S. P.).**

.....lb. tins .65

(Light, or Calcined, Magnesia; Magnesia Usta).— MgO .—V. light, wh. pwd.; sl. alkal. taste.—*Sol.*, dil. acids; carbonic acid W.—Antacid, Cath., Antilithic.—*Uses: Intern.*, sick headache, heartburn, gout, dyspep., sour stomach, constip., gravel, & as antid. to arsenous acid.—*Extern.*, ulc., & abraded surf.; dust. pwd. for babies: & as base for tooth powders.—*Dose* 10-30-60 grains (0.65-1.9-3.7 Gm.). Smaller doses, antacid or antilithic; larger, laxative.

Magnesium Oxide, Heavy, Merck (Heavy

Magnesia, U. S. P.).....lb. tins.—lb. .70

Dense, wh., v. fine pwd.; does not form hydrate as readily as the light oxide.

Magnesium Oxide Merck's G. R.....c. b.—lb. 1.00

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

(Calcined Magnesia).

Tests:—(CO_2) heat with W., diss. in dil. Acetic acid: no CO_2 , or only trace.—(*Metals, &c.*) see "Magnesium Carbonate, Merck's G. R."

Magnesium Oxide, free fr. H_2SO_4 , Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

.....c. v.—oz. .79

(Calcined Magnesia.—Specially prepared for Iron analysis).

Tests:—(H_2SO_4) 8 Gm. diss. in little dil. HCl; dil. to 100 Cc.; heat to boil; add $BaCl_2$: no ppt. in 12 hrs.

Magnesium Palmitate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.29

React.-prod., soluble magnesium salt w. potass., or sod., palmitate.—Wh., soapy mass., or cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* 100 A.—*Melt.* 120° C.

***Magnesium Phosphate, Dibasic, Merck. —**

Pure.....c. v.—oz. .13

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Hydrogen Magnesium Orthophosphate).— $Mg_2H_2(PO_4)_2$ or $MgHPO_4$.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.*, acids.

do. Merck.—Refined.....c. v.—oz. .12

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Magnesium Phosphate, Monobasic, Merck.....

.....c. v.—oz. .44

(Acid Phosphate of Magnesium; Magnesium Tetra-hydrogen Phosphate; "Magnesium Biphosphoricum").—Fr. hydrogen magnesium orthophosphate w. heat.— $MgH_4(PO_4)_2$.—Gray-wh., cryst. pwd.—Highly recom. as laxative.—*Dose* 10-30 grains (0.65-1.9 Gm.).

Magnesium Phosphite Merck.....c. v.—oz. .34

$MgHPO_3$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Dose* 5-20 grains (0.32-1.3 Gm.).

Magnesium Phospholactate, — see Magnesium Lacto-phosphate.**Magnesium Propionate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.25**

$Mg(C_3H_7O_2)_2$.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.

Magnesium Pyrophosphate Merck...c. v.—oz. .34

$Mg_2P_2O_7 + 3H_2O$.—Wh. pwd.

Magnesium Ricinate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .34

$Mg(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_2$.—Wh. pwd.

Magnesium Salicylate Merck.—C. P....c. v.—oz. .34

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

$Mg(C_7H_5O_3)_2 + H_2O$.—Colorl., cryst. need.—*Sol.* W.—Antisep., Antirheum., Antidiarr., &c.—*Uses*: Typhus & typhoid fevers as intest. antisep.; & in diar., dysent., rheum., pleurisy, &c.—*Dose* 15-120 grains (1-8 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Magnesium Sclerotinate, — see Magnesium Ergo-tate.**Magnesium Silicate Merck.—Pure...c. v.—oz. .34**

(Hydrated Magnesium Silicate; Meerschaum).— $Mg_2Si_2O_5 + 2H_2O$.—Fine, wh. pwd.—Absorbent, Astring., Antisep.—*Uses*: Inst. of bismuth subnitrate in obstinate diarrhoea. Does not darken the stools.—*Dose* 60-240 grains (4-16 Gm.).

Magnesium Succinate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .34

$MgC_4H_4O_4$.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.

*** Magnesium Sulphate Merck.—U. S. P.—**

C. P., cryst.c. b.—lb. .39

(Epsom Salt; Bitter Salt).— $MgSO_4 + 7H_2O$.—Sm. colorl. prisms or need.; odorl.; bitter, saline taste.—*Sol.* 1.5 W. at 15° C.—Cath., Refrigerant.—*Uses*: Constip., lead colic, fevers, inflam. affect., &c.—*Dose* 240-480 grains (15-30 Gm.).

do. — White, cryst.....c. b.—lb. .29

do. — C. P., dried.....c. b.—lb. .44

$MgSO_4$ +about $4H_2O$.—*Sol.* W.—*Caut.* Keep dry, fr. air.

do. — White, dried.....c. b.—lb. .34

Magnesium Sulphate Merck's G. R....c. b.—lb. .54

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Sm., colorl., cryst.; yield neutral aqu. solut.

Tests:—(H_3PO_4 , H_3AsO_4 , *Metals, &c.*) see "Magnesium Chloride, Merck's G. R."—(*Cl.*) aqu. solut. 1:20; add $AgNO_3$: no chg.—(*Na salts*): heat on Pt. wire: flame only transient yellow.

Magnesium Sulphate, Acid,—see Magnesium Bisulphate.**Magnesium Sulphite Merck.....c. b.—lb. .69**

$MgSO_3 + 6H_2O$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.; gradually changes to sulphate on expos.—*Sol.* 20 W. at 15° C.—Antisep., Cath.—*Uses*: Inst. of sodium sulphite; has less disagre. taste.—*Dose* 10-60 grains (0.65-4 Gm.).

Magnesium Sulphocarbonate Merck...c. v.—oz. .29

$Mg(C_6H_5SO_4)_2 + 7H_2O$.—Colorl., micros. cryst.—*Sol.* W.

Magnesium Sulphocyanate Merck...c. v.—oz. .39

(Magnesium Sulphocyanate, or Rhodanide).— $Mg(CNS)_2 + 4H_2O$.—Clear, colorl., deliq. cryst.—*Sol.* W.—*Caut.* Keep dry & well stoppered.

Magnesium Tartrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .29

$MgC_4H_4O_6$.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* 122 W.—Cathartic.—*Uses*: Spleen dis. w. neural. symp.—*Dose* 8-15 grains (0.52-1 Gm.).

Magnesium Thio-sulphate Merck.—Pure...c. v.—oz. .29

(Magnesium Hyposulphite).— $MgS_2O_3 + 6H_2O$.—Colorl. cryst.—*Sol.* W.—Antisep., Cath.—*Dose* 10-30 grains (0.65-2 Gm.).

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Magnesium Urate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
 $MgC_2H_3N_4O_3$.—Wh., amorph. pwd.

Magnesium Valerianate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
 (Magnesium Valerate).— $Mg(C_5H_9O_2)_2$.—Wh. pwd.; charact. valerian odor.

Magnesium & Ammonium Arsenate Merck.....c. b.—lb. 2.00

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. solut. arsenic acid, magnes. sulphate & amm. chloride, in excess of ammonia.— $MgNH_4AsO_4 \cdot 6H_2O$.—Sol., sl. in solut. amm. chloride.

Magnesium & Ammonium Chloride Merck.....c. b.—lb. 1.25

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

$MgCl_2NH_4Cl \cdot 6H_2O$.—Sm., colorl., rhombic cryst., or wh., bulky pwd.—Sp. Gr. 1.456.—Sol. 6 W.—Uses; Inst. of magnesia mixture as test f. phosphoric acid.

Magnesium & Ammonium Phosphate Merck.....C. P.c. b.—lb. 2.00

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Magnesium & Ammonium Orthophosphate).—Fr. guano; or react. prod. of soluble orthophosphate, amm. chloride & magnes. sulph., w. amm. hydrate.— $Mg(NH_4)PO_4 \cdot 6H_2O$.—Wh. pwd.—Sol., acid solut.; sl. in W.

Magnesium & Ammonium Sulphate Merck.....c. b.—lb. .60
 $Mg(NH_4)_2(SO_4)_2$.—Wh. pwd.—Sp. Gr. 2.08.

Magnesium & Iron Compounds,—see under Iron & Magnesium.

Magnesium & Platinum Compounds,—see under Platinum & Magnesium.

Magnesium & Potassium Phosphate, Merck.....c. b.—lb. 2.84

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

$MgKPO_4 \cdot 6H_2O$.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W., w. decomp.

Magnesium & Potassium & Ammonium Phosphate Merck.—Pure, cryst.....c. b.—lb. 2.00

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

$MgKNH_4H_2(PO_4)_3 \cdot 3H_2O$.

Magnesium & Sodium Salts,—see under Sodium & Magnesium.

Malachite Green,—see (Dye) Green, Malachite.

Malakin.....c. v.—oz. 1.30
 (Salicyl-para-phenetidine).—50% salicyl-aldehyde.— $C_{15}H_{15}O_2$.—N. —Fine, bright yellow need.—Sol., hot A., solut. alkal. carbonates; sl. cold A.; insol. W.—Melt. 92° C.—Antipyr., Analg.; slower than antipyrine or antifebrin.—Uses: Fever; rheum., neural. &c.—Dose 15 grains (0.97 Gm.) several t. p. d.

Maltose Merck.—Pure, cryst.....c. v.—oz. 1.29
 (Malt Sugar).—Fr. starch paste, by diastase.— $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} \cdot H_2O$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W., A.—Nutrient.—Uses: Sweetening agent.

Malleine, Dry (Foth).....sealed tube 1.50
 Fr. decomp. prod. of glands bacillus.—Yellowish-wh., voluminous pwd.—Sol., cold W.—Uses: Veter., diagnosis of glands.—Inj. (Horse): $\frac{2}{3}$ – $\frac{5}{8}$ grain (0.04–0.05 Gm.) in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drams (5 Cc.) steril. cold dist. W.

Manganese Merck—Pure, fused.....oz. 1.00
 Metal.—Mn.—V. hard, brittle, steel-gray lumps; lustr., whitish-gray, metal. fracture.—Sol., dil. acids.

***Manganese Acetate Merck**.—Pure...c.v.—oz. .24
 (Manganous Acetate).— $Mn(C_2H_3O_2)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$.—Transp., pale red cryst.—Sol. W., A.

do. Merck.—Technical.....c. v.—oz. .23
 Uses: Techn.

Manganese Albuminate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .64
 Brown scales.—Sol. W.—Tonic & Alter.—Uses: Chlorosis & anæmia, alone or comb. w. some iron prep.

Manganese Arsenate Merck.—Pure...c.v.—oz. .44
 (Manganous Arsenate).— $MnHASO_4$.—Reddish-wh. pwd.—Sol. sl. in W.—Alter., Tonic.—Uses: Anæmia & chlorosis.—Dose $\frac{1}{30}$ – $\frac{1}{5}$ grain (0.002–0.013 Gm.).—Antid., as for arsenous acid.

Manganese Benzoate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .84
 $Mn(C_7H_5O_2)_2$.—Yellow-wh., scaly cryst.—Sol. W.; sl. A.

Manganese Binowide,—see Manganese Dioxide.

Manganese Borate Merck...lb. cartons.—lb. .67
 (Manganous Borate).— $Mn_2B_4O_7$ (50% to 80%).—Whitish pwd.—Uses: Techn.

Manganese Bromide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .47
 (Manganous Bromide).— $MnBr_2$.—Light brown, deliq. pwd.—Sol. W., with decomp.—Dose 1–8 grains (0.065–0.52 Gm.).—Caut. Keep fr. air.

Manganese Butyrate Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.32
 $Mn(C_4H_7O_2)_2$.

Manganese Carbonate Merck.—C. P....c.v.—oz. .29
 (Manganous Carbonate).— $MnCO_3$.—Fine, amorph., light-brown pwd.—Tonic.—Uses: Anæmia & chlorosis.—Dose 8–40 grains (0.52–2.6 Gm.).

* do. Merck.—Pure.....c. v.—oz. .19

Manganese Chloride Merck.—C. P., cryst.....c. b.—lb. .89

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Manganous Chloride).— $MnCl_2 \cdot 4H_2O$.—Deliq., rose-red crystals.—Sol. 2.5 W.; A.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

* do. Merck.—Pure, cryst.....c. b.—lb. .79
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

do. — Purified.....c. b.—lb. .69

do. — Crude.....c. b.—lb. .19

Uses: Techn.

do. — C. P., dried

$MnCl_2$.

do. Merck.—Pure, fused.....c. b.—lb. 2.09
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Manganese Chloride, Merck's G. R....c. b.—lb. 1.09
 — Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Manganous Chloride).— $MnCl_2 \cdot 4H_2O$.—Reddish cryst.; eas. sol. W.—Solut. clear.

Tests:—(H_2SO_4) aqu. solut. 1:20; add $BaCl_2$: no chg. —(Fe & o. Met., &c.): see "Manganous Sulphate, Merck's G. R."

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Compressed Carbonic Acid Gas (Liquid Carbonate)

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No Acids. No Marble Dust.

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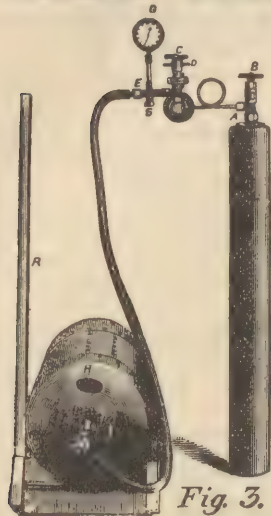


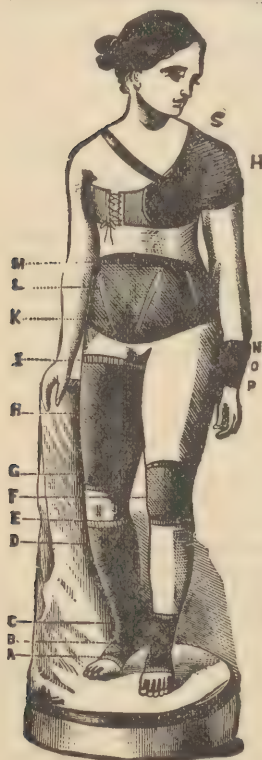
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Thigh Pieces, "	- G-I.	Armlets.
Knee Caps, "	- E-G.	Elbow Pieces.
Leggins, "	- C-E.	Wristlets.
Anklelets, "	- A-C.	

The advantage of Fresh Rubber and intelligent labor in the manufacture of goods of this class, is apparent to every one who has used them. As all our Elastic Hose are made to measure from the best Silk or Cotton covered rubber, of any desired style—a perfect fit and the best possible wear are assured.

In ordering, state if Silk or Cotton Elastic is desired, and give exact size of the limb at points indicated. We make allowance for pressure.

For Hose above the knee, give distance from sole of foot to center of knee, and from this point to as high as it is wanted to go.

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Manganese Chromate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .39
(Basic Manganous Chromate).— $\text{MnCrO}_4 \cdot \text{MnO} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Brown pwd.

Manganese Citrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .44
 $\text{MnHC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_7$.—Wh. pwd.—Tonic, Astring.—Uses: Inst. of iron citrate in anæmic condit.—Dose 1-3 grains (0.065-0.2 Gm.).

Manganese Dioxide.—*U. S. P.*.....c. b.—lb. 1.09
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Manganese Peroxide or Binoxide; Black Oxide of Manganese).—Found native.—Cont. at least 66% pure dioxide.— MnO_2 .—Heavy, black pwd.—Sol., hot mineral acids.—Tonic, Alter., Emmen.—Uses: Flatul., amenor., calculi, erysip., septicæmia, syph., chlorosis, scurvy, & var. skin dis. Also techn.—Dose 3-20 grains (0.2-1.3 Gm.).—Appl., as oint. 12-25% in lard.

do. Merck.—Artificial, pure....c. v.—oz. .15
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Containing over 90% absolute MnO_2 .—Dose 2-10 grains (0.13-0.65 Gm.).

Manganese Dioxide Merck's G. R....bulk.—lb. .40

—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

(Pyrolusite).—Steel-gray pieces; met. lustre; black to gray, black streak. Or, steel-gray pwd.

Tests:—See Q. D.

Q. D.:—1,0875 Gm. fine. pwd. (dried at 100° C.), in Bunsen flask; add 75 Cc. solut. Ferrous Sulphate (100 Gm. FeSO_4 & 100 Cc. pure conc. H_2SO_4 in 1,000 Cc., titr. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ norm. KMnO_4), close valve of flask; heat till decomp. & no dark res.; cool; dil. w. 200 Cc. W., titr. w. norm. KMnO_4 ; quant. used deduct fr. that for 75 Cc. Iron solut.: each Cc. of remainder=0.02175 Gm. or 2% MnO_2 .—N. B.—A good article should assay abt. 90%.

Manganese Dithionate, — see **Manganese Hyposulphate**.

Manganese Ferrocyanide Merck....c. v.—oz. .44
 $\text{Mn}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Greenish-white pwd.

Manganese Fluoride Merck.....g. p. b.—oz. .65
(Manganous Fluoride).— MnF_2 .—Amethyst cryst.—Sol. W. containing hydrofluoric acid.

Manganese Glycerate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 3.50
 $\text{Mn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_4)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Whitish pwd.

Manganese Glycerino-phosphate Merck

$\text{MnPO}_4 \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_5(\text{OH})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Uses, Doses, &c. As iron glycerino-phosphate.

Manganese Hydrate Merck.....c. b.—lb. .69
(Manganic Hydroxide or Hydrate).— $\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_3(\text{OH})_2$.—Dark brown pwd.—Sol., hot nitric acid.

***Manganese Hypophosphite Merck**...c. v.—oz. .24
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

$\text{Mn}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Perm't rose-red cryst. — Dose 10-20 grains (0.65-1.3 Gm.).

do. Merck.—Purified.....c. v.—oz. .29
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

do. Merck.—C. P., cryst.....c. v.—oz. .34
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Manganese Hyposulphate Merck....c. v.—oz. .74
(Manganous Dithionate).— MnS_2O_8 .—Wh. need.—Sol. W.

Manganese Iodide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .82
(Manganous Iodide).— MnI_2 .—Brown, deliq., fused, cryst. masses.—Sol. W., with decomp. — Alter., Tonic., Antisep. — Uses: Anæmia, chlorosis, scrof., syph., & enlargement of spleen.—Dose 1-3 grains (0.065-0.2 Gm.).

Manganese Lactate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .39
 $\text{Mn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Pale-red crusts. — Sol. 12 W.; A.—Tonic.—Uses: Chlorosis, & all weak & anæmic condit.—Dose 1-5 grains (0.065-0.32 Gm.).

Manganese Lacto-phosphate Merck...c. v.—oz. .64
(Manganous Phospho-lactate).—Manganous phosphate w. 62% manganous lactate.—Wh., very deliq. pwd.—Sol. W.—Tonic.—Uses: Convalesc. fr. fevers, in anæmia, chlorosis, tuberculosis & scrof.; same manner as iron salt.—Dose 1-5 grains (0.065-0.32 Gm.).

Manganese Nitrate Merck.—Pure...g. s. v.—oz. .37
(Manganous Nitrate).— $\text{Mn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Sm., monocl., deliq., cryst.; colorl.—Sol. W.

Manganese Oleate, — see **Oleate, Manganese**.

***Manganese Oxalate Merck**.—Pure...c. v.—oz. .30
 $\text{MnC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Uses: Techn., as drier.

do. Merck.—Commercial....c. v.—oz. .28

Manganese Oxide, Black, — see **Manganese Dioxide**.

Manganese Oxide, Manganic, Merck...c. v.—oz. .24
(Sesquioxide of Manganese).— Mn_2O_3 .—Black pwd.—Sol., conc. acids.—Uses: Techn.

***Manganese Oxide, Manganous, Merck**...c. v.—oz. .44
(Manganous Monoxide or Protoxide).— MnO .—Green pwd.—Sol., acids.—Tonic.—Uses: Chlorosis & anæmia.—Dose 2-10 grains (0.13-0.65 Gm.).

Manganese Peptonate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .54
Brown pwd. repres. 4% manganic oxide.—Sol. W.—Tonic, Nutritive.—Uses: Anæmia & chlorosis.—Dose 20-60 grains (1.3-4 Gm.).

Manganese Peroxide, — see **Manganese Dioxide**.

Manganese Phosphate Merck.—Pure...c. v.—oz. .24
(Normal Manganous Orthophosphate).— $\text{Mn}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. lumps.

Manganese Phospholactate, — see **Manganese Lacto-phosphate**.

Manganese Propionate Merck.—Pure...c. v.—oz. 2.00
 $\text{Mn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$.—Reddish-white pwd.—Sol., sl. in W.

Manganese Pyro-phosphate Merck...c. v.—oz. .79
 $\text{Mn}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Manganese Salicylate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.29
 $\text{Mn}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W., A.—Tonic, Alter., Antirheum. — Uses: Anæmia, chlorosis, rheum., & gout. — Dose 2-10 grains (0.13-0.65 Gm.).

Manganese Silicate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .54
 MnSiO_3 .—Red cryst., or a yellow pwd.—Uses: Techn.

Manganese Succinate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .54
Whitish pwd.

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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS**. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

ANALYSIS OF MELLIN'S FOOD

PREPARED WITH COW'S MILK,

BY

Dr. A. STUTZER, of Bonn, Germany.

I have placed the results of my analysis of **Mellin's Food** prepared for use, side by side with the analyses of Woman's Milk and Cow's Milk.

CONSTITUENTS.	Mellin's Food.	Woman's Milk.	Cow's Milk.
Fat	23.6	40.0	33.0
Albuminoids (Nitrogenous Substances)	28.3	25.0	35.0
Carbohydrates	68.1	65.0	50.0
Salts and Inorganic Substances	7.4	5.0	7.0
Water	872.6	865.0	875.0
Cellulose	a trace.		
Cane Sugar	none.		
Starch	none.		
	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0
The Salts contain bone forming constituents as follows :			
Phosphoric Acid	2.323	1.10	2.0
Lime	1.187	0.80	1.5
Nitrogen in Albuminoids	4.54		
Albuminoids easily digestible, per cent.	97.6		
Albuminoids not easily digestible, per cent.	2.4		
Proportion of Albuminoids to other nutritive substances	1:4.4		

Briefly to summarize the results of my examination, I have to declare that **Mellin's Food** prepared with milk according to the directions accompanying it, perfectly fulfils every requisite of a Food for infants.

Dr. A. STUTZER.

DOLIBER-COODALE CO.,

BOSTON, MASS.

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***Manganese Sulphate Merck.—U. S. P.—**

Pure, cryst. c. b.—lb. .69

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Manganous Sulphate).— $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Transp., pale rose, efflores. prisms; bitterish, astring. taste.—*Sol.* 0.8 W., at 15° C.—Tonic, Cholag., Cath., Styp.—*Uses:* Intern., anæmia, chlorosis, & jaund. — *Extern.*, hemorrhage. — *Dose* 5-20 grains (0.32-1.3 Gm.).

do. Merck.—Crude c. b.—lb. .49

do. Merck.—Pure, dried c. b.—lb. .79

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Anhydrous Manganous Sulphate).— MnSO_4 .—Reddish-yellow pwd.

Manganese Sulphate Merck's G. R. . . c. b.—lb. 1.84

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Manganous Sulphate). — Rose crystals; eas. sol. W.—Aqu. solut. 1:20 is neutral, or but faintly acid, & clear.

Tests:—(Gen'l.) aqu. solut. 1:30: neutral (or sl. acid) & clear.—(Fe & o. Met.) abv. solut. add few drops HCl & Cl W.; heat; cool; (pt. 1) add KCNS: not red; (pt. 2) add exc. H_2S aq.: no chg.—3 Gm. diss. in W.; ppt. w. Amm. Carb.; filter; evap. & incin.: no wghbl. res. Diss. w. equal quant. Sod. Acetate in 10 W.; add Acetic acid; add H_2S aq.: no chg.—(Cl.) aqu. solut. 1:30; add AgNO_3 : no chg.

Manganese Sulphide Merck.—Pure .c. v.—oz. .44

(Manganous Sulphide; Manganese Monosulphide). — MnS . — Brown pwd.

Manganese Sulphite Merck c. v.—oz. .29

(Manganous Sulphite).— MnSO_3 .—Tonic, Cholag., Antisep.—*Uses:* Anæmia, chlorosis, & diar.—*Dose* 5-20 grains (0.32-1.3 Gm.).

Manganese Sulpho-carbolate Merck .c. v.—oz. .49

$\text{Mn}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Reddish cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—Tonic, Antisep.—*Uses:* Intest. derang. w. anæmia or chlorosis.—*Dose* 3-15 grains (0.2-1 Gm.).

Manganese Tannate Merck c. v.—oz. .54

Brown pwd.

Manganese Tartrate Merck c. v.—oz. .44

$\text{MnC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$.—Wh. pwd.

Manganese Valerianate Merck c. v.—oz. 1.29

$\text{Mn}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Brown pwd.

Manganese & Ammonium Sulphate .c. b.—lb. .84

(Manganic Ammonium Alum). — $\text{Mn}_2(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_4 \cdot 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$. —Dark red cryst.—*Sol.*, mod. strong sulphuric acid. Decomp. by water.

Manganese & Iron Lactate Merck .c. v.—oz. .44

Manganous lactate with ferrous lactate. — Tonic, Alter., Emmen.—*Uses:* Chlorosis & anæmia.—*Dose* 1-5 grains (0.065-0.32 Gm.).

Manna.—U. S. P. lb. .85

Dried sacchar. exudate fr. incised stems of cultiv. *Fraxinus Ornus*, L. (Flowering ash).—*Sol.* 3 W., A.—Cathartic.—*Uses:* Constip. us'y w. senna or c. cath.—*Dose* 1-2 oz. (ab. 30-60 Gm.); children, 1-4 dr. (4-16 Gm.) in W.

***Mannit Merck lb. cartons.—lb. 1.25**

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Manna Sugar).— $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_6 = \text{CH}_2\text{OH}(\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_4\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$.—Wh. prisms, or need.—*Sol.* W.; sl. A.—*Melt.* 165-166° C.—Laxative.—*Uses:* Gentle lax. in constip. & rec. for diabetes.—*Dose* 6-8 dr. (20-80 Gm.); children, 1-3 dr. (4-12 Gm.) in W.

Mannit Merck.—Recrystallized . . . c. v.—oz. .40

Recryst. fr. alc.

do. Merck.—Powder . . . lb. cartons.—lb. 1.40

Sol. W.

Maranta,—see Starch, Arrowroot.**Margaron**

Fr. distil. beef-suet w. lime.— $(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33})_2\text{O}$.—Wh. mass; odorl.; tastel.—*Uses:* Pharmaceutical.

Martius Yellow,—see (Dye) Yellow, Martius.**Mass, Blue (Mass of Mercury, U. S. P.)**

. lb. jars.—lb. .56

(Blue Pill). — 33% finely divided mercury. — Cath., Alter.—*Uses:* Constip., incr. biliary secret., & disinf. alim. tract; probably mildest merc. stilag.—*Dose* 3-15 grains (0.2-1 Gm.).

Mass, Copaiba.—U. S. P. lb. jars.—lb. .82

(Solidified Copaiba).—Copaiba w. magnesia & W.—Diur., Stim., Antisep.—*Uses:* Gonorr., leucorr., & dis. of muc. membr.—*Dose* 10-30 grains (0.65-2 Gm.).

Mass, Ferrous Carbonate.—U. S. P. . lb. jars.—lb. .42

(Vallet's Mass).—Ab. 50% FeCO_3 .—*Sol.*, acids.—Tonic.—*Uses:* Anæmia & chlorosis.—*Dose* 3-6 grains (0.2-0.4 Gm.).

Massicot,—see Lead Oxide, Yellow.**Mastic.—U. S. P. lb. 80**

Concrete, resinous exudate fr. *Pistacia Lentiscus*, L.—*Sol.* E., C.; sl. in A.—Stim., Arom.—*Uses:* Corrective of aloes; also micros. & techn.

Meconin Merck.—Pure, cryst. . . 1/8 oz. v.—oz. 20.24

(Anhydride of Meconinic [not Meconic] Acid; Opianyl).—Neutral substc. fr. opium, & also in *Hydrastis canadensis*, L.— $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_4 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_2(\text{OCH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2(\text{CO})\text{O}$.—Colorl., hexag. prisms, or need.—*Sol.* A., E., B., C., amyl alcohol; sl. in W.—*Melt.* 102.5° C.

Melampyrit,—see Dulcit.**Melanin Merck centigr. 1.00**

Pigment fr. choroid coat of eye & fr. melanotic ulcers.—Black pwd.

Mellitose,—see Raffinose.**Menispermine oz. .75**

Fr. seeds *Anamirta paniculata*, Colebr. (*Cocculus Indicus*).— $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ (?) .—Colorl. prisms.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Melt.* 120° C.—Diaphoretic.—*Dose* 1-5 grains (0.065-0.32 Gm.).

Menthene Merck 15 gr. vial .75

Fr. menthol by dehydration. (Not the terpene $(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16})$ formerly called menthen or menthene, which is ident. w. pinene).— $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}$.—Clear liq.; pleas. odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.8226 at 0° C.—*Sol.* A., E., benzin.—*Boil.* 167° C.

***Menthol Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P., recryst.**

. c. v.—oz. .44

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Methyl-propyl-phenyl Hexahydride; Peppermint Camphor).—Stearoptene fr. essential oil of *Mentha piperita*, Smith.— $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{20}\text{O} = \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{19}\text{OH}$.—Colorl. cryst.; peppermint odor.—*Sol.* A., E., carbon bisulphide, oils, acetic acid; v. sl. in W.—*Melt.* 43° C.—*Boil.* 212° C.—*Analg.*, *Anesth.*, *Antisep.*, *Stim.*—*Uses:* Intern., tuberculosis, phth. fever, nerv. diar., & vomit.—*Extern.*, toothache, headache, neural., insect bites, & prurit. By brush, tampon, or atomizer: hay fever, nasal dipth., catarrh, asthma, & chronic bronch.—*Dose* 3-5 grains (0.2-0.32 Gm.). For toothache: put a crystal into cavity. Tampons 1 in 5 of oil.—*Max. D.* 90 grains (6 Gm.) p. day, in tuberculosis.

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"MERCAURO

[Ten drops contain of Gold Bromide, Arsenic Bromide and Mercury Bromide each $\frac{1}{32}$ gr.]

Is the ideal alterative and does not produce stomachic disturbances. In chronic eczema and in the later manifestations of syphilis, mercauro has proved itself almost a specific, so much so that its administration was always attended by marked improvement, which ceased so soon as it was discontinued."

Extract from the *N. Y. Medical Journal*, February 2, 1895.


The Gold Preparations in Some Skin Diseases and Syphilis.

BY A. H. OHMANN-DUMESNIL, A. M., M. D.

Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology in the Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis; Consulting Dermatologist to the St. Louis City and Female Hospitals; Dermatologist to the Alexian Bros. Hospital, Pius Hospital, Rebekah Hospital, Etc.

CHAS. ROOME PARMELE CO.,

98 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

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Menthol, Japanese Merck.—U. S. P.—Dry, cryst. c. v.—oz. .40

Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Fr. Japanese or Chinese oil of peppermint. — Chemically identical w. preced.

Menthol Benzoate Merck......c. v.—oz. 1.29
Wh., cryst. masses.—Sol. E.—Uses: As menthol. Reported: Greater power as counter-irrit. than menthol.

Mercaptan,—see Ethyl Mercaptan.

Mercauro......1 oz. vials.—doz. 8.00
10 m cont. 1/30 grain each, gold, arsenic, & mercury bromides. —Alter.—Uses: Syph., scrof., & skin dis.—Dose 5-15 m (0.3-0.69 Cc.) in W. 3 t. p. d. after meals.

Mercurial Ointment,—see Ointment, Mercurial.

Mercury.—U. S. P.—C. P.lb. .89
(Quicksilver).—Metal.—Hg.—V. mobile, heavy, silvery, lustr., liq.—Sp. Gr. 13.596 at 0° C.—Sol., nitric acid; hot sulphuric acid.—Boil. 357° C.—Antiseptic. —Uses: Pharm., techn., & chem.—Antid., see under mercuric chloride, corrosive.—Caut. Mercuric salts are mostly poisonous, some extremely so. Mercurous salts are less poisonous, some hardly at all.

do. — Technical.lb. .66

do. — By electrolysislb. 1.50

Mercury Merck's G. R.
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —
Purifiedlb. 1.00
Twice distilledlb. 2.00
Tests:—Evap.: no res.—Shake w. air: retains bright surface.

Mercury Acetate, Mercuric, Merck....c. v.—oz. .38
Hg(C₂H₃O₂)₂.—Wh. pwd., or micaceous scales; acetic acid odor.—Sol. W.—Antid. For antidotes of mercuric salts, see Mercury Chloride, corrosive.

***Mercury Acetate, Mercurous, Merck.**...c. v.—oz. .38
Hg₂(C₂H₃O₂)₂.—Wh. pwd.; darkens on expos.—Sol., sl. in W. —Caut. Keep well stoppered, fr. light.

Mercury Albuminate Merck.—Dry...c. v.—oz. .29
Albumin w. 4% mercuric chloride.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. W. with turbid.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Extern., triturated w. milk-sugar as antisept. dress. for wounds. Soluts. do not keep well.

Mercury Albuminate Bamberger-Merck. —
Liquidc. v.—oz. .29
1% mercuric chloride. —Sl. opalescent.—Antisept., Alter.—Uses: Hypoderm. in syph.—Inj. 8-15 m (0.5-1 Cc.).

Mercury Amido-propionate Merck ¼ oz. vials.—oz. 3.50
(Mercuric Alanin).—Hg(C₂H₄NO₂)₂.—Wh. need.—Sol. W.—Alter., Antisyph.—Uses: Hypoderm., or by mouth in syph.—Dose 1/12-1/8 grain (0.005-0.31 Gm.).

Mercury, Ammoniated,—see Mercury & Ammonium Chloride.

Mercury Arseno-iodide,—see Mercury & Arsenic Iodide.

Mercury Arsenate Merck.—Pure....c. v.—oz. .33
(Mercuric Arsenate).—2Hg₂HAsO₄ + H₂O(? Simon).—Brownish-yellow to dirty brick-red pwd.—Uses: Syph. dis.

Mercury Arsenite Merck.—Pure....c. v.—oz. .33
(Mercurous Arsenite).—Hg₂AsO₃(?).—Grayish-yellow pwd.; unstable.

Mercury Beta-naphthol,—see Mercury Naphtolate.

Mercury Asparaginate Merck......c. v.—oz. 1.54
(Asparagin-mercury).—Fr. mercuric oxide & hot aqu. solut. asparagin.—Hg(C₄H₇N₂O₃)₂.—Alter., Antisept.—Uses: Syph.; said to produce no local disturbance & to be wholly eliminated fr. system in 24 hours.—Dose 1/12-1/8 grain (0.005-0.01 Gm.) p. day, hypoderm.

Mercury Asparaginate Ludwig-Merck.—2%...c. v.—oz. .54
Colorl., aqu. liq.—2% mercury.—Alternative. —Uses: Hypoderm.; ¼ syringeful p. d. appl. in the gluteal region as an antisyph.

Mercury Benzoate, Mercuric, Merck.—Solublec. v.—oz. .54
Hg(C₂H₃O₂)₂ + H₂O. —Wh. cryst.—Sol. A., solut. sodium chloride; sl. in W.—Alter., Antisept. —Uses: Syph., & skin dis. —Dose 1/32-1/10 grain (0.002-0.006 Gm.) in pills or hypoderm.

Mercury Benzoate, Mercurous, Merck....c. v.—oz. .54
Hg₂(C₂H₃O₂)₂.

Mercury Bichromate Merckc. v.—oz. .73
Heavy, red, cryst. pwd.

***Mercury Bichloride Merck (Corrosive Mercuric Chloride, U. S. P.).**—Recryst....c. b.—lb. 1.58
Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

(Mercuric Chloride; Corrosive Sublimate; Per-chloride or Bi-chloride of Mercury).—HgCl₂.—Wh., transp., heavy, fragile, cryst. masses, or lustr. cryst.; acid, persistent, metal. taste.—Sol. 8 A.; 4 E.; 16 W. at 15° C.—Melt. 265° C.—Subl. 300° C.—Alter., Tonic, Antisept., Germicidal, Eschar. —Uses: Intern., syph., chronic rheum., & skin dis.—Extern., in collodion as caustic: nævi, &c.; in alc.: ringworm; in W.: collyrium in vener. ophthal., for leprosy, ulc., & var. skin dis., antisept. dress. surg. operat., in diphth., disinf., &c.—Dose 1/100-1/8 grain (0.0006-0.008 Gm.).—Inj., hypoderm.: Mercuric chloride, 1½ grains (0.1 Gm.), sodium chloride, 15 grains (1 Gm.), & W., 1,600 m (100 Cc.). Use ¼ to 1 syringeful.—Appl. (wash), 1-1,000 or 5,000.—Max. D. 1/8 grain (0.008 Gm.), single; 1/2 grain (0.033 Gm.), p. day.—Antid., zinc sulphate, emetics, stomach siphon, white of egg, milk in abundance, chalk mixture, castor oil, table salt, reduced iron, iron filings. White of egg & milk 2 or 3 t. p. d. for a week.—Incomp., reduced iron, sulphurous acid, formic acid, hypochlorites, albumin, alkalies, carbonates, & many organic compounds.—Caut. Exceedingly poisonous!

do. Merck. — Powderedc. b.—lb. 1.58
Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Lumps...c. b.—lb. 1.58
Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

Mercury Bichloride Merck's G. R....c. b.—lb. 1.73
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —
Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

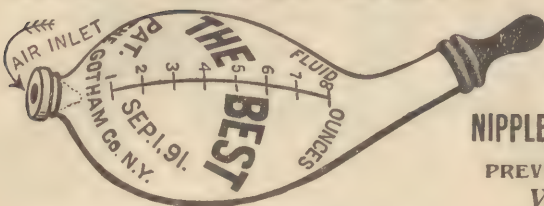
Tests:—(Gen'l.): ppt. w. H₂S aq.: filtrate colorl.; evap.: no wghble. res.—(As): abv. ppt. shaken w. dil. Amm. W.; filter; add acid: no chg.

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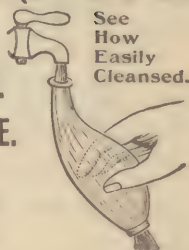
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Mercury Bichloride, Carbamidated, Merck

-----c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Mercury-urea Chloride).— $\text{HgCO}(\text{NH})_2\text{Cl}_2$.—Sm., colorl. cryst.—Sol., hot A.—Alter., Antisept.—Uses: Extern., syph., serof., & chronic rheum.; subcutan. in 1% aqu. solut.—Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 syringeful of solut.

Mercury Bichloride, Peptonized, Merck.—Dry,

10%-----c. v.—oz. .44
Yellowish-brown pwd.; 10% mercuric chloride.—Sol. W.—Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ -1½ grain (0.032-0.1 Gm.).

do. Merck. — Liquid, 1% -----c. v.—oz. .39
Yellowish-brown, clear liq.; 1% mercuric chloride.—Uses: Hypoderm.: syph.; 15 M (1 Cc.), properly dil., per day.

Mercury Biniodide,—see Mercury Iodide, Red.**Mercury Bisulphate,—see Mercury Sulphate.**

Mercury Borate Merck -----c. v.—oz. .54
(Mercurous Tetraborate or Pyroborate).— $\text{Hg}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$.—Brown pwd.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Dust. pwd. for wounds.

Mercury Boro-tungstate Merck -----c. v.—oz. 1.28
(Mercurous Boro-wolframate).— $3\text{Hg}_2\text{O}_2\text{B}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 9\text{WO}_3 + 14\text{H}_2\text{O}(\text{f})$.—Bright-yellow pwd.

Mercury Bromide, Mercuric, Merck -----c. v.—oz. .40
 HgBr_2 .—Silvery, lustr. scales.—Sol. W., E.—Alternative.—Uses: About as corrosive sublimate.—Dose $\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.004-0.016 Gm.).

Mercury Bromide, Mercurous, Merck -----c. v.—oz. .38
 Hg_2Br_2 .—Wh. pwd.—Alter., Antisept.—Uses: Inst. of iodide.—Dose 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) in divided doses grad'y incr.

Mercury Butyrate Merck -----c. v.—oz. 5.00
(Mercuric Butyrate).— $\text{Hg}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_2$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.

Mercury Carbolate Schadeck-Merck -----c. v.—oz. .84
(Mercuric Phenylate or Phenolate; Phenol-mercury; "Hydrargyrum Phenylicum").— $\text{Hg}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O})_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Colorl. crystals.—Sol. E., hot A., A+E., glacial acetic acid.—Antisyph., Alter., Antisept.—Uses: Syph.—Dose $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.022-0.032 Gm.); children, $\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{12}$ grain (0.004-0.0054 Gm.).—Caut. Not "Hydrargyrum Diphenylatum," the very poisonous Mercury-diphenyl (which see).

Mercury Carbonate, Mercuric, Merck -----c. v.—oz. .54
 $\text{HgO} \cdot \text{CO}_2$.

Mercury Carbonate, Mercurous, Merck -----c. v.—oz. .51
 Hg_2CO_3 .—Yellow pwd.; loses carbon dioxide on expos.

Mercury Chloride, Mild, Merck.—Sublimed,
pwd.-----c. b.—lb. 1.56
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Mercurous Chloride; Calomel; Monochloride of Mercury).— Hg_2Cl_2 .—Impalp., wh., heavy pwd.—Insol. W., A., E.—Subl. 400-500° C. without melt.—Cath., Alter., Diur., Antisept., Anthelm.—Uses: Intern., constip., cholera, dysent., cardiac dropsy, pleurisy, malign. fever, malaria, syph., worms.—Extern., small-pox pitting, pruritus, diphth., membr. croup (fumigation), warts. Effect of dose not prop. to size. Small, well-triturated doses better than large, coarse ones. Larger dose in prop. to age of children than w. o. medic.—Dose, cath., 2-15 grains (0.13-1 Gm.); antisyph., $\frac{1}{15}$ -1 grain (0.023-0.065 Gm.); diur., 2-3 grains (0.13-0.2 Gm.).—Incomp., sulphurous acid, hydrocyanic acid, alkali chlorides, bromides, iodides, sulphites, carbonates, hydrates, organic acids, lime water, &c.—Tests. Blackened by ammonia water.

Mercury Chloride, Mild, Merck.—Sublimed,

lumps -----c. b.—lb. 1.51
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

* do. Merck.—U.S.P.—Steam-condensed,
powder -----c. b.—lb. 1.56

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

do. Merck.—Precipitated -----c. b.—lb. 1.56
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Uses: More active than sublimed calomel. Usually given in doses $\frac{1}{3}$ the size of the latter.

Mercury Chloride, Ammoniated,—see Mercury & Ammonium Chloride.**Mercury Chloro-iodide,—see Mercury Iodo-chloride.**

Mercury Chromate Merck -----c. v.—oz. .39
(Mercuric Chromate).— HgCrO_4 .—Red pwd.

Mercury Citrate Merck -----c. v.—oz. .49
Wh. pwd.

Mercury Cyanide Merck (Mercuric Cyanide,

U. S. P.).—Cryst. -----g. s. v.—oz. .33

(Mercuric Cyanide).— $\text{Hg}(\text{CN})_2$.—Colorl., transp. prisms.; bitter, metal. taste. Darkened by light.—Sol. 12.8 W.; 15 A.—Alter., Antisept., Tonic, &c.—Uses: Inst. of corrosive sublimate; much less irritating. Rec. diphth., membr. croup & syph. Gargle, $\frac{1}{24}$ grain (0.003 Gm.) to 1 fl oz. (30 Cc.) of W.—Dose $\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.004-0.008 Gm.) 2 or 3 t. p. d. in solut.—Inj. $\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.004-0.008 Gm.) hypoderm.—Antid., as in corrosive chloride.—Caut. Very poisonous! Keep in dark amber.

Mercury Di-ammonium Chloride,—see Mercury & Ammonium Chloride, Fusible.

Mercury Di-ethide Merck -----c. v.—oz. 5.00

(Mercuric Di-ethide; Mercury-ethyl).—React.-prod. ethyl iodide w. sodium amalgam in presence of acetic ether.— $\text{HgC}_4\text{H}_{10} = \text{Hg}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$.—Transp., colorl. liq.; faint ether. odor.—Sp. Gr. 2.46.—Sol., sl. in A., E.—Boil. 159° C.—Caut. Very poisonous!

Mercury Di-iodo-salicylate Merck -----c. v.—oz. 1.50

$\text{Hg}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_3\text{I}_2\text{O}_2)_2$.—Yellow, amorph. pwd.; 20.5% mercury, 52% iodine.—Uses: As o. insol. mercury comp.

Mercury Dimethide Merck -----c. v.—oz. 5.50

(Mercuric Dimethide; Mercury-methyl).—React.-prod. sodium amalgam w. methyl iodide in presence of acetic ether.— $\text{Hg}(\text{CH}_3)_2$.—Colorl. oil; peculiar odor & taste.—Sp. Gr. 3.069.—Sol. A., E.—Boil. 95° C.—Caut. Poisonous!

Mercury Diphenyl Merck --- $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 3.50

(Mercury-phenyl; "Hydrargyrum Diphenylatum" [see caution at Mercury Carbolate]).—A mercury substit. deriv. of phenol.— $\text{Hg}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$.—Wh. cryst.—Sp. Gr. 2.318.—Sol. B., C., carbon bisulphide, E. & hot A.—Melt. 120° C.—Caut. Very poisonous!—Not Mercury Carbolate or Phenolate.

Mercury-ethyl,—see Mercury Di-ethide.

Mercury Ethyl-chloride Merck -----c. v.—oz. 3.00

Fr. mercuric chloride w. mercury ethide.—Colorl., shin. scales; unpleasant ether odor.—Sol., sl. in W., A.—Uses: As inj. inst. of mercuric chloride; indifferent to albumin.

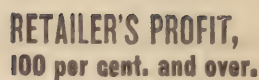
Mercury Ethyl-sulphate Merck -----c. v.—oz. 1.00

$(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Hg})_2\text{SO}_4$.—Silvery wh. scales or cryst.—Decomp. by water & forms basic salt.

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NEW YORK and CHICAGO.

(See page 166)

Mydrine is a white water-soluble powder, representing a combination of the two mydriatic alkaloids, ephedrine and homatropine. According to Dr. Groenouw, of Breslau, Germany, Mydrine, owing to the evanescence of its action, is specially serviceable for diagnostic purposes. While homatropine mydriasis usually disappears only after the lapse of one to two days, and that of atropine frequently continues two or three times as long, Mydrine produces mydriasis which lasts but several hours. The following solution is used :

One application of two to three drops of this solution begins, on the average, to dilate the pupil within eight and one-half minutes, and reaches its maximum dilating power in one-half hour. The pupil begins to contract usually one hour after the application, and is again normal after four to six hours. At the height of the action of the remedy, the pupil has a diameter, on the average, of 5.6 mm. (9-40 in.), a sufficient enlargement for most purposes. With the use of a 1% solution of homatropine, mydriasis begins later than with the use of Mydrine, reaching its maximum also later; while the duration is often over twenty-four hours, as against four to six hours with Mydrine. A 10% solution of ephedrine begins to produce its mydriatic action, and arrives at its maximum, at about the same time that would a Mydrine solution, but the latter dilates the pupil from 1 to 2 mm. (1-25 to 2-25 in.) more than ephedrine. The action of ephedrine is usually over in less than four hours.

The points adduced in favor of Mydrine, therefore, are : Quick action, considerable power of dilatation, and short duration of total mydriasis.

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Mercury Ferrocyanide Merck.—Pure. c. v.—oz. .49
 $\text{Hg}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ (?).—Bluish-gray pwd.

Mercury Fluoride Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.50
 $\text{HgF}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., cryst. mass.

Mercury Formamidate,—see **Solution, Mercury Formamidate**.

Mercury Gallate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .44
 $\text{Hg}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_3)_2$.—Greenish-black pwd.; ab. 37% mercury.—Alter., Antisyph.—Uses: Said not to produce salivation or stomatitis.—Dose $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 grains (0.010-0.030 Gm.) daily in pills.

Mercury Gynocardate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.50
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.
 Yellowish-wh., extr.-like masses; alm. free fr. mercury stearate & palmitate.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Skin dis.

Mercury Imido-succinate,—see **Mercury Succinimide**.

* **Mercury Iodide, Red, Merck.**—Amorph.c. v.—oz. .30
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.

(Mercuric Iodide; Mercury Biniodide).— HgI_2 .—Heavy, scarlet-red, amorph. pwd.—Sol., solut. potass. iodide, sod. hyposulphite; 130 A. at 15° C.—Melt. 238° C.—Alter., Germic., Antisept., Antisyph., Emmen.—Uses: Intern., & Extern., in syph., scrof., lupus, & skin dis., espec. obstinate. Oint., 1-5% in fat.—Dose $\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.004-0.016 Gm.) in pills or in W. with potass. iodide.

do. Merck.—U.S.P.—Cryst....c. v.—oz. 1.25

Mercury Iodide, Hexa-, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .79
 (Mercury Per-iodide).— HgI_6 .—Orange pwd.—Decomp. by W. or A.—Caut. Poison!

Mercury Iodide, Yellow, Merck.—U. S. P.c. v.—oz. .27
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.

(Mercurous Iodide; Green Iodide or Proto-iodide of Mercury).— Hg_2I_2 .—Bright yellow, or light greenish-yellow, amorph. pwd.; darkens on expos. to light.—Sol., v. sl. in W.—Melt. 290° C.—Antisyph., Emmen., Alter.—Uses: Advanced syph., scrof., &c. Never prescribe this w. a soluble iodide, since mercuric iodide (highly poisonous) is formed.—Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 grains (0.032-0.13 Gm.).—Incomp., iodides.—Caut. Dark amber bottles.

Mercury Iodo-chloride Merck.....c. v.—oz. .50
 (Mercury Chloro-iodide).—Red, cryst. pwd.

Mercury Iodo-tannate
 Fr. Mercury, Iodine, kramero-tannic acid, & glycerin.—Sol. W.—Uses: Hypoderm.: syph. & scrof.

Mercury Lactate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .90
 (Mercurous Lactate).— $\text{Hg}_2(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Red or reddish cryst.—Sol., v. sl. W.

Mercury Malate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 3.00
 (Basic Mercury Malate).—Wh., amorph. pwd.

Mercury Mercaptide Merck— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 9.00
 (Mercury Ethyl-mercaptide).— $\text{Hg}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{S})_2$.—Sm., wh., cryst. scales.—Sol. A.—Melt. 77° C.

Mercury-methyl,—see **Mercury Dimethide**.

Mercury Methyl-chloride Merck.....c. v.—oz. 5.00
 Fr. methyl iodide w. excess of corrosive sublimate, by heat.— $\text{Hg}(\text{CH}_3)\text{Cl}$.—Colorl. cryst.—Melt. 170° C.

Mercury Naphtolate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
 (Mercury Beta-naphtol).— $\text{Hg}(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{O})_2$.—Lemon-yellow pwd.—80.8% mercury.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Intern., typhoid condit.—Extern., wounds & skin dis.—Dose 1 grain (0.065 Gm.).

Mercury Naphtol-acetate Merck.—Pure, cryst.c. v.—oz. 1.00
 $\text{HgC}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{O} \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$.—Wh., cryst. need.—Sol. E., B., C., A., carbon bisulphide, acetic acid.—Melt. 154° C.

Mercury Nitrate, Mercuric, Merck.—Cryst.g. s. v.—oz. .28
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.

Fr. mercuric oxide & warm nitric acid.— $\text{Hg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$.—Wh., deliq. pwd.—Sol. W.—Antisyph., Antisept., Alter.—Uses: Intern., syph., scrof.—Extern., oint. to abort boils.—Dose $\frac{1}{60}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.001-0.008 Gm.).—Caut. Poison!

Mercury Nitrate, Mercurous, Basic...c. b.—lb. 1.50
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.
 (Mercurous Sub-nitrate).—Yellow pwd.

* **Mercury Nitrate, Mercurous, Normal.**—Cryst.g. s. v.—oz. .27
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.

Fr. excess of mercury & cold nitric acid of Sp. Gr. 1.2.— $\text{Hg}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Colorl., monocl. tables.—Sol., v. dil. nitric acid; sm. quant. W.; decomp. much W.—Antisyph., Antisept., Caustic.—Dose $\frac{1}{32}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.002-0.016 Gm.).—Max. D. $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.016 Gm.), single; 1 grain (0.065 Gm.), p. day.

Mercury Nitrate, Mercurous, Normal, Merck's G. R.
 —Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. ▴
g. s. v.—oz. .33

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.

Wh. cryst.

Tests—(Res.): 2 Gm. heat in porcelain dish: none.—(Mercuric salt): 1 Gm. diss. in v. dil. HNO_3 ; dil. to 20 Cc.; add exc. cold dil. HCl ; filter; pass H_2S aq.: only trace of ppt.

Mercury Nitrate, Ammoniated,—see **Mercury Oxide, Black**.

Mercury Oxalate, Mercuric Merck...c. v.—oz. .55
 HgC_2O_4 .—Wh. or grayish-wh. pwd.; explodes violently on percuss.—Caut. Handle with care.

* **Mercury Oxalate, Mercurous Merck**...c. v.—oz. .50
 $\text{Hg}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$.—Wh. to grayish pwd.

Mercury Oxide, Black, Hahnemann-Merck.....c. v.—oz. .23
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.

(Hahnemann's Soluble Mercury; Ammoniated Nitrate of Mercury; Black Precipitate; Oxy-dimercurous Ammonium Nitrate).—Approx.: $\text{Hg}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{NO}_3 + \text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$.—Black or grayish-black pwd.; varia. comp.; decomp. on expos. to light.—Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ -8 grains (0.016-0.2 Gm.).—Caut. Dark amber bot.

Mercury Oxide, Red, Merck.—Dry process...c. b.—lb. 1.31
 (Mercuric Oxide; Red Precipitate).— HgO .—Heavy, bright, orange-red pwd., or cryst. scales.—Sol., hydrochl. acid, nitric acid.—Stim., Escharotic, &c.—Uses: Extern., chancres, indol. ulc., ringworm, pediculi, & in $\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ oint. as eye salve for contagious ophthal.—Antid., see Mercury Chloride, Corrosive.—Incomp., chlorides.—Caut. Very poisonous!

* do. Merck.—U.S.P.—Dry process; levigated.....c. b.—lb. 1.56
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

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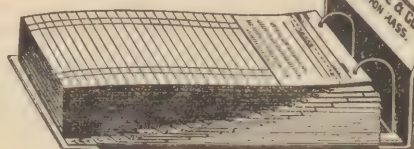
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Mercury Oxide, Red, Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Levigated c. b.—lb. 1.71

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—(Res.) 2 Gm. heat: none.—(Cl & H_2SO_4) diss. in HNO_3 ; dil. w. 100 W.: clear; (pt. 1) add $AgNO_3$: no turb.; (pt. 2) add $BaCl_2$; no chg. for hrs.—(HNO_3) 1 Gm. shaken w. 2 Cc. W.; add 2 Cc. H_2SO_4 ; cover caref. w. 1 Cc. solut. $FeSO_4$: no colored zone.

Mercury Oxide, Yellow, Merck.—Wet process

..... c. v.—oz. .15

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Yellow Mercuric Oxide; Yellow Precipitate).— HgO .—Orange-yellow, amorph. pwd.—Sol., in nitric acid.—Antisep., Alter., &c.—Uses: Inst. of red oxide in inflam. of eye & for intramuscular inject. in syph.

Mercury Oxide, Yellow, Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Wet process c. v.—oz. .64

Tests:—see "Mercury Oxide, Red, Merck's G. R."**Mercury Oxycyanide Merck.—Cryst. c. v.—oz. .59**

(Mercuric Oxycyanide).— $HgO.HgCy_2$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Extern., diphth., erysip., & skin dis.; said superior as antisept. dress. to mercuric chloride because six times more active as germicide & less easily absorbed.—Appl., 0.6% solut. for wounds & surg. operat.

Mercury-phenyl,—see Mercury Diphenyl.**Mercury Phenyl-acetate Merck c. v.—oz. 1.00**

(Mercuric Phenyl-acetate).— $HgC_6H_5.C_2H_3O_2$.—Colorl. prisms.—Sol. A., B.; sl. in W.—Melt. 149° C.

Mercury Phloro-glucin-acetate Merck c. v.—oz. 1.75

Grayish-wh. pwd.

Mercury Phosphate, Mercuric, Merck c. v.—oz. .39 $Hg(PO_4)_2$.—Heavy, wh. pwd.***Mercury Phosphate, Mercurous, Merck c. v.—oz. .39** $(Hg_2)_3P_2O_8$.—Wh. pwd.**Mercury Resorcin-acetate Merck c. v.—oz. .69**

(Resorcin-mercury Acetate).—Yellow, cryst. pwd.—68.9% mercury.—Antisyphilitic.—Dose: Recom. for hypoderm. use: 3 M (0.3 Cc.) of a solut. of 85 grains (5.6 Gm.) of the salt in 85 grains (5.6 Gm.) of liquid paraffin, & 30 grains (2 Gm.) anhydrous lanolin, once a week.

Mercury Rhodanate or Rhodanide,—see Mercury Sulphocyanate.**Mercury Salicylate Merck c. v.—oz. .39**

(Secondary [or Basic] Mercuric Salicylate).— $HgC_6H_4O_2$.—Wh. pwd.—About 59% mercury.—Sol., in solut. of sodium chloride, dilute alkalis.—Antisyph., Antigonorr., Alter., &c.—Uses: Extern., Chancre, gonorr., & vener. affect.; 1% pwd. or oint.; inj. in urethra, $\frac{1}{100}$ – $\frac{1}{1000}$ % W.—Reported eas. borne by the stomach, & to produce no salivation.—Dose $\frac{1}{3}$ –1 grain (0.02–0.065 Gm.).

Mercury Santoninate Merck c. v.—oz. 1.00(Mercurous Santoninate).— $Hg_2(C_{15}H_{10}O_4)_2$.—Wh. pwd.**Mercury, Soluble, Hahnemann's,—see Mercury Oxide, Black.****Mercury Sozo-iodolate Merck g. s. v.—oz. 1.50**

(Mercurous Di-iodo-para-phenol-sulphonate).— $HgC_6H_4I_2OSO_3$ (Fischer).—Orange-yellow pwd.—Sol., in solut. of NaCl of potass. iodide.—Antisyph., Antiseptic, Alternative.—Uses: Syph. erupt. & ulcer., enlarged glands, parasitic skin dis., & dis. joints. Oint., 3 to 5%. For hypoderm. solut. $\frac{1}{4}$ grains (0.08 Gm.) per dose, in solut. of potass. iodide.—Caut. Poison!

Mercury Stearate Merck. c. v.—oz. .39

Yellowish-wh., gran. pwd.

Mercury Succinate Merck c. v.—oz. .69

(Mercuric Succinate).— $Hg(C_4H_4O_4)_2$.—Whitish pwd.—Sol., solut. of sodium chloride.

Mercury Succinimide Merck c. v.—oz. 1.00

(Mercuric Succinimide; Mercury [or Mercuric] Imido-succinate).— $Hg(C_4H_4NO_2)_2$.—Long, wh., silky need.—Sol. 28 W.; sl. A.—Antisyph., Alter., Antisep.—Uses: Hypoderm., aqu. solut. Said: free from disagre. local & secondary effects.—Dose $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (0.013 Gm.) hypoderm.

Mercury Sulphate, Mercuric, Basic, Merck---

..... c. b.—lb. 1.06

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Mercury Subsulphate; Turpeth Mineral; Oxy-mercuric Sulphate; Yellow Mercuric Subsulphate).— $HgSO_4.2HgO$.—Heavy lemon-yellow pwd.; odorl.; alm. tastel.—Sol., v. sl. in W.—Alter., Emetic, Antiseptic.—Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.016–0.032 Gm.) several t. p. d. in pills or powder as an alternative.

***Mercury Sulphate, Mercuric, Normal, Merck**

..... c. b.—lb. .69

(Neutral Mercuric Sulphate; Mercury Persulphate; Mercury Bisulphate).— $HgSO_4$.—Wh. pwd.—Sol., decomp. by warm W.

Mercury Sulphate, Mercurous, Merck c. b.—lb. 1.45

(Normal Mercurous Sulphate).— Hg_2SO_4 .—Wh., cryst. pwd.; turns gray on expos. to light.—Sol., sl. W.

Mercury Sulphide, Black, Merck c. b.—lb. .73Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Black Mercuric Sulphide; Ethiops Mineral).—Mixt. of mercuric sulphide & mercury.—Black pwd.; once supposed to be mercurous sulphide.—Alter., Anthelm.—Uses: Old remedy for scrof. & worms.—Dose 3–8–15 grains (0.2–0.52–1 Gm.).

Mercury Sulphide, Red, Merck.—Powdered.

..... c. b.—lb. 1.58

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Mercuric Sulphide; Artificial Cinnabar; Red Sulphuret of Mercury; Vermilion).— HgS .—Fine, bright, scarlet pwd.—Sialag. & Alter.—Uses: Mostly techn. Somet. used by fumigation in syph. cases where immed. effects are required.—Dose 30 grains (2 Gm.) on red hot iron & inhale fumes.

do. Merck.—Pieces c. b.—lb. 1.58

Mercury Sulphite Merck c. v.—oz. .69

(Normal Mercuric Sulphite).— $HgSO_3$.—Heavy, wh. pwd.; turns red in light.—Caut. Keep cool & dark.

Mercury Sulpho-cyanate Merck c. v.—oz. .29

(Mercuric Sulphocyanide or Rhodanide).— $Hg(CNS)_2$.—Wh. to grayish-wh. pwd.—Sol. A., chlorides, potass. sulphocyanate; sl. in W.—Uses: Pharaoh's serpents.

Mercury Tannate Merck c. v.—oz. .38Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Mercurous Tannate).—Compos. variable.—Fine, dark, greenish-gray pwd.; about 50% mercury.—Antisyphilitic.—Dose 1–2 grains (0.065–0.13 Gm.) in pills or in wafers.—Max. D. 4 grains (0.26 Gm.) p. day.

Mercury Tartrate, Mercuric c. v.—oz. .44

$HgC_4H_4O_6$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.; darkens on expos. to light.—Sol., sl. in W.—Caut. Dark amber bottles.

Mercury Tartrate, Mercurous $Hg_2C_4H_4O_6$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol., sl. in W.

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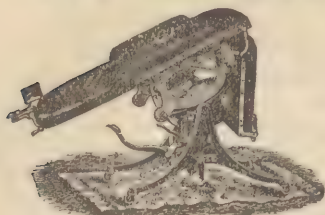
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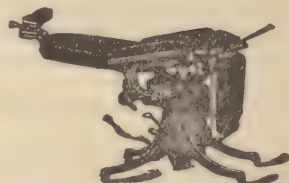
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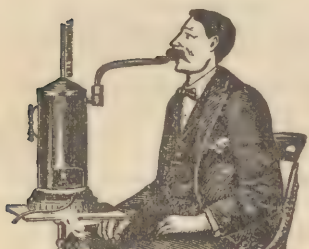


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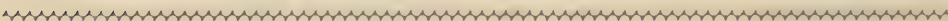
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Mercury Tetraborate,—see Mercury Borate.

Mercury Thymol-acetate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .75

$\text{HgC}_{10}\text{H}_{13}\text{O}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2 + \text{Hg}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_2$.—Colorl. cryst.—Antisyph., Antituberc., Alter.—Uses: Tuberculosis, syph., scrof., &c., by intra-musc. inject., us'y into gluteal muscles.—Dose $1\frac{1}{4}$ grains (0.1 Gm.), every 3-5 days in liq. paraffin or glycerin. Cocaine may be added.

Mercury Thymolate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.25

Basic salt of variable comp.—Colorl. cryst.; turn red & acquire odor of thymol on expos.—Antisyphilitic.—Uses: As mercury thymol-acetate; the latter is better, being more stable.

Mercury Thymol-nitrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00

Wh., amorph. pwd.—Antisyphilitic.—Uses: As Mercury Thymol-acetate.

Mercury Thymol-salicylate Merck...c. v.—oz. 2.75

Wh., to gray pwd.; darkens on exposure.—Caut. Keep fr. light.

Mercury Thymol-sulphate Merck...c. v.—oz. 1.00

Wh., insol. pwd.—Antisyphilitic.

Mercury Tribromo-phenol-acetate Merck.....

.....c. v.—oz. 5.00

Yellow, microcryst. pwd.—About 30% mercury.—Antisyph., Antisep., &c.—Hypoderm. in syph., dis. of the joints, scrof. & tuberculosis.—Dose 5 grains (0.33 Gm.) dissolv. in liquid paraffin, once a week.

Mercury Urate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.25

(Mercuric Urate).— $\text{HgC}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_4\text{O}_3$.—Yellowish pwd.

Mercury-urea Chloride,—see Mercury Bichloride, Carbamidated.

Mercury Valerianate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.25

(Mercuric Valerate).— $\text{Hg}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{O}_2)_2$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.

Mercury with Chalk, Merck—U. S. P.—c. b.—lb. .47

Mixt. of mercury, honey & chalk—About 38% mercury.—Antisyph., Hepatic Stim., Oxytocic, Antisep., Anthelm.—Uses: Diar. & dysent., worms, amenor., tuberculosis, & syph.—Dose: 5-30 grains (0.32-2 Gm.)

Mercury & Ammonium Sulphate Merck.....

.....c. v.—oz. .34

Wh., gran. pwd.

Mercury & Antimony Sulphide Merck..c. b.—lb. 1.25

Black mercury sulphide & gray antimony sulphide mixed.—Black pwd.—Uses: Scrofula.—Dose 2-4 grains (0.13-0.26 Gm.).

Mercury & Arsenic Iodide Merck..g. s. v.—oz. 1.07

(Arseno-iodide of Mercury).—Mercury biniodide & arsenic tri-iodide in molec. prop.—Greenish-yellow pwd.—Alter., Antisep.—Uses: Chronic rheum., night pains of syph., vener. erupt., porr., psoria., porrigo, pityria., lupus, & o. skin dis.—Dose $1\frac{1}{64}$ - $1\frac{1}{32}$ grain (0.001-0.002 Gm.), in pills, or as Donovan's solution.

Mercury & Barium Bromide Merck..g. s. v.—oz. 1.32

(Mercuric Barium Bromide).— $\text{HgBr}_2\cdot\text{BaBr}_2$.

Mercury & Barium Iodide Merck..g. s. v.—oz. 1.32

(Mercuric Barium Iodide).— $\text{HgI}_2\cdot\text{BaI}_2$.

Mercury & Lithium Iodide Merck..c. v.—oz. 2.00

(Mercuric Lithium Iodide).— $\text{HgI}_2\cdot 2\text{LiI}$.—Sol. A., E.—Antisyph., Antilitic, Alter.—Uses: Recom. in gravel espec. complicated w. syph.—Incomp. W.

Mercury & Potassium Cyanide Merck—Cryst.

.....c. v.—oz. .39

(Mercuric Potassium Cyanide).— $\text{Hg}(\text{CN})_2\cdot 2\text{KCN}$.—Colorl. cryst.—Sol. W.—Antiseptic.

Mercury & Potassium Hyposulphite Merck....

.....c. v.—oz. 1.00

(Mercuric Hyposulphite with Potassium Hyposulphite).— $2\text{Hg}(\text{S}_2\text{O}_3)_2 + 5\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$.—Colorl. cryst.—31.4% mercury.—Sol. W.—Antisyph.—Dose $1\frac{1}{8}$ - $1\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.013-0.022 Gm.), hypod.

Mercury & Potassium Iodide Merck..g. s. v.—oz. .77

(Mercuric Potassium Iodide).— $\text{HgI}_2\cdot 2\text{KI}$.—Yellow cryst. that are decomp. by W.

Mercury & Potassium Tartrate Merck..c. v.—oz. .39

Wh. pwd.

Mercury & Zinc Acetate Merck....c. v.—oz. .94

Wh. pwd.—Antisep., Antisyph.

Mercury & Zinc Cyanide Lister-Dunstan Merck

.....c. v.—oz. .79

$\text{Zn}_4\text{Hg}(\text{CN})_{10} = 4\text{Zn}(\text{CN})_2 + \text{Hg}(\text{CN})_2$.—Wh. pwd.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Extern., dust. powder in surgery.—Also for impregnating dressings.

***Mercury-ammonium Chloride, Normal, Merck.**

—U. S. P.c. b.—lb. 1.59

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Ammoniated Mercury Chloride; White Precipitate; Ammoniated Mercury; Amido-mercuric Chloride).—By precip. solut. mercuric chloride w. ammonia in excess.— HgNH_2Cl .—Wh., pulverulent lumps; earthy, styptic, metal. taste.—Sol., warm acids; cold solution amm. carbonate.—Antisep., Alter.—Uses: Extern., as white precipitate oint. for syph. erup. & sores, itritis, skin dis., &c. Not used internally.—Caut. Poison! French "White Precipitate" (Precipité Blanc) is calomel. Do not confound the two when French prescriptions are to be compounded.

Mercury-ammonium Chloride, Fusible, Merck

.....c. b.—lb. 1.59

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Mercuric Diammonium Chloride; Fusible White Precipitate; Alembroth Salt).—Mercuric amm. chloride & amm. chloride.— $\text{HgNH}_2\text{Cl}\cdot\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$.—Wh. cryst., like amm. chloride.—Sol. W.—Antisep., Alter.—Uses: Hypoderm. in syph. Also pharm.—Dose $1\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.011 Gm.) in 0.5 of W.

Mesitylene Merck—C. P.c. v.—oz. 2.54

(Trimethyl-benzene; or Trimethyl-benzol [symmetric]).—Fr. distil. acetone w. sulphuric acid.— $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{CH}_3)_3$ [1:3:5].—Colorl., oily liq.; peculiar odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.869 at 10° C.—Boil. 164.5° C.

Mesityl Oxide Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.54

(Methyl-iso-butenyl-ketone; Iso-propylidene-acetone).—Fr. acetone by sulphuric acid.— $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O} = (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}:\text{CH}.\text{CO}.\text{CH}_3$.—Colorl., oily liq.; peppermint odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.8612 at 15° C.—Misc. A., E.—Boil. 129.5-130° C.

Mesoxallyl-urea,—see Alloxan.

Metacetone,—see Di-ethyl-ketone.

Meta-amido-phenyl-para-methoxy-quinoline

Antiperiodic, Antipyretic.—Uses: Malarial dis. instead of quinine.—Dose 4-8 grains (0.26-0.52 Gm.).

Meta-cresol-bismuth

$\text{BiC}_2\text{H}_4\text{H}_3\text{O}_3 = \text{Bi}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O})_3$.—Antisep., Astring.—Uses: Recom. diar. & dysent.

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Chloride of Sodium.....	13,048.59019	Carbonate of Iron.....	Grains 17825.90487
Chloride of Magnesium.....	1390.78865	Silicic Acid.....	4.46496
Chloride of Calcium.....	3261.18713	Aluminium.....	0.07589
Bromide of Sodium.....	86.95110	Potassium.....	Traces
Sulphate of Calcium.....			Traces

Bases and Acids.

Sodium Oxide.....	6854.187	Chlorine.....	11030.817
Magnesium Oxide.....	587.228	Bromine.....	67.502
Calcium Oxide.....	1668.081	Sulphuric Anhydride.....	19.559
Iron (Ferrous Oxide).....	2.771	Carbolic Anhydride.....	1.093
Silica.....	0.058		

Dose—One teaspoonful in half-tumbler of water.

ONE-THIRD SOLID MATTER. NO SEDIMENT. COLORLESS. NO ODOR.
PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. AN ALTERNATIVE, NOT A PURGATIVE.

INDICATED FOR GOUT IN ANY OR ALL ITS FORMS,

Rheumatism, Bladder Troubles (including Gall-stones, Gravel, Inflammation), Blood Disorders, Skin Diseases (including Eczema, Erysipelas, Scrofula, and Syphilis), Kidney Troubles, Catarrh, Influenza, and Dyspepsia.

The action of the water is very gentle—it does not purge and destroy, but tends to build up the system by throwing off waste matter in a natural manner, the chlorides consuming and expelling through the skin, bowels, kidneys, and lungs excesses of uric acid and other waste tissues which cause diseases of various kinds.

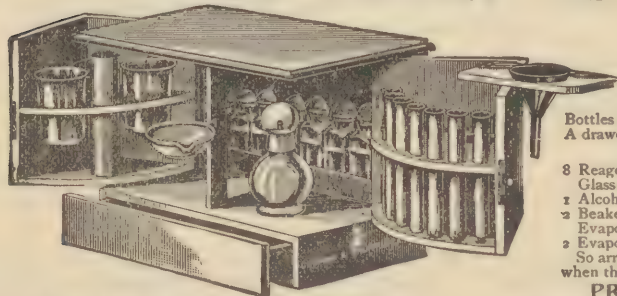
It can be used externally either diluted in a foot-bath or in an ordinary bath. The skin absorbs very readily the properties of the water. This water never freezes, and can be shipped in the coldest weather.

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THE CASE CONTAINS:

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| 1 Glass Funnel, | 1 Test Tube Holder, |
| 1 Alcohol Lamp, | 1 Urinometer, |
| 1 Beakers, | 1 Graduated Pipette, |
| 1 Evaporating Dish, Porcelain, | 1 Filter, |
| 2 Evaporating Dishes, Glass, | 1 Litmus Paper. |

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Meta-diamido-benzene, — see **Phenylene-diamine**,
Meta.

Metal, Fusible, D'Arcet-Merckoz. .75
Alloy of bismuth (50%), lead (25%) & tin (25%).—Whitish-gray metal.—*Melt.*, ab. 94° C.—*Uses*: Techn.

Metal, Fusible, Rose-Merckoz. .75
Bismuth (50 pts.), lead (28.1 pts.) & tin (24.1 pts.).—Whitish-gray metal.—*Melt.*, ab. 95° C.—*Uses*: Techn.

Metal, Fusible, Wood-Merckoz. .75
Bismuth (50%), lead (25%), tin (12.5%) & cadmium (12.5%).—Whitish-gray metal.—*Melt.*, ab. 70° C.

Met-aldehyde Merck.—C. P.c. v.—oz. 1.50
Fr. aldehyde, by sm. quant. hydrochl., or sulphuric acid w. cold.— $C_6H_{12}O_3 = (C_2H_4O)_3$.—Wh. prisms.—*Sol.* C., B.; sl. in A., E.—*Subl.* 112–115° C.—*Sed.*, Hypn.—*Uses*: Insom. & hyst.—*Dose* 2–8 grains (0.13–0.52 Gm.).

Meta-nitro-aniline,—see **Nitro-aniline**, **Meta**.

Meta-nitro-para-toluidine Merckc. v.—oz. 2.54
 $C_7H_7N_2O_2 = C_6H_5(CH_3)(NO_2)NH_2[1:3:4]$.—Red need. or prisms.—*Sol.* A.—*Melt.* 114° C.

Meth-acetin Merckc. v.—oz. 1.50
(Para-acet-anisidin; Para-oxy-methyl-acetanilide).—Homologue of phenacetin.— $C_9H_{11}NO_2 = C_6H_4(O.CH_3).NH.C_2H_5O$.—Wh., micro-cryst. pwd.; fbl., bitter taste.—*Sol.* A., acetone, C., dil. acids, alkalies; sl. W.—*Melt.* 127° C.—Antipyretic, Antineural., Antisep., Antiferment.—*Uses*: Pneumonia, typhoid fever, phth., scarlet fever, rheum., neural., &c.—*Dose* 4–8 grains (0.26–0.52 Gm.). Children 2–5 grains (0.15–0.32 Gm.).

Met-haemoglobin Merck15 gr. vial 1.00
Deriv. of & isomeric with oxyhaemoglobin.

Methane-amide,—see **Formamide**.

Meth-oxy-caffeine Merck15 gr. vial 1.00
 $C_9H_{12}N_4O_3 = C_8H_9(OCH_3)N_4O_2$.—Wh., bulky pwd.—*Melt.* 117° C.—Antineural., Anaesth.—*Uses*: Intern., headache, neural.—*Extern.*, hypoderm. for local anaesth.—*Dose* 4 grains (0.26 Gm.).

Methyl Acetate Merckc. v.—oz. .50
Fr. crude wood-vinegar.— $C_3H_6O_2 = CH_3.C_2H_5O_2$.—Colorl., fragrant liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.964 at 0° C.—*Sol.* W., all prop., A., E.—*Boil.*, about 56° C.

Methyl Aceto-acetate Merckc. v.—oz. 1.50
Fr. methyl acetate by metallic sodium.— $C_5H_8O_3 = CH_3.C_2H_5O_2$.—Colorl., transp. liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.037 at 9° C.—*Boil.* 170° C.

Methyl Alcohol,—see **Alcohol**, **Methylic**.

Methyl Benzoate Merckc. v.—oz. .40
(Methyl Ether of Benzoic Acid).—By distill'g wood-spirit, benzoic acid & sulphuric acid together.— $C_9H_8O_2 = CH_3.C_6H_5O_2$.—Colorl., transp. liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.088 at 17° C.—*Sol.* A.—*Boil.*, about 199° C.

"Methyl Bichloride," so-called, Richardson-Merckg. s. v.—oz. .75
Mixt. of 1 vol. methyl alcohol & 4 vols. chloroform.—Colorl. liq.—*Uses*: Anaesthesia by inhal.—*Caut.* Keep fr. light.
N. B.—Do not confound this with *Methylene* Bichloride (which see).

Methyl Blue Merckoz. 1.00
The sodium salt of triphenyl-pararos-aniline-trisulphonic acid. "Methyl-blue MBI for cotton."— $NaC_{27}H_{26}N_3S_3O_6$.—Antiseptic.—*Uses*: Recom. as a local appl. in diphtheria, mixt. of 2 pts. methyl blue & 98 pts. sugar.—*Caut.* Do not confound this w. *Methylene* Blue.—*Tests*: Sodium hydrate w. *methyl blue* changes color to reddish-brown; w. *methylene blue*, changes color to violet.

Methyl Bromide Merckoz. 1.0
...in tubes, 20 to 25 grammes.—gramme .10
(Bromo-methane).—Fr. wood-spirit, by bromine w. phosphorus.— CH_3Br .—Colorl., transp. liq.; burning taste; odor like chloroform.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.732 at 0° C.—*Misc.* A., E., C., & carbon bisulphide.—*Boil.* 4.5° C.

Methyl Butyrate Merckc. v.—oz. .40
(Methyl Ether of Butyric Acid).—Fr. methyl alcohol, by distil. w. sulphuric acid & a normal butyrate.— $C_5H_{10}O_2 = CH_3.C_4H_9O_2$.—Colorl., mobile liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.919 at 0° C.—*Sol.* A.—*Boil.* 102° C.

Methyl Butyrate, Iso-, Merckc. v.—oz. 2.00
(Methyl Ether of Iso-butyric Acid).—By distil. methyl alcohol w. iso-butyric & sulphuric acids.— $C_5H_{10}O_2 = CH_3.C_4H_9O_2$.—Colorl., mobile liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.911 at 0° C.—*Boil.* 92° C.

Methyl Carbonate Merckc. v.—oz. 2.50
(Dimethyl Carbonate).—Fr. methyl chlorocarbonate, by boil. w. lead oxide.— $C_3H_6O_3 = (CH_3)_2CO_3$.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.069 at 23° C.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Melt.* 0.5° C.—*Boil.* 91° C.

Methyl Chlor-acetate Merckc. v.—oz. 1.25
Fr. solut. chlor-acetic acid in methyl alcoh. w. gaseous hydrochloric acid.— $C_2H_3O_2Cl = CH_3.C_2H_2ClO_2$.—Colorl., transp. liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.22 at 15° C.—*Boil.* 130° C.

Methyl Chloride1-litre siphon 25.00
Refilling 5.00
(Chloro-methane).—By distil. methyl alcohol, salt & sulphuric acid.— CH_3Cl .—Gas of an ethereal odor compressed to liquid in cylinders.—Local Anaesthetic.—*Uses*: Severe neural., pruritus, & spinal pains. Also techn.

Methyl Chloro-carbonate Merckc. v.—oz. 2.00
(Methyl Ether of Chloro-formic, or Chloro-carbonic, Acid).—Fr. gaseous methyl formate, by chlorine.— $ClC_2H_3O_2 = CH_3.CClO_2$.—Heavy, oily liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.236 at 15° C.—*Sol.* C., E.—*Boil.* 71° C.

Methyl Chloroform Merckc. v.—oz. 1.00
(Trichloro-ethane; Dichlorethyl Chloride; Monochloro-ethylidene Dichloride).—By chlorinating ethyl chloride.— $C_2H_3Cl_3 = CH_3CCl_3$.—Clear, colorl., volat. liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.346 at 0° C.—*Boil.* 74° C.—Anaesthetic.

Methyl Cinnamate Merckc. v.—oz. 2.25
(Methyl Ether of Cinnamic Acid).—Fr. methyl alc., by distil. w. sodium cinnamate & sulph. acid.— $C_{10}H_{10}O_2 = CH_3.C_9H_7O_2$.—Colorl. cryst.—*Melt.* 34° C.—*Boil.* 233° C.

Methyl Cyanide Merckc. v.—oz. 5.00
Also in $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. vials.
(Aceto-nitrile).—Fr. acetamide w. glacial acetic acid, by heat.— $C_2H_5N = CH_3.CN$.—Colorl., limpid liq.; aromatic odor.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.789 at 15° C.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Boil.* 81–83° C.

Methyl Formate Merckc. v.—oz. 1.00
(Methyl Ether of Formic Acid).—Fr. wood-spirit by distil. w. sodium formate & hydrochloric acid.— $C_2H_4O_2 = CH_3.CHO_2$.—Colorl., liq.; agre. odor.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.9797 at 15° C.—*Sol.* A.—*Boil.*, about 33° C.

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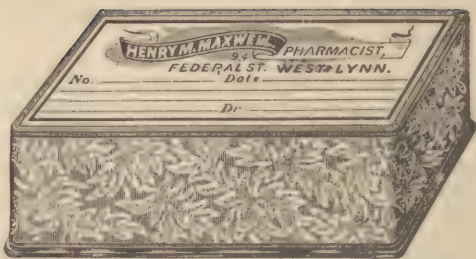


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Methyl Gallate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00

(Methyl Ether of Gallic Acid; Gallicin).—Fr. heating methyl-alcohol. solut. gallic or tannic acid w. hydrochl. acid gas or conc. sulphuric acid.— $C_6H_5O_3 = C_6H_2(OH)_3COOCH_3$.—Anhydrous, rhombic prisms, or fleecy, snow-wh. need.; allied to resorcin & pyrogallol.—*Sol.* W., ethyl & methyl A., E.—*Melt.* 192° C.—*Anticatarrhal.*—*Uses:* *Extern.*, catarrh of conjunctiva & eye dis.—*Appl.*, pwd., by camel's hair brush.

Methyl Hydrate,—see **Alcohol, Methylic.**

Methyl Iodide Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00

(Iodo-methane).—React.-prod., methyl alc. w. iodine & phosphorus.— CH_3I .—Colorl., transp. liq.; turns brown on expos. to light.—*Sp. Gr.* 2.835 at 0° C.—*Sol.* A.—*Boil.* 42.8° C.—*Vesicant.*—*Uses:* Inst. of cantharides.—*Caut.* Keep fr. light.

Methyl Lactate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.50

(Methyl Ether of Lactic Acid).— $C_4H_7O_3 = CH_3.C_3H_5O_3$.—By distil. methyl alc. w. sodium lactate & sulph. acid.—Colorl., transp. liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.118 at 0° C.—Decomp. by W.—*Boil.* 144.8° C.—*Incomp.* W.

Methyl Malonate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.50

(Methyl Ether of Malonic Acid).—Fr. silver malonate w. methyl iodide.— $C_5H_7O_4 = (CH_3)_2C_2H_3O_4$.—Oily liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.16 at 15° C.—*Sol.*, oils, A., E.—*Boil.* 181.5° C.

Methyl Naphtolate, Beta-, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.50

(Methyl Ether of Beta-naphthol).—Fr. beta-naphthol by boil. w. methyl alc. & zinc-chloride.— $C_{11}H_{10}O = CH_3.C_{10}H_7O$.—Wh., cryst. scales.—*Sol.* E.—*Melt.* 70° C.—*Boil.* 274° C.

Methyl Nitrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.50

(Methyl Ether of Nitric Acid).—Fr. methyl alc. by distil. w. sodium nitrate & sulphuric acid.— $CH_3.O.NO_2$.—Clear, colorl. liq.; aromatic odor.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.217 at 15° C.—Explodes w. heat or percussion.—*Caut.* Dangerous! Keep in cool place, & only in small amount.

Methyl Oxalate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00

(Dimethyl Ether of Oxalic Acid).—Fr. dried oxalic acid w. boil. methyl alc.— $C_4H_4O_4 = (CH_3)_2C_2O_4$.—Colorl., scaly cryst.—*Sol.* W., A., E.—*Melt.* 54° C.—*Boil.* 163.3° C.

Methyl Propionate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00

(Methyl Ether of Propionic Acid).—Fr. methyl alc. by distil. w. sulphuric acid & a propionate.— $C_4H_7O_2 = CH_3.C_3H_5O_2$.—Colorl. liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.987 at 0° C.—*Boil.* 79.5° C.

Methyl Salicylate Merck.....U. S. P....c. v.—oz. .34

(Methyl Ether of Salicylic Acid; Artificial Oil of Gaultheria).—Fr. methyl alc. by distil. w. salicylic & sulphuric acids.— $C_8H_8O_3 = CH_3.C_7H_7O_3$.—Colorl., or sl'y yellowish, oily liq.; odor & taste of oil of gaultheria.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.188-1.187 at 15° C.—*Boil.* 219-221° C.—*Antirheum.*, *Antisep.*—*Uses:* Chiefly in inflamm. artic. rheum.; also in gonorr. rheum.—*Dose* 5-10 M (0.3-0.6 Cc.), grad. incr.

Methyl Sebacate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00

(Methyl Ether of Sebacic Acid; Methyl Sebacinate).— $C_{12}H_{22}O_4 = (CH_3)_2C_{10}H_{19}O_4$.—Clear, colorl. liq.; solidifies w. cold.—*Melt.* 38° C.

Methyl Sulphide Merck.....c. v.—oz. 3.00

(Dimethyl Sulphide; Methane-thio-methane).—Fr. solut. potass. sulphide in methyl alc. by methyl chloride.— $C_2H_5S = (CH_3)_2S$.—Colorl. liq.; disagre. odor.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.845 at 21° C.—*Boil.*, about 37.5° C.

Methyl Sulpho-cyanate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00

(Methyl Rhodanide or Thio-cyanate).—Fr. potass. sulpho-cyanate w. calc. methyl-sulphate by distil.— $C_2H_5NS = CH_3.SCN$.—Colorl. liq.; onion odor.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.088 at 0° C.—*Sol.* A., E.; v. sl. W.—*Boil.* 133° C.

Methyl Tannate

(Methyl Ether of Gallo-tannic Acid).—By distil. methyl alc. w. gallo-tannic & sulphuric acids.— $C_{15}H_{12}O_9 = CH_3.C_{14}H_9O_9$.—*Sol.* A.

Methyl Thio-carbimide Merck.....15 g. v. 1.00

(Methyl Mustard Oil).—Fr. methyl sulpho-cyanate by heat.— $C_2H_5NS = CH_3.N:CS$.—Wh. cryst.; strong horse-radish odor.—*Melt* 35° C.—*Boil.* 119° C.

Methyl Valerianate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00

(Methyl Valerate).— $C_6H_{12}O_2 = CH_3.C_5H_9O_2$.—Colorl. liq.; valerian odor.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.900 at 0° C.—*Boil.* 116.5° C.

Methyl-acetanilide,—see **Exalgine.**

Methyl-acetone,—see **Methyl-ethyl-ketone.**

***Methylal Merck**.....Pure...sealed tubes...oz. 1.35

(Methylene-di-methyl Ether).—By distil. together methyl alcohol, W., sulphuric acid & manganese dioxide.— $C_2H_5O_2 = CH_2(OCH_3)_2$.—Colorl., volat. liq.; chlorof. odor; pungent taste.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.800 at 20° C.—*Sol.* W., A., oils.—*Boil.* 42° C.—*Anaesth.*, Nerve Sed., Hypn., Antispasm., Anod.—*Uses:* *Intern.*, delir. trem., strychnine poison., tet., gastric & intest. pain, & in insom.—*Dose* 8-15-80 grains (0.52-1.5 Gm.) at night, in W. or syrup.—*Inj.* For insom., 10% aqu. solut.; give 1 syringeful every 2 or 3 hours. Sed. dose, 1½ grains (0.1 Gm.) every 2 or 3 hours.—*Appl.*, 10% in sweet almond oil.

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Methyl-amido-phenol,—see **Anisidine.**

Methylamine Merck.....Pure, anhydrous, in

tubes...20, 10, & 5 grammes—per gramme 2.00
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Methylamine, Di,—see **Dimethylamine.**

Methylamine Hydrochlorate Merck.....oz. 3.50

$CNH_2Cl = CH_3NH_2.HCl$.—Large, colorl., deliq. plates.—*Sol.* A.—*Caut.* Keep dry, fr. air.

Methylamine, Tri,—see **Trimethylamine.**

Methylammonium, Tetra,—see **Tetramethyl-ammonium.****Methyl-aniline Merck**.....c. v.—oz. 1.00

(Mono-methyl-aniline).—React.-prod. methyl iodide w. aniline.— $C_6H_5N = C_6H_5.NH(CH_3)$.—Reddish-brown oil.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.976 at 15° C.—*Sol.* E., C.

Methyl-aniline, Di,—see **Dimethyl-aniline.**

Methyl-benzene,—see **Toluene.**

Methyl-diphenylamine Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00

(Diphenyl-methyl-amine).—By methylating diphenylamine w. methyl iodide & heat.— $C_{13}H_{13}N = (C_6H_5)_2N(CH_3)$.—Colorl. liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.0476 at 20° C.—*Boil.* 233° C.—*Tests.* Violet color w. nitric acid.

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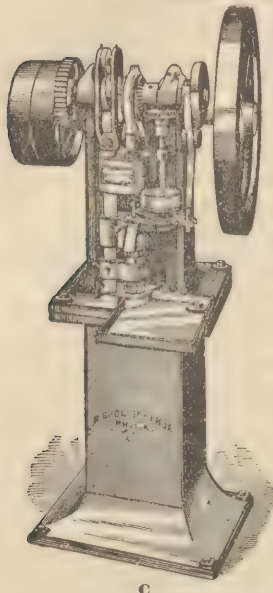
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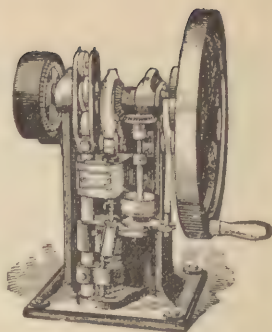
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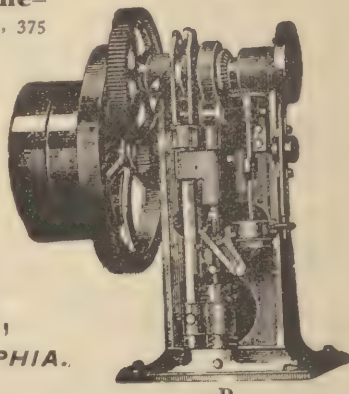
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do. Merck.—C. P., medic. capsules, 0.05 gramme..... per 100 1.75

Methylene Bichloride Merck.—C. P.—g. s. v.—oz. .72 (Dichloro-methane).—Fr. mixt. alc. & chlorof., by zinc & aqu. hydrochloric acid.— CH_2Cl_2 .—Clear, colorl., oily liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.377 at 15° C.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Boil.* 40° C.—Anæsthetic.—*Uses*: As a spray for local anæsthesia.—*Caut.* Use carefully. Dangerous as inhalant.

N. B.—Do not confound with the so-called "Methyl Bichloride Richardson" (which see).

Methylene Iodide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.57 (Di-iodo-methane).—Fr. iodoform, by alc. solut. sod. acetate.— CH_2I_2 .—Yellowish liq.—Sp. Gr. 3.293 at 18° C.—94.9% of iodine. Heaviest organic liquid known.—*Melt.* 4° C.—*Boil.* 180° C, with decomp.—*Uses*: Chemical.

Methylene-proto-catechuic Aldehyde,—see **Hellotropin**.

Methylene-tetramine, Hexa-

Fr. trioxymethylene (para-formaldehyde), by dry ammonia.— $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_4$.—Rhomb., neutral cryst.—*Sol.* W.; sl. sol. A.; insol. E.—Urato-lytic, Non-toxic.—Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ drams (6 Gm.), daily, in W.

Methyl-ethyl-carbinol,—see **Alcohol, Butylic, Secondary**.

Methyl-ethyl-ketone Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.54 (Methyl-acetone).—Fr. methyl aceto-acetate, by potash.— $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}=\text{CH}_3.\text{CO}.\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$.—Colorl. liq.; odor like acetone.—Sp. Gr. 0.816 at 20° C.—*Misc.* W., A.—*Boil.* 78° C.

Methyl-glycocol,—see **Sarcosin**.

Methyl-guanidine Merck.—Pure...15 gr. vial 2.50
Also in 5 gr. vials.

(Methyl-uramine).—Ptomaine, fr. creatine, by mercuric oxide w. dil. sulphuric acid.— $\text{C}_2\text{H}_7\text{N}_3=\text{NH}:\text{C}(\text{NH}_2).\text{NH}(\text{CH}_3)$.—Colorl., deliq., str. alkaline masses.—*Sol.* W.—*Caut.* Poison!

Methyl-guanidine Hydrochlorate Merck.....
.....15 gr. vial 2.50
 $\text{C}_2\text{H}_8\text{N}_3\text{Cl}=\text{C}_2\text{H}_7\text{N}_3.\text{HCl}$.—Compact prisms.—*Sol.* W.

Methyl-hydro-quinone, Di,—see **Dimethyl-hydro-quinone**.

Methyl-oenanthal Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.25
Fr. sodium ricinoleate with sodium hydrate, by distil.— $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{16}\text{O}=\text{CH}_3.\text{CO}(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{CH}_3$.—Colorl. liq.; apple odor; camphor taste.—Sp. Gr. 0.835 at 0° C.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Boil.* 172° C.

Methyl-ortho-toluidine, Di,—see **Dimethyl-ortho-toluidine**.

Methyl-oxamide, Di,—see **Dimethyl-oxamide**.

Methyl-para-toluidine, Di,—see **Dimethyl-para-toluidine**.

Methyl-pelletierine Merck.—Pure...15 gr. vial 1.00
Fr. root bark Punica Granatum, L. (Pomegranate).— $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}$.—Clear, colorl. oily liq.; resinifies on expos.—*Sol.* C.—*Boil.* 215° C.—Not tænfuge.

Methyl-phenacetine

Fr. phenacetine-sodium diss. in xylene, by methyl-iodide.— $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_2=\text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_3\text{CO}$.—Colorl. cryst.—*Sol.* A., E.; sl. in W.—*Melt.* 40° C.—Hypnotic.

Methyl-phenyl-ether,—see **Anisol**.

Methyl-propyl-benzene, Meta-

(Meta-cymol).— $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}=\text{C}_6\text{H}_4.\text{CH}_3.\text{C}_3\text{H}_7$.—By treating mixt. of meta-bromotoluene & propyl bromide w. sodium.—Liquid.—Sp. Gr. 0.863 at 16° C.—*Boil.* 176-177.5° C.

Methyl-propyl-benzene, Para,—see **Cymene, Para**.

Methyl-propyl-ketone Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.25
Fr. calcium butyrate w. acetate, by distil.— $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{18}\text{O}=\text{CH}_3.\text{CO}.\text{C}_3\text{H}_7$.—Colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.812 at 15° C.—*Sol.*, v. sl. W.—*Boil.* 102° C.

Methyl-pyridine Sulphocyanate

Fr. quinoline, w. sulphocyanic acid.—Antiseptic.—*Uses*: Diphth., cholera, gonorr. No pain accompanies its use. 1 in 2000 kills cholera bacillus.

Methyl-pyridine,—see **Picoline**.

Methyl-pyridine, Di,—see **Lutidine**.

Methyl-resorcin, Di,—see **Dimethyl-resorcin**.

Methyl-strychnine Merck.....15 gr. vial 5.00
Fr. strychnine, by methyl-iodide, & removal of iodine.— $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3+4\text{H}_2\text{O}=\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}(\text{CH}_3)\text{N}_2\text{O}_2.\text{OH}+4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Yellow pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses* etc. as curare.

Methyl-strychnine Iodide Merck.—Cryst.....
.....15 gr. vial 2.00
Fr. strychnine, by action of methyl iodide in closed tube.— $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{I}=\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}(\text{CH}_3)\text{N}_2\text{O}_2.\text{I}$.—Wh., shin. cryst.—*Sol.*, sl. in W.—*Caut.* Poison!

Methysticin Merck.....15 gr. vial 2.00
(Kawaine).—Glucoside, fr. root Piper methysticum, Forst. (Kava Root).— $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_8$ or $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_8$.—Wh., prismatic need.; tastel.—*Sol.*, v. sol. hot A., B., C.; sl. sol. W., E., ligroin.—*Melt.* 137-139° C.

Microcidin,—see **Sodium Naphtolate, Beta**.

Microcosmic Salt,—see **Ammonium & Sodium Phosphate**.

Milk Sugar Merck.—U.S.P.—Recrystallized
.....lb. .45

(Lactose).—Fr. milk whey; h'ly purified.— $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_{11}+\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Hard gritty, wh. cryst.; sweetish taste.—*Sol.* 6 W. at 15° C.—Diuretic.—*Uses*: Consumpt., cardiac dropsy, & wasting dis.—Dose $\frac{3}{4}$ -6 oz. (23-170 Gm.) as syrup.

do. Merck.—Cryst.....lb. .32

* do. Merck.—Powder...lb. cartoons.—lb. .28
Also in bulk.

Minium,—see **Lead Oxide, Red**.

Mirbane Essence,—see **Nitro-benzene**.

Mixtures,—see **Emulsions**.

Mollin.....lb. tins.—lb. 1.00

A potash soap cont. ab. 17% of uncombined fat acid fr. cocoanut oil, w. glycerin.—Yellowish-wh., smooth, soft, oint.-like mass; does not become rancid.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Oint. base.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the **MERCK** Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: **MERCK**!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS**. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

ANALYSIS OF Mellin's Food

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS,
BY
Professor Dr. R. FRESENIUS,
OF WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

100 parts, by weight, of MELLIN'S FOOD contain:	
Substances Soluble in Water.....	78.30
Non-Nitrogenous Organic Substances..	69.38
Maltose.....	33.46
Dextrin and other indifferent non-nitro- genous substances.....	35.92
Nitrogenous Organic Substances.....	4.69
Albumen, corresponding to 0.34 protein- nitrogen.....	2.13
Peptone, corresponding to 0.14 peptone- nitrogen	0.87
Amide compounds, corresponding to 0.27 amide-nitrogen	1.69
Inorganic Constituents.....	4.23
Substances Insoluble in Water.....	8.38
Non-Nitrogenous Organic Substances..	3.18
Fat.....	0.08
Other non-nitrogenous substances (Cellu- lose, etc.).....	3.10
Nitrogenous Organic Substances, cor- responding to 0.81 nitrogen.....	5.06
Inorganic Constituents.....	0.14
Water, etc.....	13.32
Loss of weight at 120° C. in a current of hydrogen.	
Total.....	100.00

R. Fresenius

DOLIBER-GOODALE CO., BOSTON, MASS.

When writing, please mention MERCK'S INDEX.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2849, New York.

Molybdenum Merck.—C. P. 15 gr. vial .25

Metal.—Mo.—Dark gray or black pwd.; metal lustre on being rubbed.—Sp. Gr., about 8.56.

Molybdenum Oxide Merck.—Pure .c. v.—oz. 1.54

(Molybdenum Monoxide; Molybdous Oxide).— $\text{MoO}_3 + \text{aq.}$ —Black pwd.

Molybdenum Sulphide Merck.—Pure .c. v.—oz. 1.54

(Molybdenum Disulphide; Molybdic Sulphide).— MoS_2 .—Glist., black pwd.

Molybdenum Trioxide,—see **Acid, Molybdic.**

Monesin

Acrid principle, analogous to & prob. identical w. saponin, fr. bark *Lucuma glycyphloea*, Mart. & Eichl., of Brazil.— $\text{C}_{35}\text{H}_{52}\text{O}_{17}$ (Hesse).—Wh. pwd., or yellowish scales.—Sol. W., A.—Astring., Oxytotic.—Uses: Amenor., menorr., diar., catarrh, & scurvy.—Dose $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.0065–0.032 Gm.).

Mono-bromo-ethane,—see **Ethyl Bromide.**

Mono-chloro-ethane,—see **Ethyl Chloride.**

Mono-chlorhydrin Merck c. v.—oz. 1.25

(Chloro-propylene-glycol; Asymmetric, or Alpha-propenyl-chlorhydrin).—Fr. glycerin, by hydrochloric acid.— $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{ClO}_2 = \text{CH}_2\text{Cl} \cdot \text{CH}(\text{OH}) \cdot \text{CH}_2(\text{OH})$.—Yellowish, syrupy liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.388 at 0° C.—Misc. W., A., E.

Mono-iodo-ethane,—see **Ethyl Iodide.**

Mono-nitro-naphtalin,—see **Nitro-naphtalene.**

Monse's Salt,—see **Iron Sulphate, Basic.**

***Morphine Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure, cryst...**

..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 3.50

(Morphia).—Alkaloid fr. opium.— $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. prisms.; silvery lustre; bitter taste.—Sol., amyl alcohol; 800 A.; 4,000 E.; 5,000 W. at 15° C.—Melt., ab. 200° C.—Hypn., Sed., Nar.—Uses: Relieve pain, nerv. excitem., &c. Aged & children v. susceptible, & need smaller dose than usual rules would require. Continued use establishes tolerance, & requires larger dose. Sulphate us'y prescribed.—Dose, for pain, $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.008–0.032 Gm.); hypnotic, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.016 Gm.) in solution or pill.—*Max. D.* $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.032 Gm.), single; 2 grains (0.12 Gm.), p. day.—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach tube, permang. potassium, paraldehyde, picrotoxin, atropine, strychnine, caffeine, cocaine, exercise, electric shock, &c.—*Incomp.*, alkalies, tannic acid, iodic acid, permang. of potash, &c.—*Caut.* Poison!

do. Merck.—Pure, precipitated

..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 3.50

Morphine Acetate Merck.—U. S. P.

..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 1.85

Also in oz. vials.

$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Yellowish-wh. pwd.; acetic acid odor; turns brownish & loses acet. acid w. age.—Sol. 2.5 W.; 5 G.; 47.6 A.; 1,700 E.; 2,100 C. at 15° C.—*Caut.* Keep fr. air & light.

Morphine Anisate Merck.... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 5.25

$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.; sl. in A.

Morphine Arsenate Merck... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 5.00

Wh. pwd.—71% morphine & 29% arsenic acid.—Sol. W.

Morphine Asparaginate

$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{NO}_4$.

Morphine Benzoate Merck... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 4.75

$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2 + \text{aq.}$ —Wh., cryst. pwd., or colorl. prisms.—Sol. 5 hot W.—Uses: Principally in asthma.

Morphine Borate Merck.... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 5.00

Ab. 33% morphine.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. $2\frac{1}{2}$ boil. W.—Milder than the other salts.—Uses: *Extern.*, hypoderm. & eye lotion.—Solutions keep well.

Morphine Camphorate..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 6.00

Whitish pwd.—Sol. A.

Morphine Citrate Merck $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 5.00

$(\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7 + \text{aq.}$ —Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.

Morphine Ferro-cyanide $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 6.00

$(\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3)_4 \cdot \text{H}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6 + \text{aq.}$ —Greenish-wh. pwd.—Sol., hot W.

Morphine Formate Merck... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 6.00

$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{CH}_2\text{O}_2 + \text{aq.}$ —Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.

Morphine Hydrobromate Merck.—Cryst.....

..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 3.40

(Morphine "Bromide" or Hydrobromide).— $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{HBr} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Sm., wh., cryst. need.—Sol. W.—Uses: Nervous affect. & delir. trem.; pref. to o. morphine salts.

***Morphine Hydrochlorate Merck.—U. S. P.—**

Cryst. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 1.85

Also in oz. vials.

(Morphine Hydrochloride, or Muriate).— $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{HCl} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., cryst. squares, or fine, wh. need; bitter taste.—Sol. 24 W.; 62A. at 15° C.—Uses: This is the salt us'y prescribed in Great Britain & Germany, but rarely in United States. Hypoderm. 2% solution in $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 syringe-ful. Enema, or suppository $\frac{1}{12}$ – $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.005–0.01 Gm.). Children: $\frac{1}{200}$ grain (0.0003 Gm.) for each year of age.

do. — Powder $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 1.85

Morphine Hydro-iodate Merck. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 5.50

$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{HI} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., cryst. need.—Sol., hot W.

Morphine Hypophosphite Merck. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 4.75

Wh. pwd.—Sol. W.

Morphine Lactate Merck.... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 4.00

$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.; sl. A.

Morphine Meconate Merck... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 2.95

(Bimeconate of Morphine).—Form in which most morphine exists in opium.— $(\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_7 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Fbl., yellowish-wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. A., 25 W.—Uses: Said to have less agre. effect on brain, stomach, & intest. than o. salts.

Morphine Nitrate Merck.—Cryst. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 6.00

$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{HNO}_3$.—Wh., cryst. need.—Sol. W.—*Caut.* Keep in dark amber.

Morphine Phosphate Merck... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 5.50

$(\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{HPO}_4 + \text{aq.}$ —Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol., hot W.

Morphine Phtalate Merck.... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 5.75

$(\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{C}_8\text{H}_5\text{O}_4$.—Yellowish, glassy scales, or wh., cryst. pwd.—77.2% morphine.—Sol. 5 W.—Uses: Best salt for hypodermic use (Bombelon).

Morphine Saccharinate

True salt.— $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{SO}_2)(\text{CO}) \cdot \text{NH}$.—Wh. pwd.

Morphine Salicylate Merck... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 4.75

$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$.—Whitish, cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Uses: Rheum. & neural.

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Ichthyol

Alterative, Analgesic, Antiphlogistic, Antipruritic, Antiseptic, and Astringent Actions.

REMARKS.—*In general, before the application of the medicament, it is advisable to wash the affected parts each time with warm water and soap, and then to gently dry. After inunction or painting, the parts are best covered with cotton-wool or flannel and gutta-percha tissue. Eczema and the like may contra-indicate previous ablutions in certain cases. Inunctions and embrocations are best employed night and morning.*

For the methods of deodorizing and of disguising the taste of Ichthyol see "Deodorization," etc. (following Formula No. 54).

If not freshly prepared, the weak solutions of Ichthyol employed for subcutaneous injections must, according to experiments carried out in Prof. Löffler's laboratory, be previously sterilized by boiling for a short time.

If treated as soon as possible after their occurrence, the stains upon the bed-linen and clothing soiled during the employment of Ichthyol may readily be removed by boiling in soap and water, or by washing with potash soap or soap spirit.

All those who carefully read the following pages will find therein ample evidence that ICHTHYOL is an excellent reducing medicine, a powerful resolvent, and a most important analgesic; and that, consequently, it will be of great service not only in the diseases already mentioned, but also very probably in other affections associated more or less with hyperemia, enlargement of capillaries, or inflammation.

Moreover, it has been authoritatively suggested that ICHTHYOL will find a position in the treatment of affections of the digestive organs and in infectious diseases; as it appears from observations in a great many similar cases that the appetite is increased and the bowels regulated by internal administration of Ichthyol, which possesses also most remarkable tonic properties. Ichthyol may be freely tried internally, as it is quite harmless.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL NATURE.

The source of ICHTHYOL is a bituminous mineral found in Tyrol; the substance is rich in the fossilized remains of fish and marine animals, from which circumstance its name is derived. The dry distillation of this mineral yields an oil containing about 10 per cent. of sulphur in chemical combination, which, by special treatment with sulphuric acid, is converted into a sulphonate. By neutralization of the latter with alkalies the corresponding Ichthyol salts are obtained, of which the principal ones are the ICHTHYOL-AMMONIUM, $C_{23}H_{36}S_3O_6(NH_4)_2$, and the ICHTHYOL-SODIUM, $C_{23}H_{36}S_3O_6Na_2$.

The prominent feature of these preparations is their richness in sulphur, which, according to Prof. Baumann and Dr. Schotten, is combined partly with oxygen, partly with carbon, in a condition similar to that in mercaptans and organic sulphides. In this

Continued on page 166a.

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Morphine Stearate

Wh. pwd.—25% morphine.—*Sol.* A., B.

Morphine Sulphate Merck.—U. S. P.—Light

cryst.----- $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 1.85

Also in oz. vials & boxes of $2\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. in $\frac{1}{8}$.

($C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$)₂.H₂SO₄+5H₂O.—Fine, wh., cryst. need.; silky lustre; bitter taste.—*Sol.* 21 W., 702 A. at 15°C.—*Melt.* 255°C.—Antispasm., Hypn., Analg., Nar.—*Uses:* Most important salt of morphine in this country. Relieve pain, produce sleep, check diar. & dysent.; to relieve nervous. in delir. trem., &c.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.0054–0.032 Gm.) 3–4 t. p. d. in solut., pill, or powder.—*Max. D.* $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.032 Gm.), single; 2 grains (0.13 Gm.), p. day.

Morphine Tannate Merck.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 3.00

Approx.: $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$.($C_{14}H_{10}O_6$)₃+aq.—Brown, amorph. pwd.—*Sol.* A.

Morphine Tartrate Merck.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 2.90

($C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$)₂.C₄H₆O₆+3H₂O.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* A., 10 W.—*Uses:* Hypoderm.

Morphine Valerianate Merck.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 4.00

(Morphine Valerate).— $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$.C₅H₁₀O₂.—Wh., cryst. pwd.; darkens w. age & expos.—*Sol.* W.—Sedative.—*Uses:* Hyst., nervousn., delir. trem., &c.—*Caut.* Keep fr. air & light.

Morrhual,—see *Gaduol*.

Muavine Hydrobromate Merck.15 gr. vial 4.00

(Muavine Hydrobromate).—Alkaloid of "muawi" bark fr. a Mozambique tree used as an ordeal poison.—Wh. to yellowish-wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.—Cardiac Stimulant.—*Uses:* Like erythrophlein.—*Caut.* Poison!

Mucin Merck.—Fr. bile.....15 gr. vial 1.00

Albuminoid found in the sub-maxillary gland, the bile & o. organs.—Greenish or grayish pwd.—*Sol.* W.

Murexane,—see *Uramil*.

Murexid Merck.—Dried— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 4.00

(Acid Ammonium Purpurate).—Color. matter fr. guano, or synthet. fr. uric acid by nitric acid.— $C_6H_8N_4O_6$ +H₂O= NH_4 .C₆H₄N₄O₆+H₂O.—Purple pwd.—*Uses:* Techn.

Muscarine Nitrate Merck15 gr. vial 5.50

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Nitric acid salt of alkaloid fr. *Agaricus muscarius*, L. (Fly Fungus).— $C_5H_{12}NO_3$.HNO₃.—Brown, deliq. mass.—*Sol.* W., A.—Antihidrotic, Antispasm.—*Uses:* Inst. of eserine, & as antid. to atropine; recom. for diabetes insipidus.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{30}$ – $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.0022–0.0044 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep dry, fr. air.

Muscarine Sulphate Merck.....15 gr. vial 5.50

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

$C_5H_{12}NO_3$.H₂SO₄.—Brown, greasy mass.—*Sol.* W.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{30}$ – $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.0022–0.0044 Gm.).

Musk.—U. S. P.

Dried secretion fr. preputial follicles of *Moschus moschiferus*, L. (Musk Deer).—*Sol.*, partly in A. & E.—Stim., Antispasm.—*Uses:* Nerv. affect., typhus & typhoid fevers, convuls., &c., & in perfumery.—*Dose* 2–10 grains (0.13–0.65 Gm.).

Musk, Artificial.....oz. .40

(Musk "Baur"; Trinitro-butyl-toluene).—Fr. tertiary butyl-toluene, by cold conc. nitric w. sulphuric acid, & then heat.— $C(CH_3)_3C_3H(NO_2)_3CH_3$.—*Sol.* A., E., B., C.—*Uses:* Techn.

Mussanin

Fr. *Albizzia anthelmintica*, Brogn.—Anthelmintic.—*Uses:* Worms; reported superior to koussou.—*Dose* 1 to 2 ounces (30–60 Gm.), in infusion.

Mydrine Merck.....15 gr. vial 2.75

Combination of ephedrine & homatropine.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—Mydriatic.—*Uses:* Where evanescent mydriasis is desired. Espec. valuable in diagnosis.—*Appl.* 10% solut.

Myosin Merck.—Pure.....15 gr. vial 1.00

Albuminoid fr. muscle plasma of lean meat.—Wh. to yellowish-wh. pwd.—*Sol.*, dil. hot solut. sod. chloride, dil. acids & alkalis.

Myristin Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00

(Glyceryl Ether of Myristic Acid).— $C_{44}H_{88}O_6$.—Fr. fat of *Myristica surinamensis*, Reimer & Will. (Oil-nut).—Brill. leaflets.—*Sol.*, warm A.; E., B., chlorof.

Myrrh.—U. S. P.....lb. .40

Gum-resin fr. *Commiphora Myrrha*, Engler.—*Sol.* A., E., C.; sl. in W.—Tonic, Astring., Expect., Emmen.—*Uses:* Intern., gen. debility, dyspep., chronic catarrh, amenor., chlorosis, & pectoral troubles.—*Extern.*, unhealthy ulc., sore gums, & sore mouth.—*Dose* 5–15 grains (0.32–0.97 Gm.).

Myrtol Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.57

Fr. essential oil of *Myrtus communis*, L., by fractional distill., 160–180°C.—Clear, colorl. liq.; agre., ether. odor.—*Sol.* A.—Antisep., Sed., Stim.—*Uses:* Chronic bronch., tonsil., cyst., & pyelitis.—*Dose* 1–2 \mathcal{M} (0.065–0.13 Cc.).

Napelline Merck.....15 gr. vial 2.50

Also in 5 gr. vials.

Fr. *Aconitum Napellus*, L.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W., A., E., C.—Anod., Antipyr., Antineural.—*Uses:* Intern., & Extern., lumbago, sciatica, rheum., & o. painful affect.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{6}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.01–0.08 Gm.).—*Antid.*, stomach siphon, tannin, brandy, ammonia, digitalis, &c.

Naphta, Coal-tar,—see *Benzene*.

Naphta, Petroleum,—see *Benzin*.

Naphta, Wood,—see *Alcohol, Methylic*.

Naphtalene Merck (Naphtalin, U. S. P.).—

C. P., purified by Alcohol, cryst., &

pwd., medicinal.....c. v.—oz. .24

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bottles & cartons.

(Tar Camphor).—Hydrocarbon fr. coal-tar.— $C_{10}H_8$.—Wh. scales; fatty lustre; str. coal-tar odor.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Melt.* 79–80°C.—*Boil.* 218°C at 759 Mm.—Antisep., Antidiarr., Anthelm., Antipyr.—*Uses:* Intern., chronic & acute intest. catarrhs, worms, intest. inflam., cholera, typhoid fever, & chronic bronch.—*Extern.*, salve in skin dis.; used as moth destroyer.—*Dose* 2–8–15 grains (0.13–0.52–1 Gm.) in powder or capsule. For tapeworms 15 grains (1 Gm.) followed some hours later by castor oil.—*Max. D.* 90 grains (6 Gm.), p. day.

do. Merck.—White, resublimed.....

.....lb. cartons.—lb. .27

Silky, wh. flakes.

do. — Crude, balls.....lb. .09

do. — Crude, flakes.....lb. .08

Naphtalene, Alpha-dibromo-, Merck...c. v.—oz. .75

$C_{10}H_6Br_2$.—Wh. to yellowish pwd.—*Sol.* A.—*Melt.* 67–68°C.

Naphtalene, Alpha-dichloro-, Merck...c. v.—oz. 1.50

$C_{10}H_6Cl_2$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Melt.* 38°C.—*Boil.* 280–282°C.

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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

peculiarity of its chemical constitution, Ichthyol possesses a great advantage over the old galenic sulphur preparations formerly employed, as well as over the recent so-called "substitutes" for Ichthyol, in all of which the sulphur element is artificially introduced, while in Ichthyol it is naturally combined.

Ichthyol has a reddish-brown color and a bituminous odor and taste. The sodium salt is semi-solid, whereas the ammonium salt is of a syrupy consistence, and therefore mostly preferred. Ichthyol is readily and completely soluble in water, and likewise in a mixture of equal parts alcohol and ether; it also mixes well with vaselin, lanolin, and glycerin, and with all fats and oils.

As several different salts of Ichthyol are prepared, it is advisable to specify *which is wanted*. In the absence of any such specification it is to be assumed that the Ammonium salt is intended; for being used most largely, this particular salt is commonly, in medical and pharmaceutical language, called simply "*Ichthyol*."

ICHTHYOL-THERAPY.

From the researches of Prof. Zuelzer, Dr. Charles, Prof. Reale, Dr. Damjens, Prof. Unna, Dr. Helmers, Drs. Fessler, Klein, Latteux, Prof. Neisser, Dr. Abel, and others (more fully abstracted in "REPORTS ON ICHTHYOL" herewith), it appears that the following are notable and constant characteristics of the effects of the drug on the animal or human subject:

I.—ICHTHYOL INTERNALLY.

ICHTHYOL is almost invariably well taken and well borne. In spite of its peculiar odor, it occasions no nausea or any disinclination toward continued administration.

It builds up the albuminoid elements of the organism and the total body-weight in malnutrition or emaciation, by favoring the assimilation and retarding the disintegration of the nitrogenous substances.

It is *quite harmless*. Repeated experiments showed that daily doses, given to dogs, of twenty times the largest amount usually employed in human medication, produce only a transient diarrhea; while twelvefold the largest regular medicinal dose produces no disturbance whatever.

Subcutaneously administered, it lowers the rectal temperature for about an hour, after which the normal is re-established.

II.—ICHTHYOL TOPICALLY.

ICHTHYOL acts primarily as an abstractor of oxygen from the tissues, producing thereby a marked diminution of any inflammation or local congestion present (of heat, swelling, redness, and pain alike).

Continued on page 167a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Naphtalene, Alpha-mono-bromo, Merck. c.v.—oz. 1.00
Fr. naphthalene in carbon disulphide, by bromine.— $C_{10}H_7Br$.
—Yellowish liq.; high refractive power.—Sp. Gr. of 1.503 at 12° C.—*Misc. A., E., B.—Boil. 277° C.*

Naphtalene, Alpha-mono-chloro, Merck. c.v.—oz. .85
By passing chlorine through boiling naphthalene.— $C_{10}H_7Cl$.
—Yellowish liq.—*Sol.*, carbon disulphide.—*Boil.* 251–263° C (?).

Naphtalene, Alpha-tetra-chloro, Merck. c.v.—oz. 1.25
Fr. alpha-dichloro-naphthalene-alpha-tetra-chloride by alcohol.
potass.— $C_{10}H_2Cl_4$.—Long, cryst., colorl. need.—*Melt.* 130° C.

Naphtalene, Beta-mono-chloro
By action of phosphorus pentachloride upon beta-naphtol.— $C_{10}H_7Cl$.—Wh., lustr. scales.—*Melt.* 56° C.—*Boil.* 265° C.

Naphtalene Searlet,—see (Dye) Red, Magdala.

Naphtalol,—see Betol.

Naphtindophenol,—see (Dye) Blue, Indophenol.

***Naphtol, Alpha, Merck.—Recryst., medicinal. c.v.—oz. .34**
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Constit. of coal-tar; also obt. artificially.— $C_{10}H_7O = C_{10}H_7OH$.—Colorl., prisms; disagre. taste.—*Sol.* A., E.; sl. in W.—*Melt.* 94° C.—Antisept., Antiferment.—*Uses*: Recom. diar., dysent., cholera, typhoid fever, & summer complaints. 0.1–0.25 in 1,000 prevents the development of the spores of the tubercle bacilli. Reported 1½ times as strong as beta-naphtol.

do. — Purified. c.v.—oz. .24

Naphtol, Alpha, Merck's G. R. — Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. — Recryst. c.v.—oz. .50
Colorless cryst.—*Melt.* 94° C.—*Eas. sol.* A. or E.
Tests:—(Res.) 1 Gm. heat: none.—(O. impur.) verify above properties.

Naphtol, Beta, Merck.—Resublimed. c.v.—oz. .29
Constit. of coal-tar; also obt. artificially.— $C_{10}H_7O = C_{10}H_7OH$.—Wh., lustr., bulky scales; darkens with age.—*Uses*: *Doses, &c.* As the recrystallized white.

*** do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Recryst., white, medicinal. oz. cartons.—oz. .14**
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

$C_{10}H_7O = C_{10}H_7OH$.—Colorl. laminae.—*Sol.* A., E., C., B., oils, alkaline liquids; sl. in W.—*Melt.* 123° C.—*Boil.* 285–286° C.—Antisept., Parasiticide.—*Uses*: Intern., in typhoid condit. of intest. & chronic diar.—*Extern.*, psoriasis, scabies, eczema, & o. skin affect. Apply in 2–10% ointment.—*Dose* 3–8 grains (0.2–0.52 Gm.).—*Max. D.* 8 grains (0.52 Gm.), single; 20 grains (1.3 Gm.), p. day.—*Caut.* Use carefully.

do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Sublimed, white. c.v.—oz. .29

do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Cryst., medicinal. lb. cartons.—lb. .92

Antiseptic.—*Uses*: Inst. of tar in skin dis.; salves, 1:10; solut., 0.01–0.025%.—*Caut.* Keep fr. light.

do. Merck.—Purified. lb. cartons.—lb. .72

do. Merck.—Purified, powder. lb. cartons.—lb. .77

do. Merck.—Tapers. lb. 1.00

Fr. recryst. white beta-naphtol.—V. fragile, cryst. sticks.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Uses*: Preservative against moths.

Naphtol, Beta, Benzoate, Merck.—Pure, white. c.v.—oz. .35
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

(Benzo-naphtol).—Fr. fusing together equal quantities beta-naphtol & benzoyl chloride.— $C_{17}H_{12}O_3 = C_{10}H_7.C_7H_5O_2$.—Whitish pwd.; darkens with age.—*Sol.* A., C.—*Melt.* 110° C.—Antiseptic.—*Uses*: Diar., dysent., typhoid fever, cholera, & all intest. inflam.—*Dose* 4–8 grains (0.26–0.52 Gm.).

Naphtol, Beta, Camphorated, Merck. c.v.—oz. .44
(Naphtol Camphor; Naphtylated Camphor).—Mixture of beta-naphtol & camphor.—Syrupy liquid.—*Sol.* A.—Antisept., Resolv.—*Uses*: With cocaine for local tuberc. affect.; & w. oil for coryza, itch, & furuncles.

Naphtol, Beta, Carbonate
Dinaphtyl ester of carbonic acid, fr. carbonyl chloride w. naphtol-sodium.— $C_{21}O_3H_{14} = CO(C_{10}H_7O)_2$.—Colorl., shin. laminae.—*Melt.* 176° C.—Antiseptic.—*Uses*: Recom. as substit. for beta-naphtol.

Naphtol, Beta, Salicylate,—see Betol.

Naphtol, Beta, Sulphonate
(Beta-naphtol-sulphonic Acid).—Fr. beta-naphtol, by str. sulphuric acid.— $C_{10}H_7SO_4 = C_{10}H_7(OH)(SO_3H)$ [2:3].—Sm., laminar cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Melt.* 122° C.

Naphtol-aristol,—see Di-iodo-beta-naphtol.

Naphtol-bismuth, Beta,—see Bismuth Beta-naphtolate.

Naphtol-sodium,—see Sodium Naphtolate.

Naphto-quinone, Alpha, Merck. 15 gr. vial 1.00
(Alpha-naphta-quinone).—Fr. naphtalin, by oxid'n in acetic acid.— $C_{10}H_6O_2 = C_6H_4(CO.OH)_2$.—Yellowish cryst.—*Sol.* E., C., B., acetic acid.—*Melt.* 125° C.

***Naphtylamine, Alpha, Merck.—Pure, white. c.v.—oz. .34**

(Naphtaldine).—Fr. reduct. nitro-naphtalene by alcoholic amm. sulphide.— $C_{10}H_9N = C_{10}H_7.NH_2$.—Fine, white, silky need.; disagre. odor.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Melt.* 50° C.—*Boil.* 300° C.

do. Merck.—Crude. c.b.—lb. .99

Reddish, fibrous, cryst. mass.—*Uses*: Techn.

Naphtylamine, Alpha, Hydrochlorate, Merck. —Pure. c.v.—oz. .34
 $C_{10}H_9N.HCl$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.; turns bluish on expos.—*Sol.* W., A., E.

Naphtylamine, Alpha, Sulphate, Merck.—Pure. c.v.—oz. .34
 $(C_{10}H_9N)_2H_2SO_4 + 2H_2O$.—Lustr. scales.—*Sol.* W., A.

***Naphtylamine, Beta, Merck.—Pure. c.v.—oz. .79**
By heating beta-naphtol w. ammonium & zinc chloride.— $C_{10}H_9N = C_{10}H_7.NH_2$.—Wh., cryst. plates.—*Sol.* A., E.; sl. in W.—*Melt.* 112° C.—*Boil.* 294° C.

do. Merck.—Crude. c.b.—lb. 1.59

Naphtylamine, Beta, Hydrochlorate, Merck.—Pure. c.v.—oz. .64
 $C_{10}H_9N.HCl$.—Colorl. plates.—*Sol.* W., A.; sl. sol. hydrochl. acid.

Naphtylene Blue,—see (Dye) Blue, Phenyl.

Naphtyl-hydrazine, Alpha, Hydrochlorate, Merck. c.v.—oz. 1.54
 $C_{10}H_{11}N_2Cl = C_{10}H_9NH.NH_2.HCl$.—Long, thin, colorl. tablets.—*Sol.* W.

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It is a perfect contractor and granulator in simple wounds, and its action is equally favorable in extensive burns of the first and second degree.

III.—ICHTHYOL BACTERICIDALLY.

ICHTHYOL acts as a bactericide directly in cultures of the micro-organisms of suppurative and other parasitic processes. This character of Ichthyol, as primarily demonstrated by systematic culture experimentation, has received ample clinical indorsement by its noted remedial or beneficial action in erysipelas, typhus, ozena, etc., as well as by its prophylactic use, at least in diphtheria.

THERAPEUTICAL USES.

The therapeutic action of ICHTHYOL may be conveniently regarded as divisible into the following factors, namely :

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| (1) Its reducing property and its contractile effect upon vascular tissue.. | } In both internal and external uses. |
| (2) Its antiparasitic action..... | |
| (3) Its antiphlogistic effect | } When taken internally. |
| (4) Its regulating influence on the bowels..... | |
| (5) Its promotive action on nutrition generally..... | |

All these will be illustrated numerously in the following FORMULARY, so that detailed reference to them here is not needed. It is, however, essential to a proper understanding of the extremely numerous and manifold applications of ICHTHYOL—which at first led to some suspicion that it was being “boomed” as a panacea—to know that they all depend upon one or more of the above named factors. Surprise ceases at the long list of affections, seemingly so diverse, against which Ichthyol has been recommended and successfully used, when it is remembered how large a number of cutaneous and other diseases depend more or less upon hyperemia and enlargement of capillaries, and consequent inflammation, or upon indigestion or malnutrition.

The very number and great diversity of these diseases, in which the recorded experience of the value of ICHTHYOL has received the sanction of the medical world, cause the testimony published thereon to aggregate to such a considerable volume that even the briefest possible condensed abstract and selection therefrom—to be anything like fairly typical or representative—would far exceed the space here available.

In order, however, not to withhold from the reader's cognizance the various *specific methods and combinations* found useful by eminent practitioners all over the globe, in the administration and application of Ichthyol, an appendix has been provided, under the title of “REPORTS ON ICHTHYOL,” which will be found on pages 181a to 192a, and which contains a few of the most notable of the many hundreds of scientific and practical publications that have appeared in therapeutic literature on the subject of ICHTHYOL.

What renders the subjoined formulary of especial value to all practitioners is the fact that all the formulas there reported have been found of eminent service in actual practice; and they have been communicated by the authors, for publication to the medical profession.

Continued on page 168a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Naphthyl-hydrazine, Beta-, Hydrochlorate, Merck

-----c. v.—oz. 1.54
 $C_{10}H_{11}N_2Cl = C_{10}H_7.NH.NH_2.HCl$.—Slender, lustr. prisms or need.—*Sol.* A., E.; sl. in W.

Narceine Merck.—C. P., cryst. 1/8 oz. c. v.—oz. 18.00

Alkaloid fr. opium.— $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9 + 2H_2O$.—V. fine, sm. feather-like, need.—*Sol.* A.; hot W.—*Melt.* 179-173° C.—Hypn., Sed., Analg., Nar.—*Uses*: Insom. & pain, as morphine; effect similar but milder & free fr. disagre. after-effects.—*Dose* 1/3-3/4 grain (0.022-0.05 Gm.).

* do. Merck.—Microcryst. 1/8 oz. c. v.—oz. 10.00
 Cont'g sm. amounts of acids, &c.

Narceine Acetate Merck. 1/8 oz. c. v.—oz. 18.00

Approx.: $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9.C_2H_3O_2$.—Grayish-wh. pwd. of variable comp. owing to escape of acetic acid on exposure to air.—*Sol.* A.; hot W.—*Caut.* Keep in well-stp. bot.

Narceine Hydrobromate Merck.—C. P., cryst.

-----1/8 oz. c. v.—oz. 18.00
 $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9.HBr + aq.$ —Wh., granular, cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* A.; hot W.

Narceine Hydrochlorate Merck.—C. P.,

cryst.-----1/8 oz. c. v.—oz. 18.00
 $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9.HCl + 3H_2O$ —Lustr. prisms, or a wh., granular pwd.—*Sol.* A.; boiling W.

Narceine Meconate Merck.—Cryst.-----

-----1/8 oz. c. v.—oz. 18.00
 True salt, not the French Meconarcein.— $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9.C_7H_4O_2 + aq.$ —Lemon-yellow, cryst. need.—*Sol.*, hot W.—*Melt.* 126° C.

Narceine Nitrate Merck.—Cryst.-----

-----1/8 oz. c. v.—oz. 18.00
 $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9.HNO_3 + aq.$ —Wh., cryst. pwd.; unstable character.—*Sol.* A.; hot W.

Narceine Salicylate Merck.—Cryst.-----

-----1/8 oz. c. v.—oz. 18.00
 $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9.C_7H_5O_3$.—Yellowish-wh. pwd.; unstable character.—*Sol.*, in 50% A.

Narceine Sulphate Merck.—Cryst.-----

-----1/8 oz. c. v.—oz. 18.00
 $(C_{23}H_{29}NO_9)_2.H_2SO_4$.—Wh., granular cryst.—*Sol.* A.; hot W.

Narceine Valerianate Merck. 1/8 oz. c. v.—oz. 18.00

$C_{23}H_{29}NO_9.C_5H_{10}O_2$.—Greenish-wh. pwd.; unstable; decomp. on expos. to air.—*Sol.* A.; hot W.—Sed., Antispasm.—*Uses*: Mania, nervousn., hyst., delir. trem., &c.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Narceine-sodium & Sodium Salicylate,—see Antispasmin.

Narcotine Merck.—Pure, cryst.-----

-----1/8 oz. vials.—oz. 1.25
 Alkaloid fr. opium, having a very weak basic power.— $C_{22}H_{29}NO_7$.—*Sol.* C.; hot A.—*Melt.* 176° C.—*Uses*: Reported as better than quinine in some cases of interm. fever.—*Dose* 3 grains (0.2 Gm.).

Narcotine Hydrochlorate Merck.—Pure.-----

-----1/8 oz. vials.—oz. 1.25
 $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7.HCl$.—Wh., amorph. pwd.—*Sol.* W.

Narcotine Sulphate Merck. 1/8 oz. vials.—oz. 1.25

$(C_{22}H_{23}NO_7)_2.H_2SO_4$.—Yellowish-wh., amorph. pwd.—*Sol.* W.

Naregamine Merck.-----15 gr. vial 13.50

Fr. bark Naregamia alata, W. & Arn. (Goanese Ipecac.).—Expectorant, Emetic, Antidysent.—*Uses*: Dysent., bronch. & as emetic.—*Dose* 2-15 grains (0.13-1 Gm.); in sm. doses, expector.; large, emetic.

Neriin Merck.-----15 gr. vial 13.50

Glucoside fr. Nerium Oleander, L.—Heart Stim., Tonic, &c.

Neurin Merck.-----15 gr. vial .50

(Trimethyl-vinyl Hydroxide [Briegleb]).—25% aq. solut. fr. hog bile by boil. w. baryta water.— $C_6H_{13}NO = OH.N(CH_3)_3$.— $C_2H_5(?)$.—*Uses*: Lately recom. as effective substit. for cancroin.

Neurin Hydrochlorate Merck.-----15 gr. vial 3.50

$C_6H_{15}NO_2.HCl$.—Fine hygro., colorl. need.

Neurodin Merck.-----25 gramme pkgs. 4.00

(Acetyl-para-oxyphenyl-urethane).—Deriv. of amido-phenol & ethyl-urethane.— $C_{11}H_{12}NO_4 = C_6H_4(OCO.CH_3).NH.CO.OCH_3$.—Colorl., inodorous cryst.—*Sol.*, sl. W.—*Melt.* 87° C.—Antineural., Antipyr.—*Uses*: Sciatica, rheumatic pains, migraine, tic douloureux, locomotor ataxia, &c. As antipyr. in var. forms of fever.—*Dose* 15-24 grains (1-1.5 Gm.) as antineural.; 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.) as antipyr.

Nickel Merck.—Pure.-----oz. 1.50

Metal.—Ni.—Lustr., sl'y grayish, wh. metal; hard, ductile, malleable, tenacious.—*Sp. Gr.* 8.97-9.26.

do. — Anodes, cast -----lb. 1.50

Sizes: $4 \times 4 \times 1/8$ in. (100×100×8 Mm.); $6 \times 3 \times 1/8 \times 1/8$ in. (160×80×4 Mm.); $7 \times 8 \times 4 \times 1/8$ in. (200×100×5 Mm.).

do. — Anodes, forged -----lb. 1.50

Sizes: $12 \times 7 \times 7/8 \times 1/12$ in. (300×200×2 Mm.); $12 \times 7 \times 8 \times 1/24$ in. (300×200×1 Mm.); $7 \times 8 \times 4 \times 1/12$ in. (200×100×2 Mm.); $7 \times 8 \times 4 \times 1/24$ in. (200×100×1 Mm.).

do. — Cubes, 98 to 99% -----lb. 1.25

do. — Granulated, 98 to 99% -----lb. 1.25

do. — Sheets -----lb. 1.75

do. — Wire -----lb. 1.90

Nickel Acetate Merck.—Pure.-----c. v.—oz. .44

$Ni(C_2H_3O_2)_2 + 4H_2O$.—Dark green, cryst. crusts.—*Sol.* 6 W.

Nickel Benzoate Merck.-----c. v.—oz. .64

$Ni(C_6H_5O_2)_2 + aq.$ —Light green pwd.

Nickel Bromide Merck.-----g. s. v.—oz. .47

$NiBr_2$.—Deliq., greenish scales; metallic lustre.—*Sol.* W., A., E.—Hypn., Sed.—*Uses*: Insom., epilepsy; &c.—*Dose* 2-8 grains (0.13-0.52 Gm.).—*Max. D.* 8 grains (0.52 Gm.), single; 24 grains (1.5 Gm.), p. day.—*Caut.* Keep fr. air.

Nickel Carbonate Merck.-----c. v.—oz. .19

$NiCO_3$ + more or less $Ni(OH)_2$.—Light green pwd.

*Nickel Chloride Merck.—Pure, cryst.-----

-----g. s. v.—oz. .27
 $NiCl_2 + 6H_2O$.—Green, monocl. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.

do. — Commercial -----g. s. v.—oz. .22

Nickel Citrate Merck.-----c. v.—oz. .44

$Ni_2(C_6H_5O_2)_3 + aq.$ —Green, deliq. pwd. (cont. traces of cobalt).—*Sol.* W.—*Caut.* Keep dry, fr. air.

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3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

THE ICHTHYOL FORMULARY.

Acne.

1.—Ichthyol

Distilled Water, Equal parts
Rub in before retiring; wash
off in the morning with
warm soap-water. During
the day use a weak solu-
tion of mercury bichloride.

[UNNA.]

2.—Ichthyol

Ether..... 1 part
Brandy..... 7 parts
Apply evenings by means of a brush. Mornings, ab-
lutions with Ichthyol soap, or with superfatted resorcin-
sulphur soap. [JANOVSKY.]

3.—Ichthyol

Salicylic Acid..... 5 parts
Soft-Soap..... 5 parts
Lanolin..... 3 parts
Ointment! Apply evenings.

[EICHHOFF.]

4.—Ichthyol

Soft-Soap..... 10 to 20 parts
Lanolin..... 10 to 20 parts
If indicated, add Ammoniat-
ed Mercury, 1 to 2 parts.
Rub in at night; wash off in
the morning with warm
soap-water. During the day
rub in cold-cream, vaselin,
or the like.

(In severe forms of acne.)
[HEUSS.]

5.—Ichthyol

Salicylic Acid..... 4 parts
Precipitated Sulphur..... 1 part
Wheat Starch..... 5 parts
Zinc Oxide..... 20 parts
Vaselin..... 20 parts

Face paste! [v. SEHLEN.]

6.—Ichthyol

Vaselin..... 1 part
Ointment! Rub in at night; wash off in the morning
with warm soap-water. [BERTARELLI.]

6a.—Ichthyol

Vaselin..... Equal parts
Lanolin.....
Ointment! Rub in at night; wash off in the morning
with warm soap-water.
This formula is also appropriate for use twice daily in
acrofulous glandular swellings. [BERTARELLI.]

7.—Ichthyol

Soft-Soap..... 1 part
Ointment! Rub in at night
until absorbed; wash off in
the morning with warm
soap-water. If the skin is
irritated too much, suspend
and rub in 5 to 10% Ich-
thyol-vaselin ointment.
[BERTARELLI.]

1a.—Ichthyol

Pea Flour..... 50 parts
Distilled Water..... 200 parts
Lanolin..... 100 parts
Oil Almonds..... 100 parts
Mercury Bichloride 1 part
Paste! Apply at night.
[UNNA.]

After bathing the parts for a
short time each night with
soap and water, or previous
employment of an exfolia-
tive paste, 20% Ichthyol solu-
tion acts more certainly in
bringing about a smoothing
of the skin of the face.
[SCHWIMMER.]

4a.—Ichthyol

Zinc Oxide..... 1 part
Wheat Starch..... 2 parts
Lard..... 4 parts
Apply evenings, after expres-
sing the pustules and wash-
ing with 2% corrosive-sub-
limate solution. [HEUSS.]

8.—Ichthyol

Bismuth Subnitrate 1 part
Ammoniated Mer-
cury..... 1 part
Vaselin..... 10 parts
Ointment! Apply freely be-
fore retiring.
(In large acne pustules.) [FOURNIER.]

Acne Rosacea.—See also Rosacea.

9.—Ichthyol

Distilled Water..... 1 part
15 to 20 drops daily, gradually increasing. To be taken
in water, mornings and evenings, associated with the
external treatment as in acne.

N. B.—As the taste is not disagreeable, the patient's aversion to
the odor is overcome in from 2 to 3 days in all cases, especially if
the drops are freely diluted with water and taken on rising and
retiring. [JAMIESON; GADDE; RABOW; UNNA; FOURNIER.]

10.—Ichthyol 4 gr. (0.25 Gm.)
Dispense in capsule, —3 to 4
such daily.
[NEISSER; FOURNIER;
TOBOLD.]

12.—Ablutions with Eichhoff's
superfatted salicyl-ich-
thyol soap.
[EICHHOFF; PETELLA.]

14.—Ichthyol..... 2 parts
Precipitated Sulphur..... 3 parts
Zinc Oxide..... 10 parts
Wheat Starch..... 10 parts
Vaselin..... 20 parts
Ointment! Rub in night and morning.
[v. SEHLEN.]

In addition, the following internally:

14a.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 2 parts
Begin with a few drops (2 to 3) once or twice daily; then
increase until 100 drops daily are reached. Suspend
for a few days as the occasion requires.
[v. SEHLEN.]

Alcoholism, Chronic.

15.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 2 parts
10 to 15 drops 3 times a day. (Especially in tremors.)
[GADDE; v. SEHLEN; UNNA.]

Amenorrhea.

16.—Ichthyol Pills, 1½ gr. (0.1 Gm.),
s. c. No. 100
2 pills 3 times daily. [KORTSCHEIDT.]

Angina Catarrhalis.

17.—Ichthyol..... 2 to 5 parts
Distilled Water..... 150 parts
Gargle!
(In angina catarrhalis, laryngitis, pharyngitis and
bronchial asthma.)
[GOAL; HERR; PETELLA; TOWNED.]

Anemia.—See Chlorosis.

Anthrax.—See also Furunculus.

18.—Ichthyol..... 4 parts
Cerate Camphor..... 15 parts
Ointment! Spread on 8 times daily, and cover with steril-
ized cotton. The developing suppurative points (white
foci) touch with silver nitrate; then continue the
ointment. [FELIX; PETELLA.]

Arthritis, Acuta et Chronica.—See also Rheu- matism.

19.—Ichthyol..... 1 to 5 parts
Distilled Water..... 10 parts
Externally, by means of constantly moist dressings!
(In muscular rheumatism, acute arthritis, lumbago,
sciatica, tic douloureux, gout, migraine.)
[GADDE; UNNA; USTERBERGER; LANGE.]

20.—In chronic rheumatism with fresh, painful
swellings, in muscular rheumatism (lumbago, etc.),
employ embrocation with 10 to 30% alcohol-etheral
Ichthyol solution twice daily; or, in great sensitive-
ness of the skin, with 10% Ichthyol salve. Cover with
20% Ichthyol cotton.

For protracted internal use employ the following:

Pills, Ichthyol-Sodium, 1½ gr. (0.1 Gm.),
s. c. No. 100
3 to 6 daily. [EULENBURG; TOBOLD.]

Continued on page 169a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Nickel Cyanide Merck c. v.—oz. .79
 $\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_2 + \text{aq.}$ —Apple-green pwd.—*Sol.* W.; solut. potass. cyanide.

Nickel Hydrate Merck.—Pure..... c. v.—oz. .79
 $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$.—Green pwd.

Nickel Iodide Merck g. s. v.—oz. .92
 NiI_2 .—Black cryst.; metal. lustre.—*Sol.* W.

Nickel Nitrate Merck.—Pure... g. s. v.—oz. .25
 $\text{Ni}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Emerald-green, monoel. prisms.—*Sol.* 2 W., 2 A.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Nickel Oleate,—see Oleate, Nickel.

Nickel Oxalate Merck c. v.—oz. .34
 NiC_2O_4 .—Light green pwd.

Nickel Oxide, Black, Merck.—C. P. c. v.—oz. .79
 (Nickelic Oxide; Nickel Peroxide, or Sesquioxide).— Ni_2O_3 .—Gray-black pwd.

* do. Merck.—Commercial c. v.—oz. .24

Nickel Oxide, Green, Merck.—Commercial..... c. v.—oz. .24
 (Nickelous Oxide; Nickel Monoxide, or Protoxide).— NiO .—Green pwd.; yellow when hot.

Nickel Phosphate Merck c. v.—oz. .44
 (Normal Orthophosphate of Nickel).— $\text{Ni}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Green pwd.

Nickel Sulphate Merck c. b.—lb. .69
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.
 $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Emerald-green cryst.; sweet, astring. taste.—*Sol.* 3 W.—Tonic, Sed., Soporific.—*Uses*: Periodic headache.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{4}$ –1 grain (0.032–0.065 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Nickel Tartrate Merck c. v.—oz. .34
 $\text{NiC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Light green pwd.

Nickel & Ammonium Chloride Merck .c.b.—lb. 1.09
 Three parts nickel chloride, 1 pt. amm. chloride.—Yellow pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Electro-plating.

Nickel & Ammonium Citrate Merck .c. v.—oz. .34
 $\text{Ni}(\text{NH}_4)(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Green pwd.

Nickel & Ammonium Nitrate Merck .c. v.—oz. .34
 $\text{Ni}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{NH}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Dark blue cryst., loses ammon. in air.—*Sol.* W.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Nickel & Ammonium Sulphate Merck .c. b.—lb. .44
 $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Monoel., green prisms.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Electro-plating.

Nickel & Ammonium Tartrate Merck .c. v.—oz. .34
 Green pwd.

Nickel & Cobalt Sulphate Merck .c. v.—oz. .64
 $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot \text{CoSO}_4$.

Nickel & Iron Carbonate
 $\text{NiCO}_3 \cdot \text{FeCO}_3$.—Green pwd.

Nickel & Potassium Cyanide Merck .c. v.—oz. .79
 Yellow pwd.—*Sol.* W.

Nickel & Potassium Sulphate Merck .c. v.—oz. .34
 $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Green pwd.—*Sol.* W.

Nickel & Thallium Sulphate Merck .15 gr. vial .50
 Green pwd.

*Nicotine Merck.—C. P. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. g. s. v.—oz. 4.40
 (Dipyridyl Hexahydrate; Nicotina).—Fr. leaves Nicotiana Tabacum, L. (Tobacco).— $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2$.—Clear, colorl. liq.; brown on expos.; exceedingly acrid, burning taste (*dangerous* to taste pure).—*Sp. Gr.* 1.011 at 20° C. *Sol.* W., A., E., oils, &c.—*Boil.* 247° C.—Local Irritant, *Sed.*—*Uses*: Intern., functional disturb. of heart.—*Extern.*, hypoderm. for paral. of bladder. Antid. to strychnine.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{64}$ – $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (0.001–0.008 Gm.) 1–2 t. p. d. in alcoh. solut.—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, tannic acid, strychnine, external warmth, friction, brandy, &c.—*Caut.* Poison!

do. — Crude..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. g. s. v.—oz. 3.40
 75% alkaloid.

Nicotine Hydrochlorate Merck.—White, cryst..... c. v.—oz. 5.00
 $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2 \cdot 2\text{HCl}$.—Long, fibrous, deliq. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.

Nicotine Tartrate Merck.—White, cryst..... c. v.—oz. 5.00
 $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2 \cdot \text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_6 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., bunched, conglomerated cryst.—*Sol.* W.—Pref. to o. salts; more stable & easier crystallized.

Nigrosine,—see (Dye) Black, Nigrosine.

Niobium Merck.—Pure..... 15 gr. vial 7.50
 (Columbium).—Metal.—Nb.—Steel-gray, lustr. metal.—*Sp. Gr.* 7.0–7.37.

Niobium Chloride Merck.—Sublimed .15 gr. vial 3.00
 (Niobium Pentachloride).— NbCl_5 .—Yellow, cryst. need.; evolve hydrochl. acid in fumes on expos.—*Sol.* A., conc. hydrochl. acid.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Niobium Hydrate,—see Acid, Niobic.

Niobium & Potassium Fluoride Merck 15 gr. vial 3.00
 $\text{NbF}_5 \cdot 2\text{KF}$.—Glist., rhombic need.

Nitre,—see Potassium Nitrate.

Nitre, Soda or Chili,—see Sodium Nitrate.

*Nitro-aniline, Meta-, Merck.—Pure .c. v.—oz. 1.50
 (Meta-nitraniline).—Fr. aniline by nitration.— $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NO}_2)\text{NH}_2$ [3:1].—Long, yellow need.; sweet, burning taste.—*Sol.* A., B.; sl. W.—*Melt.* 109.9° C.—*Boil.* 285° C.—*Uses*: Color test for pine wood, &c.

do. Merck.—Commercial..... c. v.—oz. .75
 Yellow pwd.

Nitro-aniline, Ortho-, Merck.—Pure .c. v.—oz. 3.50
 (Ortho-nitraniline).— $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NO}_2)\text{NH}_2$ [2:1].—Orange need.—*Sol.* A., E.; hot W.—*Melt.* 71.5° C.

*Nitro-aniline, Para-, Merck.—Pure .c. v.—oz. 1.50
 Fr. nitro-acetanilide by boil. sod. hydrate.— $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NO}_2)\text{NH}_2$ [4:1].—Long, yellow, monoel. need.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Melt.* 147° C.

do. Merck.—Commercial..... c. v.—oz. .60
 Yellow pwd.

Nitro-anisol, Ortho-, Merck..... c. v.—oz. 1.50
 (Methyl Ether of Ortho-nitro-phenol).—Fr. nitrating anisol, or methylating ortho-nitro-phenol.— $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}_3 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NO}_2)(\text{OCH}_3)$ [2:1].—Yellowish, oily liq. at ordinary temp.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Melt.* 9° C.—*Boil.* 277° C at 734 Mm.

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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

Arthritis, Acuta et Chronica.—Continued.

21.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
Olive Oil..... 3 parts
Externally! Rub in thickly,
cover with cotton, and band-
age firmly.
(In acute arthritis.)
[PETELLA.]

23.—Ichthyol..... 5 parts
Salicylic Acid... 1 part
Collodion..... 50 parts
Castor Oil..... 5 parts
Externally! Paint the joints
night and morning.
(In chronic articular rheuma-
tism.) [UNNA.]

22.—Ichthyol-Sodium,
2 gr. (0.13 Gm.)
Sodium Salicylate,
2 gr. (0.13 Gm.)
For 1 capsule or pill! 3 to 10
daily, 2 hours after meals.
(In chronic articular rheu-
matism.)
[BIEDERT; TOROLD;
V. SEHLEN.]

24.—Ichthyol..... q. s.
Apply to the affected joints by
means of a brush; wrap in
cotton.
(In acute articular rheuma-
tism confined to one or two
joints.) [RABOW.]

25.—Gouty, non-inflammatory swellings are soon reduced
when anointed with pure **Ichthyol**, and then treated
with the electrode of the constant current, on the
neck, arm, or leg. The positive electrode in a warm
hand- or foot-bath of a 5 to 10% solution of Ichthyol
acts more discutient in general swelling.
[V. HOFFMANN.]

26.—Ichthyol..... 3 parts
Chloroform..... 1 part
Alcohol..... 4 parts
Embrocation! Envelop part in cotton-wool.
(In muscular rheumatism, acute and chronic arthritis.)
[GUALDI.]

27.—Ichthyol
Soft-Soap..... Equal parts
In acute arthritis (especially of the hands and feet).
Freshly triturated, applied freely and covered with
cotton-wool, once or twice daily, this acts as an anodyne.
[V. HOFFMANN; LANGE.]

N. B.—In rheumatism and gout, in addition to the external
treatment, the internal administration of Ichthyol, either in water,
pills, or capsules, will act most conductively.

Asthma, Bronchial.

28.—Ichthyol internally in solution, capsules, or pills.
To be tried in every case. Always indicated when potassium
iodide is not tolerated, or alternated with this, the Ichthyol given
continuously and the iodide at the periods of increased attacks.
When bronchial asthma is complicated with pruriginous eczema,
the continued use of Ichthyol acts very beneficially upon the latter.
[UNNA; TOROLD.]

**Auto-Intoxication, in Gastric and Intestinal Affec-
tions.**

29.—Ichthyol, 1½ gr. (0.1 Gm.)
For 1 capsule! 1 to 2 cap-
sules 3 times a day. [PICK.]

30.—Ichthyol Pills, 1½ gr.
(0.1 Gm.), s. c., No. 100
1 to 3 pills 3 times a day, after
meals. [PICK.]

Balanitis.

Ablutions with superfatted 10% **Ichthyol** soap.
[V. SEHLEN.]

Blennorrhœa.—See Gonorrhœa.

Blepharitis Ciliaris Ectropion.

31.—Ichthyol..... 3 to 5 parts
Zinc Oxide..... 100 parts
Wheat Starch..... 100 parts
Vaseline..... 250 parts
Eye salve! Apply night and morning.
[V. SEHLEN.]

Bubo.

After incision, cover with 20 or 50% **Ichthyol** cotton-wool.
[V. SEHLEN.]

Burns.

32.—Ichthyol..... 2 to 5 parts
Distilled Water..... To make 30 parts
Externally! Envelop the part with soft mull bandage
kept constantly moistened with the solution.
[PETELLA; UNNA.]

33.—Ichthyol..... q. s.
Paint!
(In burns of the first degree; also useful in burns gener-
ally immediately after occurrence.)
[PETELLA; UNNA; LANGE.]

34.—Ichthyol
Zinc Oxide
Vaseline..... Equal parts
Externally. [CHATELAIN.]

Bursitis Prepatellaris.

35.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
Spirit Ether..... 2 parts
Collodion..... 2 parts
Paint! Also recommended in glandular intumescence,
varices, funiculitis, etc.
In many cases pure Ichthyol is also indicated.
[KURZ.]

Carcinoma Uteri, Inoperable.

36.—Ichthyol..... q. s.
Apply freely several days after
curettage. [HERRMANN.]

36a.—Ichthyol,
3 gr. (0.2 Gm.)
Cacao Butter,
To make 1 suppository
1 suppository when pain is
present. [HERRMANN.]

37.—Tampons with 10% **Ichthyol-glycerin**.
For palliative treatment of cancer of the cervix.
[DOBRONRAVOW; BELL.]

Catarrhus Gastricus.

38.—Ichthyol..... 4 gr. (0.25 Gm.)
For 1 capsule! 1 every 3 hours, increased until 10 are
taken in 24 hours.

Or:
39.—Ichthyol Pills, 1½ gr. (0.1 Gm.),
s. c., No. 100
2 every 3 hours, increased until 20 are taken in 24 hours.

Or:
40.—Ichthyol
5 to 10 drops, in milk, infusion of orange flowers, or
peppermint water, before each meal.
(In acute gastric catarrh.)
[LANGE; GADDE; PETELLA.]

41.—Capsules, Ichthyol, 4 gr. (0.25
Gm.), No. 40
1 to 2 three times daily.
(In chronic gastric catarrh.)
[LANGE.]

Catarrhus Intestinalis, Chronicus.

42.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 2 parts
10 drops in water 3 times a day, 1 to 2 hours before meals,
gradually increasing the dose to three-fold.
(In gastric and intestinal disturbances, chronic obstipa-
tion, in deficient or disturbed menstruation; also, to
combat congestive dermatoses.)
[V. SEHLEN.]

Catarrhus Cervicis, Acutus et Chronicus.—
Compare Erosiones portion. vag., and Metritis; also
Endometritis.

Catarrhus Vesicæ Urinariæ.

43.—Ichthyol..... 15 min. (1 c.c.)
Distilled Water..... To make 3 fl. oz. (90 c.c.)
Dilute with warm distilled water, and use for bladder
irrigation. [FAWLEK.]

Continued on page 170a.

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Nitro-benzaldehyde, Meta-, Merck...c. v.—oz. 1.50
Fr. solut. benzoic aldehyde in mix. fum. nitric acid & sul. phuric acid.— $C_7H_5NO_3 = C_6H_4(NO_2)CHO$ [3:1].—Lustr., wh. need.; odor of benzaldehyde.—*Melt.* 58° C.

Nitro-benzaldehyde, Ortho-, Merck 15 gr. vial 1.00
Fr. oxid'n sodium ortho-nitro-cinnamate solut. in pres. of benzene.— $C_7H_5NO_3 = C_6H_4(NO_2)CHO$ [2:1].—Long, yellowish need.—*Sol.* A., E., B.; sl. W.—*Melt.* 43-46° C.

Nitro-benzaldehyde, Ortho-, Merck's G. R.
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

15 gr. vial 1.25
Light yellow needles.—*Melt.* 46° C.—Readily sol. A. or E.

Tests:—Verify above properties.

Us.:—To detect urea.

Nitro-benzaldehyde, Para-, Merck...c. v.—oz. 2.00
Fr. cold solut. para-nitro-cinnamic acid in strong sulphuric acid w. saltpeter.— $CHNO = C_6H_4(NO_2)CHO$ [4:1].—Long, colorl. prisms.—*Sol.* A.; sl. in W. & E.—*Melt.* 106° C.

Nitro-benzene Merck...c. b.—lb. .60
(Nitro-benzol; Essence of Mirbane; Oil of Mirbane).—Fr. benzene, by nitric acid.— $C_6H_5NO_2$.—Alm. colorl., oily liq.; odor & taste of oil of bitter almonds.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.187 at 14.4° C.—*Sol.* A., E., oils, &c.—*Boil.* 209° C.—*Uses:* Techn., perfume & aniline industry.—*Caution:* Poison! Never use internally.

Nitro-benzene, Di-, Meta-,—see Dinitro-benzene, Meta-.

Nitro-carbinol,—see Nitro-methane.

Nitro-chloroform,—see Chloro-picrine.

Nitro-ethane Merck...15 gr. vial .75
React.-prod. cold ethyl iodide w. silver nitrate.— $C_2H_5NO_2$.—Oil; pleas. odor.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.0561.—*Boil.* 114° C.

Nitro-glucose Merck...c. b.—lb. 1.59
Fr. glucose, by nitric w. sulphuric acids.—Arterial Stimulant.—*Uses:* Epilepsy & cardiac weakness, used in solut. (See Solution, nitro-glucose).—*Dose* 5% solution $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 M (0.016-0.65 Cc.).

Nitroglycerin, Solution,—see Spirit, Glonoin.

Nitro-methane Merck...15 gr. vial .75
(Nitro-carbinol).—Fr. boil. conc. solut. potass. nitrite w. chloroacetate.— CH_3NO_2 .—Heavy, colorl. liq.; peculiar odor.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.144 at 15° C.—*Boil.* 101° C.

***Nitro-naphtalene, Alpha-, Merck.**—Pure

c. b.—lb. .79
(Alpha-mono-nitro-naphtalene).—Fr. naphtalene, by direct nitration.— $C_{10}H_7NO_2$.—Pale yellow, lustr. need.—*Sol.* A.—*Melt.* 56-61° C.

do. Merck.—Commercial...c. b.—lb. .59

Nitro-naphtalene, Di-,—see Dinitro-naphtalene.

Nitro-pentane Merck...15 gr. vial 1.00
Fr. iso-amyl iodide, by silver nitrate.— $C_5H_{11}NO_2 = CH(CH_3)_2CH_2CH_2NO_2$.—Light, colorl. liq.; odor of fusel oil.—*Boil.* 150-160° C.

Nitro-phenol, Di-,—see Dinitro-phenol.

Nitro-phenol, Meta-, Merck...c. v.—oz. 5.00
(Meta-nitro-phenol).—Fr. meta-nitro-aniline, by the diazo-react.— $C_6H_5NO_3 = C_6H_4(NO_2)OH$ [3:1].—Yellow cryst.—*Sol.*, hot W.—*Melt.* 96° C.

Nitro-phenol, Ortho-, Merck...c. v.—oz. .75
(Ortho-nitro-phenol).—Fr. ortho-chloro-nitro-benzene, by heat w. dil. alkalis.— $C_6H_5NO_3 = C_6H_4(NO_2)HO$ [2:1].—Light yellow need. or prisms; peculiar arom. odor.—*Sol.* A., E.; hot W.—*Melt.* 45° C.—*Boil.* 214° C.

Nitro-phenol, Para-, Merck...c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Para-nitro-phenol).—Fr. nitrating phenol in cold.— $C_6H_5NO_3 = C_6H_4(NO_2)OH$ [4:1].—Colorl. cryst.—*Sol.* A.—*Melt.* 114° C.

Nitro-phenol, Para-, Merck's G. R....c. v.—oz. 1.25
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Colorless need.—*Melt.* 112° C.

Tests:—Verify above properties.

Us.:—In alkalimetry.

Nitro-phenyl-methyl-pyrazole Merck...c. v.—oz. 5.00
Fr. nitrating phenyl-methyl-pyrazole.— $C_{10}H_9(NO_2)N_2O$.

Nitro-propane Merck...15 gr. vial 1.00
Fr. propyl iodide, by silver nitrite. $C_3H_7NO_2 = CH_3CH_2CH_2NO_2$.—Oily liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.0108 at 15° C.—*Sol.* E.—*Boil.* 125-127° C.

Nitro-resorcin, Di-,—see Dinitro-resorcin.

Nitroso-antipyrine,—see Nitroso-phenyl-di-methyl-pyrazole.

Nitroso-beta-naphtol Merck.—Cryst...c. v.—oz. 1.25
(Alpha-nitroso-beta-naphtol).—React.-prod. beta-naphtol, sodium nitrite & zinc chloride.— $C_{10}H_7NO_2 = C_{10}H_6(NO)OH$.—*Sol.* E., B.—*Melt.* 109.5° C.—*Uses:* Analysis.

Nitroso-beta-naphtol Merck's G. R....c. v.—oz. 1.50
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

$C_{10}H_6(NO)OH$.—Orange-brown cryst.—*Melt.* 109.5° C.—Readily sol. E. or hot A.

Tests:—Verify above properties.

Us.:—In quant. anal. for separ. of metals.

Nitroso-diethylene Merck...c. v.—oz. 4.00
(Diethyl-nitrosamine).—Deriv. of diethylamine.— $C_4H_{10}N_2O = (C_2H_5)_2N(NO)$.—Yellowish oil.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.951 at 17° C.—*Boil.* 176.9° C.

Nitroso-dimethyl-aniline Merck...c. v.—oz. 3.75
(Para-nitroso-dimethyl-aniline).—Fr. dimethyl-aniline hydrochlorate, by nitrous acid.— $C_8H_{10}N_2O = C_6H_4(NO)N(CH_3)_2$.—Green plates or tables.—*Sol.* E.—*Melt.* 85° C.

Nitroso-dimethyl-aniline Hydrochlorate Merck

c. v.—oz. 1.25
 $C_8H_{10}N_2O.HCl$.—Pale-yellow need.—*Melt.* 77° C.

Nitroso-dimethylene Merck...c. v.—oz. 3.50
(Dimethyl-nitrosamine).—Deriv. of dimethylamine.— $C_2H_5N_2O = (CH_3)_2N(NO)$.—Yellowish oil.—*Boil.* 148.5° at 724 Mm.

Nitroso-ethyl-aniline Merck...c. v.—oz. 3.75
Fr. ethylaniline, by nitrous acid.— $C_8H_{10}N_2O = C_6H_5N(CH_2CH_3)NO$.—Yellowish oil; odor of bitter almonds.—*Sol.* A.

Nitroso-phenol, Para-, Merck...15 gr. vial 1.00
(Quinone Mono-oxim; Para-nitroso-phenol).—Fr. phenol, by nitrous acid.— $C_6H_5NO_2 = CO(CH:CH)(CH:CH)C:N.OH$.—Nearly colorl. need., or greenish plates.—*Sol.* E., acetone, alkal. solut., W.—Decomp. 125° C, without melt.

Nitroso-phenyl-dimethyl-pyrazole Merck

$\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 6.00
(Iso-nitroso-antipyrine).—React.-prod. solut. sod. nitrite, w. solut. antipyrine in acid. water.— $C_{11}H_{11}(NO)N_2O$.—Green need.—*Sol.* A., E., C.; acetic acid, alkalis.—Explodes at about 200° C.—Antipyr., Analg., Diur.

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Catarrhus Vesicæ Urinariæ.—Continued.

44.—Ichthyol.

Lanolin..... Equal parts
Vaseline.....

Ointment 1

(For external application during the febrile period, for reduction of the intense pain, and thereby to facilitate the internal antipyretic treatment.)

After cessation of the febrile period use:

44a.—Irrigation of the bladder with 1½ watery Ichthyol solution (aq. font. coct.), warmed to 86 Fahr., by means of an elastic double-flow catheter connected with an enteroclysmm. Inject slowly and with great caution, to the amount of 1 quart, in the early stages, twice daily. Later, but once a day. In acute cystitis. In chronic cases these irrigations are to be given with a 1% Ichthyol solution, and but once daily. [VILLETEL]

Chilblains.—See Perniones.

Chlorosis.

45.—Ichthyol...... 5 Gm. (1 fl. dr.)
Distilled Water..... 95 Gm. (3 fl. oz.)
Oil Peppermint..... 2 drops
10 to 30 drops 4 times a day. [SCHUTZKE.]

Cholera Infantum.

After previous use of calomel for 1 day, employ:

46.—Ichthyol...... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 15 parts
3 drops every 2 hours. [SCHUTZKE.]

Coccydynia.—See Sciatica.

Colpitis.—See Vaginitis.

Condylomata Acuminata.

47.—Ichthyol...... q. s.
Distilled Water. To make a thin paste
Paint! [PETELLA; DOBRONRAVOW.]

Conjunctival Eczema.

48.—Ichthyol...... 1 part
Wheat Starch..... 20 parts
Zinc Oxide..... 20 parts
Vaseline..... 50 parts
Ointment 1. Rub into the eyelids at night, and cover with Zinc-Ichthyol salve-mull. [V. SEHLEN.]

Contusions, etc.

49.—Ichthyol...... 1 part
Absolute Alcohol. 2 parts
Ether..... 2 parts
Externally! [GADDE.]

50.—Ichthyol-Zinc. 1 part
Flexible Collodion. 4 parts
Paint twice a day; next day wash off with ether, then paint again. [UNNA.]

51.—Ichthyol...... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 9 parts
Moisten frequently a permanently fixed bandage which firmly envelops the affected part of an extremity; cover with gutta-percha tissue. [UNNA; PETELLA.]

Coryza.

52.—Ichthyol...... 20 parts
Petrolatum..... 100 parts
Gum Arabic..... 1 part
Smear the nose internally by means of a twisted linen cloth, and anoint the nose externally, rubbing in well. [PETELLA.]

53.—Ichthyol...... 1 part
Zinc Oxide..... 10 parts
Wheat Starch. . . 10 parts
Vaseline 24 parts
Spread upon the internal surface of the nose. (In chronic coryza.) [V. SEYEN.]

Coxalgia and Coxitis.—See Arthritis.

Cystitis.—See Catarrhus Vesicæ Urinariæ.

Dandruff.—See Pityriasis Capitis.

Decubitus.

At the outset (redness), wash frequently with superfatted Ichthyol soap.

In ulceration, use:

54.—Ichthyol...... 1 to 2 parts
Petrolatum or Lanolin. 10 parts
Ointment! [LANGE.]

Deodorization and Disguising the Taste of Ichthyol.

(a) For external use:

Ichthyol...... 50 parts
Oil Citronella..... 1 part
Oil Eucalyptus..... 1 part

Or:

Ichthyol...... 9 parts
Oil Turpentine..... 1 part

(b) For internal use.

Ichthyol...... 5 to 8 parts
Peppermint Water..... 80 parts
Syrup..... 20 parts

Or:

Ichthyol...... 80 to 60 parts
Oil Peppermint..... 1 part
Absolute Alcohol..... 10 parts
Distilled Water..... 1000 parts

Dermatitis Pustulosa.

55.—Ichthyol...... 1 part
Vaseline..... 8 parts
Apply twice daily, after previous washing with warm water and evacuation of the pustules by scarification. [FOURNIER.]

Diabetes Mellitus.

56.—Capsules, Ichthyol-Sodium.
4 min. (0.25 Gm.)..... No. 40
2, 3, or 4 capsules 4 times a day, especially when gastric catarrh and intestinal disturbance are present. [GADDE.]

Diphtheria.

57.—Ichthyol
Distilled Water..... Equal parts
Paint every half-hour.

At the same time use:

58.—Ichthyol...... 1 part
Peppermint Water..... 10 parts
Teaspoonful every hour.

Distortions.—See Contusions.

Dipsomania.—See Alcoholism, Chronic.

Eczema.

Here, as in the majority of skin affections for which Ichthyol is appropriate, the internal use of Ichthyol is also indicated.—(See, also, details, pages 83 and 84.)

59.—Ichthyol
Distilled Water
Lanolin..... Equal parts
Vaseline.....
Ointment 1
[GADDE; UNNA; LANGE.]

60.—Ichthyol...... 1 part
Zinc Oxide..... 10 parts
Talcum..... 10 parts
Vaseline..... 20 parts
[GADDE; UNNA; HEUSE; LANGE.]

61.—Ichthyol...... 1 part
Lanolin..... 4 parts
Vaseline..... 4 parts
Ointment 1
(In circumscribed chronic eczema.) [GADDE; UNNA.]

62.—Ichthyol. 2 to 5% to Zinc
Ointment, Zinc Oxide, Lead
Paste, Hebra's or Wilkin-
son's Ointment.
[GADDE; UNNA; PETELLA.]

63.—Ichthyol-Zinc. 1 part
Glycerin..... 5 parts
Dissolve by aid of gentle heat.
Paint on 3 times a day and
cover with gutta-percha
tissue; in the morning a
soap bath or soap-blisters;
in addition, internally, 5-10
pills of 0.1 Gm. (½ minim)
content daily. [GADDE.]

64.—Ichthyol...... 1 part
Diachylon Oint-
ment (Hebra)... 9 parts
Embrocation 1
(In complication with furun-
culosis.) [GADDE; UNNA.]

Continued on page 171a.

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Nitro-toluene, Meta-, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 5.00
(Meta-nitro-tolulol).—Fr. ortho-, or para-toluidine by elim. of NH_2 .— $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NO}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_3(\text{NO}_2)[1:3]$.—Liquid above 16°C .—*Boil.* 230°C .

Nitro-toluene, Ortho-, Merck—Liquid...c. b.—lb. 2.50
Fr. toluene by nitration. — $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NO}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_3(\text{NO}_2)[1:2]$.—Colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.168 at 15°C .—*Boil.* 238°C .

Nitro-toluene, Para-, Merck.....c. b.—lb. 1.34
(Para-nitro-tolulol).—Fr. nitrating toluene. — $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NO}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_3(\text{NO}_2)[1:4]$.—Trimet., colorl. cryst.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Melt.* 54°C .—*Boil.* 234 – 238°C .

Nitro-xylene, Meta-, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.25
(Meta-nitro-xytolol).—Fr. cold meta-xylene, by nitric & sulphuric acids. — $\text{CHNO} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{CH}_3)_2(\text{NO}_2)[1:3:2]$.—Colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.112 at 15°C .—*Boil.* 225°C at 744 Mm.

Nitro-xylene, Ortho-, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.75
(Ortho-nitro-xytolol).—Fr. ortho-xylene, by nitric acid in cold. — $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NO}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{CH}_3)_2(\text{NO}_2)[1:2:4]$.—Light yellow, lustr. prisms.—*Melt.* 29°C .—*Boil.* 258°C .

Nitro-xylene, Para-, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.50
(Para-nitro-xytolol).—Fr. cold para-xylene, by nitric acid. — $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NO}_2 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NO}_2[1:4:2]$.—Yellow liq.—*Boil.* 239°C at 739 Mm.

Nuclein Merck.....15 gr. vial .75
Fr. cell-subst. of plants & animals, or fr. yeast. — $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{49}\text{N}_9\text{P}_3\text{O}_{22}(\text{?})$.—Amorph. subst. rich in phosphorus. Phosphoric acid is set free by boiling w. alkalis.—Antisep., Germicidal.—*Uses*: Indol. ulc., tonsil., false diphth., & initial stages of tuberculosis.—*Inj.* 20–60 M (1.2–2.7 Cc.) hypodermically.

Octene, or Octylene,—see **Caprylene**.

Octyl Iodide, Secondary, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00
Fr. methyl-hexyl-carbinol, by iodine w. phosphorus. — $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{17}\text{I} = \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{I}$.—Oily liq.; orange odor; reddens on expos. to light.—Sp. Gr. 1.310 at 16°C .—*Boil.* 210°C (?) C_w decomposition.—*Caut.* Keep in dark amber.

Oenanthol Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.75
(Heptole Aldehyde; Oenanthaldehyde; Hept-aldehyde; Heptanal).—Fr. castor oil by heat. & fractional distill.— $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{14}\text{O} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_{13}\text{CHO}$.—H'ly refracting, colorl. liq.; aromatic, pungent smell.—Sp. Gr. 0.822 at 15°C .—*Sol.* A., E.; sl. W.—*Boil.* 155°C .—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Oenanthotoxine

Resinoid fr. Oenanthocrocata, L.— $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_5$.—Toxic. Produces violent spasms like picrotoxin.

Oil, Absinthium,—see **Oil, Wormwood**.

Oil, Allspice,—see **Oil, Pimenta**.

***Oil, Almond, Bitter-, Merck—U. S. P.**...c. b.—lb. 6.59
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Essential oil fr. seed of bitter almonds. Contains hydrocyanic acid.—Colorl., or yellowish, v. refractive liq.; aromatic odor; bitter, acid, burning taste.—*Sol.*, all prop., A., E.; 300 W. at 15°C .—Nerve Sedative.—*Uses*: Intern., cough remed.—*Extern.*, to allay severe itching. Also as flavor.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ M (0.01–0.08 Cc.).—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, ammonia, brandy, iron persulphate.

do. — Free fr. HCN.....c. b.—lb. 9.00
Free fr. hydrocyanic acid.—*Uses*: Less poison. than official prep.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 M (0.03–0.13 Cc.).—*Caut.* Does not keep well.

Oil, Almond, Bitter-, Artificial,—see **Benzaldehyde**.

Oil, Almond, Sweet- (Expressed Oil of Almond, U. S. P.).....c. b.—lb. .49
Fixed oil fr. almonds.—Sp. Gr. 0.915–0.920.—*Misc.* E., C.; sl. A.—Demulc., Cath., Nutrient.—*Uses*: Intern., bronch. in mucilage or egg yolk emulsion; as cath. to children.—*Extern.*, slight burns, blisters or injuries.—*Dose* 60–480 M (3.7–3.1 Cc.).

do. — Recent.....c. b.—lb. .69
Clear at minus 10°C .—*Melt.*, minus 20°C .

Oil, Amber, Merck—Rectified.....c. b.—lb. .49
Fr. the crude oil.—Antispasm., Stim., Diur., Rubefacient.—*Uses*: Intern., hyst., intest. irritat., infantile convuls., amenor., whoop. cough, &c.—*Extern.*, linim.: rheum.; also for toothache & earache.—*Dose* 5–15 M (0.3–1 Cc.).—*Caut.* Keep fr. air. Turns dark w. age.

do. — Crude.....c. b.—lb. .34
Fr. amber by destruct. distill.—*Sol.* A., E.—Rubefacient.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, rheum. & neural.

Oil, Angelica—30-fold, free fr. terpenes.....c. v.—oz. 15.00
Ethereal oil, fr. root A. Archangelica, L.—Tonic.—*Uses*: Flavor. & arom. stim. for stomach.—*Dose* 1–8 M (0.06–0.2 Cc.).

Oil, Aniline,—see **Aniline**.

Oil, Animal Merck—Twice rectified.....c. v.—oz. .34
(Dippel's Oil).—Fr. bones, by destruct. distill.—Composed of hydrocarbons, pyridine bases, & amines.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, for parasitic skin dis.—Intern., hysteria.—*Dose* 5–20 M (0.3–1.2 Cc.).

Oil, Anise—U. S. P......c. b.—lb. 3.09
Essential oil fr. fruit Pimpinella Anisum, L.—Chief constit., anethol, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}$.—*Sol.* A., E., C.—Carmin., Antisep.—*Uses*: Produce sleep in babies; increase flow of milk, & relieve flatulent colic.—*Dose* 1–5 M (0.06–0.3 Cc.).

Oil, Anise, Star—2-fold, free fr. terpenes.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Oil of Illicium).—Essential oil fr. fruit Illicium anisatum, L.—Chief constit., anethol, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}$.

Oil, Ants, Artificial,—see **Furfural**.

Oil, Arachis.....gal. 1.50
(Peanut. Oil).—Expressed fr. fruit Arachis hypogaea, L.—Bland, straw yellow to wh. oil; nutty odor & taste; cont. arachic acid.—*Uses*: Pharm. & techn.

Oil, Arbor Vitae,—see **Oil, Thuja**.

Oil, Arnica Flowers—True— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials—oz. 30.00
Essential oil fr. fl. of A. montana, L.—Diur., Diaph., Emmen.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, rheum., gout, injuries, &c.

Oil, Artemisia.....c. b.—lb. 10.00
Fr. fl'g herb A. maritima, L. (Roman Wormwood).—Antisep., Astring.—*Uses*: Skin dis. & inflamed surf.

Oil, Asphalt.....c. v.—oz. .50
Fr. destruct. distill. of asphalt.—Rubefacient, Antisep.—*Uses*: Parasitic skin dis. & rheumatism.

Oil, Balm—German, true.....c. v.—oz. 1.25
(Oil of Melissa; Oil of Lemon Balm).—Essential oil fr. lvs. & tops Melissa officinalis, L.—Diaph., Antispasm.—*Uses*: Agre. flavor. for antispasm. & diaph. medic.—*Dose* 1–2 M (0.06–0.12 Cc.).

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the **MERCK** Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: **MERCK**!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS**. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

Eczema.—Continued.

65.—Ichthyol 5 parts
Resorcin (or pyrogallol or chrysarobin)..... 5 parts
Salicylic Acid 2 parts
Lanolin 40 parts
Vaseline 60 parts
Ointment!
[V. SEHLEN.]

67.—Ichthyol 2 parts
Salicylic Acid 1 part
Resorcin 1 part
Lanolin 25 parts
Vaseline 25 parts
Zinc Oxide 25 parts
Powdered Starch 25 parts
Paste!
[JAMERSON.]

68.—Ichthyol... 2 to 5 parts
Zinc Oxide... 10 parts
Wheat Starch... 10 parts
Vaseline... 20 parts
Zinc-Ichthyol paste!
[V. SEHLEN.]

70.—Ichthyol..... 2 parts
Zinc Oxide..... 10 parts
Wheat Starch... 10 parts
Glycerin Ointment..... 35 to 45 parts
Externally!
[V. SEHLEN.]

72.—Ablations with super-fatted, neutral or alkaline tar-soap of Dr. Eichhoff.
[EICHHOFF.]

74.—Ichthyol... 1 to 2 parts
Vaseline. To make 20 parts
Rub in once or twice daily in acute eczema.
[BERTARELLI; PETELLA.]

76.—Ichthyol..... 4 parts
Zinc Oxide..... 3 parts
Wheat Starch..... 8 parts
Lanolin 40 parts
Ointment!
[JANOVSKY.]

In chronic form of eczema:

77.—Ichthyol..... 3 to 5 parts
Hebra's Ointment..... 45 parts
Or:
[JANOVSKY; LANGE.]

78.—Soap Plaster..... 20 parts

Liquefy by gentle heat and add:

Ichthyol 1 part
Salicylic Acid 1 to 2 parts
Spread on lint! Retaining bandage.
[JANOVSKY; HEUSS.]

79.—Ichthyol
Zinc Oxide Equal parts
Vaseline
Ointment! (In chronic eczema.)
[E. CHATELAIN.]

Eczema Seborrhoica.

80.—Ichthyol... 1 to 2 parts
Oil Sweet Almonds... 10 parts
Embrocation, especially upon hairy parts! Begin with the weak solution and gradually increase.
[MOREL-LAVALLÉE.]

66.—Ichthyol... 1 to 2 parts
Distilled Water,
To make 10 parts
Paint as often as the skin is wet, according to requirements, once or twice daily. If scales are present they must be removed before painting.
[HERZ.]

69.—Ichthyol 1 part
Zinc Oxide 10 parts
Wheat Starch... 10 parts
Vaseline 24 parts
Rub in night and morning.
[V. SEHLEN.]

71.—Ichthyol 1 part
Precipitated Sulphur 1 part
Vaseline 10 parts
Lanolin 10 parts
Ointment!
(Anunction in squamous eczema of the face.)
[E. CHATELAIN.]

73.—Ichthyol 1 part
Benzoated Zinc Ointment..... 10 parts
Ointment!
[GADDE; UNNA; HEUSS.]

75.—Ichthyol... 1 to 3 parts
Vaseline... Up to 10 parts
Rub in once or twice daily in chronic eczema.
[BERTARELLI; DOBRONRAVOW.]

Endometritis.

83.—Ichthyol 2 parts
Glycerin 35 parts
(For tampons and swabbing out the uterine cavity.)
[WINCKEL; PASQUALL.]

84.—Ichthyol..... q. s.
For swabbing out the uterine cavity!
[BLOOM; KOETSCHAU; TEMESVÁRY.]

84a.—Tampon the uterine cavity with strips of gauze saturated with pure Ichthyol.
[E. KURZ.]

65.—Ichthyol 1 part
Glycerin 9 parts
For injections after curettement, or for the purpose of avoiding curettement!
[BAGOT; MANGIAGALLI; POLACCO.]

Or:

For tampons, and for swabbing the uterine cavity, or the cervix, by means of Playfair's sound.
[TEMESVÁRY.]

86.—Ichthyol..... 3 to 5 parts
Glycerin 19 parts
For injections into the uterus immediately after curettement; to be repeated during the succeeding days!
[BERRUTI; BERGESIO; ALBERTOLETTI.]

In chronic endometritis:

87.—Ichthyol..... q. s.
For swabbing the uterine cavity, without curettement.

88.—Ichthyol
Distilled Water..... Equal parts
For swabbing the uterine cavity, after curettement.
[HAULTAIN.]

89.—Endometritis following gonorrheal vaginal affections, is rapidly improved upon introduction of cotton tampons impregnated with **Ichthyol**. The pain is diminished in a short time.
[SCHWIMMER; DOBRONRAVOW.]

90.—Ichthyol
Glycerin..... Equal parts
For swabbing the uterine cavity, or as injection with Braun's syringe.
[ENGSTROEM; DOBRONRAVOW]

In endometritis with secondary salpingo-oöphoritis:—

Curettement. Afterward use:

91.—Ichthyol..... 24 parts
Boric Acid..... 3 parts
Glycerin..... 800 parts
For tampons, to be introduced into the vagina every third day.
[BELL.]

92.—Gonorrheal endometritis is improved upon introduction of a Playfair's sound covered with cotton-wool dipped in Ichthyol.
[PASQUALL.]

Enteritis Chronica.

93.—Capsules, Ichthyol, 4 min.
(0.25 Gm.) No. 40
1 or 2 capsules twice daily.
[DOBRONRAVOW; PETELLA.]

Epididymitis.

94.—Ichthyol... 1 to 5 parts
Distilled Water... 10 parts
Envelop with cotton constantly moistened with the solution.
[GADDE.]

95.—Ichthyol..... 3 parts
Iodoform..... 2 parts
Vaseline..... 20 parts
Apply evenings.
[EICHHOFF.]

96.—Ichthyol
Glycerin Equal parts
Paint the parts; then apply a thin layer of cotton-wool saturated with the solution, and cover with gutta-percha tissue. Wear suspensory.
[V. SEHLEN.]

Eczema Vulvae.

82.—Ichthyol 1 part
Distilled Water 9 parts
[BAGOT; DOBRONRAVOW.]

Continued on page 172a.

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Oil, Barbadoes Nuts,—see Oil, Jatropha.

Oil, Basil......c. v.—oz. 2.00
Essential oil fr. lvs. *Ocimum Basilicum*, L. (Sweet Basil).—Solidifies when long kept.—Antisept., Arom., Stim.—Uses: Flavor. o. remedies & in perfumery.—Dose 1-2 ℥ (0.06-0.12 Cc.).

Oil, Bay,—see Oil, Myrcia.

Oil, Benne,—see Oil, Sesame.

***Oil, Bergamot.**—*U. S. P.*.....c. b.—lb. 3.75
(Essence of Bergamot).—Essential oil fr. rind fresh fruit *Citrus Bergamia*, Risso & Poiteau.—Sp. Gr. 0.880-0.885 at 15° C.—*Sol.* A., E., C.—Uses: Perfume.—*Caution.* Keep well stoppered, cool, & dark.

do. —2½-fold free fr. terpenes.—c. v.—oz. 1.50

Oil, Birch Bark (Volatile Oil of Betula, U. S. P.).....c. b.—lb. 2.00
Fr. bark *Betula lenta*, L. (Sweet Birch).—Nearly pure methyl salicylate (ab. 99.8%); almost identical w. oil of wintergreen.—Colorless.—Antirheum., Antisept.—Uses: Intern. & Extern., in rheum., gout, & neural.—Also extensively used as perfume & flavor.—Dose 5-30 ℥ (0.8-1.8 Cc.).

Oil, Birch Wood, Merck.—Crude...c. b.—lb. .40
(Empyreumatic Birch Oil; *Oleum Rusci*).—Fr. *Betula alba*, L. (White Birch), by destruct. distil.—Black liq.; odor of Russia leather.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Inst. of tar, or oil of cade for skin dis.

do. Merck.—Russian.....c. b.—lb. 1.25

Fr. fractional distil. of the empyreumatic oil of *Betula alba*, L. (White Birch).—Antiseptic.—Uses: Oint. 5% w. simple oint., in parasitic skin dis.

Oil, Cade, Merck.—*U. S. P.*.....c. b.—lb. .39
(Juniper Tar).—Empyreumatic oil fr. destruct. distil. wood *Juniperus Oxycedrus*, L.—Dark, opaque, tarry liq.; smoky, acid, disagree. taste.—Sp. Gr. 0.990 at 15° C.—*Sol.* E., C., carbon disulphide.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Extern., in psora & fava.—*Veter.*, oint. & in soap for parasitic skin dis. of sheep, horses, dogs, &c.

Oil, Cajuput.—*U. S. P.*—Green...c. b.—lb. 1.00
Volatile oil fr. lvs. *Melaleuca Leucadendron*, L.—Sp. Gr. 0.914-0.927.—*Sol.* A., E., C., carbon disulphide.—Stim., Diaph.—Uses: Intern., low fevers, cholera, rheum., gout, bronch., catarrh., toothache, &c.—Extern., oint.: pityria, psoria., acne, &c.—Dose 5-20 ℥ (0.8-1.2 Cc.).

Oil, Camphor.....c. b.—lb. .29
(Formosa, or Japanese Oil of Camphor).—Volatile oil fr. *Camphora officinarum*, Nees.—*Sol.*, oils, E., C.—Stim., Antisept., Rubefacient.—Uses: Extern., spasmodic cholera, & w. olive oil as linim. in rheum., neural., bruises, & sprains.—Dose 2-8 ℥ (0.12-0.2 Cc.).

Oil, Canada Snakeroot.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
Fr. the rhizome *Asarum canadense*, L.—Antisept., Arom., Stim.—Uses: Flavor. for o. remed.—Dose 1-2 ℥ (0.06-0.12 Cc.).

Oil, Canella
Fr. bark *C. alba*, Murray.—Arom., Stim.—Uses: Flavor. for other remed.—Dose 1-2 ℥ (0.06-0.12 Cc.).

Oil, Caraway.—*U. S. P.*—Fr. Dutch seed...c. b.—lb. 2.25
Fr. fruit *Carum Carvi*, L.—Chief constit., carvol, $C_{10}H_{14}O$.—Sp. Gr. 0.910-0.920 at 15° C.—*Sol.* A., E., C.—Uses: For bitter remed. & to correct griping cathartics.—Dose 1-10 ℥ (0.06-0.06 Cc.).

Oil, Caraway.—Extra strong.....c. b.—lb. 4.00
(Carvol).—Pure carvol fr. oil of caraway.— $C_{10}H_{14}O$.

do. —2½-fold, free fr. terpenes.—c. v.—oz. .75

Oil, Cardamom.....c. v.—oz. 2.25
Volat. oil fr. fruit *Elettaria repens* (Sonnerat), Baillon.—Arom., Carmin., Stim.—Uses: Flavor.—Dose 1-2 ℥ (0.06-0.12 Cc.).

Oil, Cascarella.....c. v.—oz. 1.25
Volat. oil fr. bark *Croton Eluteria*, Bennet.—Stim., Tonic., Arom.—Uses: Adjuvant in bitter tonics.—Dose 1-2 ℥ (0.06-0.12 Cc.).

Oil, Cassia,—see Oil Cinnamon, Chinese.

Oil, Castor.—*U. S. P.*.....bulk.—lb. .14
Fr. seeds *Ricinus communis*, L.—Mainly ricinolein [$C_{18}H_{34}O_2$], w. some palmitin, stearin, & myristin.—Sp. Gr. 0.950-0.970 at 15° C.—*Sol.* A., E., glacial acetic acid.—Cathartic.—Uses: Constip., colic, diar., & dysent.—Dose 4-8 dr. (15-30 Cc.); for children, 1-3 dr. (4-12 Cc.).

Oil, Cedar Leaves.....c. b.—lb. .69
(Oil of Red Cedar Leaves).—Volat. oil fr. lvs. *Juniperus virginiana*, L.—Sp. Gr., ab. 0.885.—Antisept., Emmen.—Uses: Perfume.

Oil, Cedar Wood.—Florida.....c. b.—lb. 1.09
(Oil of Red Cedar Wood).—Volat. oil fr. wood *Juniperus virginiana*, L.—Uses: Perfume.

Oil, Cedrat.....c. b.—lb. 6.09
(Oil of Citron).—Volat. oil fr. rind of fruit *Citrus medica*, Risso.—Arom., Stim., Antisept.—Uses: Perfume & flavor.—Dose 1-2 ℥ (0.06-0.12 Cc.).

Oil, Celery.....c. v.—oz. .84
Volat. oil fr. seed *Apium graveolens*, L.—Stim., Arom., Carmin., Antispasm.—Uses: Headache, hyst., nerv. affect., & as flavor. for unpleas. remed.—Dose 1-2 ℥ (0.06-0.12 Cc.).

Oil, Chamomile, German.....c. v.—oz. 3.75
Volat. oil fr. fl., *Matricaria Chamomilla*, L.—Bluish, thick oil, butter-like on expos. to cold; agre. odor of chamomile.—*Sol.* 10 A.—Tonic, Arom., Carmin., Stim.—Uses: Cramps, colic, dyspep., &c.—Dose 1-5 ℥ (0.06-0.3 Cc.).

Oil, Chamomile, Roman.....c. v.—oz. 1.75
Volat. oil fr. fl. heads *Anthemis nobilis*, L.—Tonic, Arom., Stomachic.—Uses: Enfeebled digest. & for flatulent colic.—Dose 1-5 ℥ (0.06-0.3 Cc.).

Oil, Champaca
Volat. oil fr. fl. *Michelia Champaca*, L.—Uses: Perfume.

Oil, Chaulmoogra, Merck.....c. b.—lb. 3.34
Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

(Oil of Gynocardia).—Fr. seeds *Gynocardia odorata*, R. Br.—Lard-like, yellowish-wh. or brownish fat.—Sp. Gr. 0.930—*Sol.* E., C., B., carbon disulphide; partly in A.—*Melt.* 42° C.—Uses: Claimed: specific in elephantiasis or Eastern leprosy.—Extern., bruises, sores, & injuries.—Dose 4 grains (0.26 Gm.) w. gradual incr. to 30 grains (1.3 Gm.).

Oil, Chenopodium.—*U. S. P.*.....c. b.—lb. 2.09
(Oil of American Wormseed).—Volat. oil fr. fruit *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, L., var. *anthelminticum*, Gray.—Sp. Gr. 0.97 at 15° C.—*Sol.* A., E.—Anthelmintic.—Dose 4-8 ℥ (0.24-0.5 Cc.) for children, followed by a cathartic.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the *Materia Medica*. Such articles as may be had of the **MERCK** Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: **MERCK**!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS**. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

Epistaxis.

- 97.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 4 parts
Soak a pledget of cotton with this solution, and, with thread attached, place in the nostrils.

Erosiones Portion. Vagin.

- 98.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
Glycerin..... 6 parts
Use upon cotton tampons.
[KOETSCHAU; CALDERINI; TEMESVÁRY.]
- 99.—Ichthyol..... q. s.
Paint, or for tampons!
[KOETSCHAU; KURZ; MANGIAGALLI; POLACCO; HOFMOEL.]
- 99a.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
Glycerin..... 2 parts
Paint on every third day without subsequent irrigation of the vagina or introduction of tampons.
[KOETSCHAU; KURZ; MANGIAGALLI; POLACCO; HOFMOEL.]

In superficial erosions use:

- 100.—Ichthyol-Zinc..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 5 parts
Paint!
[DOBROBRÁVOW.]

Erysipelas.

- 101.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
Spirit Ether..... 1 part
Colloidon..... 2 parts
Paint!
(In traumatic erysipelas, applied under the dressings.)
After previous careful washing of the neighboring, and apparently still intact, locality, with soap, the latter is first to be energetically rubbed with the solution and then the inflammatory erysipelatous area.
[VON BRUNN; GADDE; UNNA; E. CHATELAIN; LANGE.]

- 102.—Ichthyol..... 2 parts
Prepared Chalk..... 4 parts
Lard..... 4 parts
Ointment!
[JAMIESON.]

- 103.—Ichthyol..... Equal parts
Vaseline.....
Ointment!

After the existing wounds have been thoroughly disinfected and covered with a small iodoform-gauze compress, rub in energetically (massage), beginning a hand's breadth beyond the inflamed cutaneous area; then rub into the part affected with erysipelas after it has been washed with soap-water; following this, sufficient of the salve to cover all of the affected cutaneous area, and to give it a uniform dark brown color, is applied; cover with a thin layer of absorbent gauze which has been moistened with salicylic-acid solution, and over this a much thicker layer of ordinary cotton-wool; a light dressing ends this procedure, which must be carried out 2 or 3 times a day, and continued until 3 or 4 days elapse without any elevation of temperature being noticed. For extremely hairy parts, a weaker salve, consisting of equal parts of Ichthyol, water and lanolin, suffices.

[V. NUSSBAUM; KLEIN; CALDERINI; PETELLA.]

- 103a.—Application, by means of a brush, of undiluted Ichthyol is also very effective.
[BIEDEBT; E. KURZ; HEUSS; PETELLA.]

- 104.—Ichthyol..... 2 parts
Ether..... 2 parts
Glycerin..... 1 part
Paint! Especially upon hairy parts.
[GADDE; RABOW.]

- 105.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
Zinc Ointment..... 9 parts
Ointment!
In wandering erysipelas! Rub over the whole surface of the body once or twice daily; also indicated in erysipelas of infants.
[UNNA.]

- 106.—Ichthyol..... 4 parts
Iodoform..... 4 parts
Creolin..... 4 parts
Lanolin..... 15 parts
Zinc Ointment..... 15 parts
Ointment! Spread on linen (lint).
[BROOKE.]

- 107.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
Resorcin..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 4 parts
Ointment! Rub in every hour.
[KICHUHOFF.]

- 108.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
Vaseline..... 5 parts
Lanolin..... 5 parts
Ointment! Rub in (massage), or apply on dressings.
[GLUCKE.]

- 109.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 3 parts
Apply to the affected parts twice daily, and leave uncovered. These inunctions are to be continued until subsidence of the inflammation.
[SCHWIMMER; LANGE.]

- 110.—Ichthyol..... 2 parts
Vaseline..... 3 parts
Lanolin..... 3 parts
Ointment!
After the affected skin has been washed with soap and water, rub this ointment into the affected parts, once daily.
[HOFMOEL.]

- 111.—Ichthyol..... Equal parts
Linseed Oil.....
Paint on 3 or 4 times daily.
[HEUSS.]

Erythema.

- 113.—Ichthyol..... 3 to 5 parts
Glycerin..... To make 50 parts

Salve!
Rub in, after previous washing with 4% boric-acid solution. Cover with absorbent cotton in a simple manner, or by compress.

(To be employed in red exudative erythema of the new-born, *intertrigo*, *eczema*, *prurigo*, and other affections accompanied by burning, itching, pain, where an astringent and anodyne action is desired.)
[DI LORENZO; PETELLA.]

- 113.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 2 parts
15 drops 3 times a day.

The internal use of Ichthyol is indicated in the following disturbances of the circulation: Hyperemia and chronic inflammation of the conjunctiva, congestions, habitual redness of the face, coldness of the hands and feet, chilblain, erythema of the extremities, etc.
[JAMIESON; GADDE; V. NUSSBAUM.]

- 113a.—Capsules Ichthyol-Sodium, 4 min. (0.25 Gm.)..... No. 40
1 or 2 capsules twice daily.
[JAMIESON.]

- 114.—Ichthyol..... q. s.
Paint!
(In erythema multiforme, urticaria, lichen urticatus, erythema following burns, frostbite and lupus.)
[UNNA; LANGE.]

- 114a.—Carbolated Ichthyol Varnish..... q. s.
Paint!
[BROOKE.]

- 115.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
Wheat Starch..... 2 parts
Zinc Oxide..... 2 parts
Vaseline (or lard)..... 4 parts
Ointment!
(In toxic erythema after influenza)
[V. SEHLEN.]

Facial Neuralgia.—See Neuralgia.

Felen.—See Panaritium.

Fissura Ani.

- 116.—Once a day, a brush dipped in Ichthyol is to be introduced per anum and expressed. The application is not painful, and, even in those cases in which the most varied remedies have been tried in vain, healing takes place within 1 to 2 weeks.
[VAN DER WILLIGEN; BAUM.]

- 116a.—Ichthyol Zinc-Salve Mull and Paste.
[V. SEHLEN.]

Fistulae and Suppurating Wound Cavities.

- 117.—Gauze Tampons saturated with Ichthyol.
[VANZETTI; DOBROBRÁVOW; LANGE.]

Fluor Albus.

- 118.—Ichthyol..... 1 to 2 parts
Glycerin..... Enough to make 10 parts
Use on cotton tampons.
[ALBERTOLETTI; MANGIAGALLI; POLACCO; SCHWIMMER; BERRUTI; BERGESIO; TEMESVÁRY.]

In addition, the internal use of Ichthyol is indicated, as in the following:

- 119.—Ichthyol Pills, 1½ gr. (0.1 Gm.), s. c. No. 100
1 to 8 pills 3 times a day, after meals.
[BERRUTI; BERGESIO; ALBERTOLETTI.]

Continued on page 173a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Oil, Cherry Laurel.....c. v.—oz. .75

Volat. oil fr. lvs. *Prunus Lauro-cerasus*, L.—Pale yellow to colorl. oil; odor & physical properties of oil of bitter almond.—*Sol.* A., E., C., B.—Sedative.—*Uses*: Cough remed., pulmon. affect.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{6}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥ (0.01–0.03 Cc.).—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, ammonia, brandy, & iron persulphate.—*Caut.* Poison!

Oil, Cinnamon, Ceylon—True.....c. v.—oz. 1.25

Volat. oil fr. inner bark of shoots, *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, Breyn.—Chief constit., cinnamic aldehyde; also, a little eugenol & phellandrene.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.025–1.035.—*Sol.* A., E., C.—*Stim.*, Arom.—*Uses*: Flavor is finer than oil Chinese cinnamon.

Oil, Cinnamon, Chinese—*U. S. P.*.....c. b.—lb. 2.25

(Oil of Cassia).—Volat. oil fr. bark Chinese Cinnamon.—Chief constit. cinnamic aldehyde; also some cinnamyl acetate.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.055–1.065.—*Sol.* A., E., C.—*Stim.*, Arom.—*Uses*: Flavor & perfume. Frequently employed inst. of oil of Ceylon cinnamon in colic, gastrodynia & gastric debil.—*Dose* 1–3 ℥ (0.06–0.2 Cc.).

do. — 2-fold, free fr. terpenes.c. b.—lb. 5.00

Oil, Citron,—see *Oil, Cedrat*.

Oil, Citronella.....c. b.—lb. .75

Volat. oil fr. var. sp. of *Andropogon*.—*Uses*: Perfume.

***Oil, Cloves (Buds) Merck**—*U. S. P.*.....c. b.—lb. .99

Volat. oil fr. unexpanded fl. buds *Eugenia aromatica*, O. Kuntze.—Mainly eugenol $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.060–1.067 at 15° C.—*Sol.* A., E., C.—*Antisept.*, Anod.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, toothache; also flavor.—*Dose* 1–5 ℥ (0.06–0.8 Cc.).

do. — 2-fold, free fr. terpenes.c. b.—lb. 5.00

Oil, Cochlearia.....c. v.—oz. 3.50

Volat. oil fr. *C. officinalis*, L. (*Scurvy-grass*).—Chief constit., secondary butyl thiocarbamide, C_4H_9CSN .—*Stim.*, Aper., Diur.—*Uses*: Scurvy, rheum., & dyspep.—*Dose* 2–5 ℥ (0.12–0.3 Cc.).

Oil, Coconut.....c. b.—lb. .29

Fr. nut *Cocos nucifera*, L.—Wh., semi-solid, lard-like fat.—*Sol.* A., E.—Liquid at about 20–25° C.—Alter., Nutrient.—*Uses*: Substit. for cod-liver oil in phth. & as oint. base.—*Dose* 2–4 dr. (8–16 Cc.).

Oil, Cod-liver—*U. S. P.*—Pure.....Price fluctuating.

Fr. livers of *Gadus Morrhua*, L. (Cod).—*Sp. Gr.* 0.920–0.925 at 15° C.—*Sol.* E., C., carbon disulphide; sl. in A.—Alter., Tonic, Nutrient.—*Uses*: Tuberculosis, scrof., rheum., carious ulc., cutan. erup., &c.—*Dose* 240 ℥ (15 Cc.), in emulsion, in the froth of porter, &c.—*Caut.* Keep fr. air & light.

Oil, Cod-liver, Ferrated

Cont. $\frac{1}{2}$ iron benzoate.—Tonic, Alter., Nutrient.—*Uses*: Scrof. & anæmia.—*Dose* 60–120 ℥ (4–8 Cc.).

Oil, Cognac,—see *Ethyl Oenanthate*.

Oil, Copaiba—*U. S. P.*.....c. b.—lb. 1.15

Volat. oil fr. balsam of copaiba (us'ly Maracaibo).—Chief constit., caryophyllene, $C_{15}H_{24}$.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.890–0.910 at 15° C.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Antiseptic.*—*Uses*: Gonorr., gleet, & o. dis. of muc. membr.—*Dose* 5–20 ℥ (0.8–1.2 Cc.).

Oil, Coriander—*U. S. P.*—6-fold.....c. v.—oz. 3.50

Volat. oil fr. fruit *Coriandrum sativum*, L.—Chief constit., linalool, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, & pinene.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.870–0.885.—*Sol.* A., E., C., glacial acetic acid.—Stomachic, Arom., Tonic.—*Uses*: Correct the nausea & griping of o. remed.—*Dose* 2–5 ℥ (0.12–0.3 Cc.).

Oil, Cotton Seed—*U. S. P.*.....gal. .70

Fr. seeds *Gossypium herbaceum*, L.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.920–0.930 at 15° C.—*Sol.* E., C., carbon disulphide; sl. in A.—*Uses*: Inst. of olive or almond oil.

Oil, Croton, Merck—*U. S. P.*—Colorless.....

.....c. b.—lb. 1.19

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. seeds *Croton Tiglium*, L.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.940–0.960 at 15° C.—*Sol.* E., C., carbon disulphide, oils, 60 A.—Purgative, Rubefacient.—*Uses*: *Intern.*, obstinate constip., amenorr., & dropsy.—*Extern.*, rheum., neural., & indol. swell., hypoderm. to nævi.—*Dose* 1–2 ℥ (0.06–0.12 Cc.) in pills.—*Max.* $\frac{2}{3}$ ℥ (0.12 Cc.), single; or p. day.—*Antid.*, stomach siphon, oils, mucilage, opium, cocaine, &c.—*Caut.* Poison!

Oil, Cubeb—*U. S. P.*.....c. b.—lb. 2.85

Volat. oil fr. fruit *Piper Cubeba*, L. fl.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.920.—*Sol.* A., E., C.—*Antiseptic.*—*Uses*: Gonorr. & gleet.—*Dose* 10–12 ℥ (0.6–0.7 Cc.).

Oil, Cumin—4-fold, free fr. terpenes.....

.....c. v.—oz. 1.50

Volat. oil fr. fruit *Cuminum Cuminum*, L.—Chief constit., cymol, $C_{10}H_{14}$, & cumin aldehyde, $C_{10}H_{12}O$.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.890–0.930.—Carminative.—*Dose* 1–3 ℥ (0.06–0.2 Cc.).

Oil, Cypress

Fr. fresh lvs. & tender shoots of *Cupressus sempervirens*, L.—Volat., colorl., oily liq.—*Antisept.*, Antispasm.—*Uses*: Whoop, cough; sprinkle around the patient's room.

Oil, Dill.....c. v.—oz. .50

Volat. oil fr. fruit *Peucedanum graveolens*, Benth. & Hook. fl.—Chief constit., carvol, $C_{10}H_{14}O$, & limonene, $C_{10}H_{16}$.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.905–0.915.—Carminative.—*Uses*: Flavor, o. remed., &c.—*Dose* 3–10 ℥ (0.2–0.6 Cc.).

Oil, Dippel's,—see *Oil, Animal*.

Oil, Egg Yolk.....c. v.—oz. .40

Fr. the yolks of fresh eggs.—*Uses*: In lotions.

Oil, Ergot, Merck.....c. b.—lb. .99

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. sclerotium of *Claviceps purpurea*, Tulane.—*Sp. Gr.*, about 0.924.—*Sol.* A., alkal. solut.—Lax., sl'y Emmen.

Oil, Erigeron—*U. S. P.*.....c. b.—lb. 1.59

(Oil of Canada Fleabane).—Volat. oil fr. fl. herb *Erigeron canadensis*, L.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.850.—*Sol.* A., E., C.—*Antisept.*, Hemostatic.—*Uses*: Diarr., dysent., hemorrhages of intern. org., uremic poison., cyst., Bright's dis., & epist.—*Dose* 10–80 ℥ (0.6–1.8 Cc.).

Oil, Ethereal—*U. S. P.*.....c. b.—lb. 4.09

Volat. liq.; equal vols. ether & heavy oil of wine.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.006.—*Sol.* A., E., C.—*Boil.* 230° C.—Calative, Antispasm.

Oil, Eucalyptus, Dextrogyre, Merck—*U. S. P.*

.....c. b.—lb. 1.84

Volat. oil fr. lvs. *E. globulus*, Labill.—Chief constituent; eucalyptol, or cineol, $C_{10}H_{16}O$.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.915–0.925.—*Misc.* A., E., carbon disulphide.—*Boil.*, about 175° C.—*Antisept.*, Antipyr., Disinf.—*Intern.*, intermit. & remit. fever, bronch., cyst., & dysent., & by inhal. in asthma or catarrh.—*Extern.*, skin dis.—*Dose* 5–15 ℥ (0.8–0.9 Cc.).

***Oil, Eucalyptus, Australian, Merck**.....c. b.—lb. 1.59

Fr. *E. amygdalina*, & allied species.

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Fluor Albus.—Continued.

- 120.—Ichthyol.** 1 to 2 parts
Petrolatum. 2 parts
Salve! Apply to the vagina.
- 121.—Injections of 5 to 10% watery solutions of Ichthyol.** [PETELLA.]
- 122.—Ichthyol** 5 min. (0.3 Gm.)
Cacao Butter. 20 to 30 gr. (1.3 to 2 Gm.)
Make 10 vaginal suppositories! 1 morning and evening, after previous irrigation. [V. SEHLEN.]

Frostbite.

Either as in *burns*: or, in great sensitiveness of the parts:

- 123.—Ichthyol.** 3 parts
Olive Oil..... 20 parts
Paint! [LANGE.]
- 124.—Ichthyol.** 1 part
Camphorated Oil 4 parts
Rub in 1 or 3 times a day; cover with cotton-wool. [HEUSS.]
- 125.—Ichthyol** 1 to 2 parts
Lead Ointment..... 2 parts
Ointment! [NEISSER.]

Or:

Paint with pure Ichthyol.

- 126.—Ichthyol.** 5 parts
Petroleum Ether..... 5 parts
Oil Turpentine..... 1 part
Diachylon Ointment (Hebra). 80 parts
Ointment! Apply once or twice daily; cover with cotton-wool. [NEISSER; LANGE.]

Furunculus.

- 127.—Ichthyol.** 1 part
Soap Ointment
(Superfatted Potash Soap). 10 parts
Ichthyol Soap Salve! Rub into a lather on the part 3 times daily. [UNNA; LANGE.]
- 128.—Ichthyol** ... 80 parts
Corrosive Sub-
limate..... 1 part
Vaseline..... 800 parts
Ointment! Apply twice daily. [UNNA.]

- 129.—Ichthyol**
Vaseline
Lanolin... Equal parts
Salve! Apply twice a day. Use also daily alkaline full baths. [BERTARELLI; PETELLA.]
- 130.—Ichthyol**
Glycerin
Distilled
Water... Equal parts
Paint! Cover with a thin layer of cotton and gutta-percha tissue, and secure by a mull binder. [v. SEHLEN.]

Gargle.

- 131.—Ichthyol** 1 to 3 parts
Distilled Water To make 100 parts
For inhalations or gargle (lukewarm)! Inhale 3 or 4 minutes 3 times daily (in laryngitis, angina catarrhalis, pharyngitis, or bronchial asthma). [PETELLA.]
- 131a.—Ichthyol** .. 2 parts
Sodium Chloride 1 part
Distilled Water To make 100 parts
Donche and gargle (in hyperemia and swelling of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat).

Gastrectasia.

- 132.—Ichthyol** ... 1 part
Boiled Water..... 400 parts
For irrigation of the stomach! The stomach is to be previously cleansed of remnants of food by means of 3 quarts of lukewarm water. [SCHUTZE.]

Glandular Intumescence.—See also Formula No. 6a.

- 133.—Ichthyol.** 2 parts
Soft-Soap..... 6 parts
Oil Turpentine..... 1 part
Ointment! Rub in once daily. [UNTERBERGER.]

Gout.—See Arthritis and Podagra.

Gonorrhea.

- 134.—Ichthyol** 1 to 5 parts
Distilled Water..... To make 100 parts
For injection into the male urethra!
[JADASSOHN; NEISSER; HERZ; TOBOLD; PETELLA.]

Or:

- 134a.—Ichthyol** 1 to 5 parts.
Bismuth Subnitrate 3 parts
Distilled Water..... To make 100 parts
For injection into the male urethra! [JADASSOHN.]

- 135.—Ichthyol.** 1 to 2 parts
Glycerin..... 2 parts
Distilled Water To make 20 parts
For injection into the female urethra, and for swabbing the cervix. [JADASSOHN; DOBRONRAVOW.]
- 136.—Ichthyol** 1 to 5 parts
Distilled Water To make 100 parts
For injection into the urethra 3 to 5 times daily! Toward the end of the treatment the number of injections is to be diminished. [MANGANOTTI.]

- 137.—Bougies, containing 5 to 10% Ichthyol.** For the female urethra and cervical canal, in gonorrhea. [NEISSER; DOBRONRAVOW.]
- 138.—1 to 2% Ichthyol injections,** as well as irrigation of the pars anterior in recent cases. [SCHWIMMER; SEGRE; DOBRONRAVOW; UNTERBERGER.]

- 139.—Ichthyol** q. s.

Or:

- 140.—Ichthyol** 1 part
Glycerin 2 parts
In vaginal blennorrhoea! Apply with a brush every third day without subsequent irrigation of the vagina or introduction of tampons. [HOFMÖHL.]

- 141.—Ichthyol** 3 to 4 parts
Vaseline 20 parts
For tampons in vaginal blennorrhagia. [R. SEGRE.]

In adenitis use the following:

- 142.—Ichthyol** 1 part
Vaseline..... 4 parts
Ointment! [R. SEGRE.]

- 143.—Gelatin or cacao-butter,** urethral suppositories, of appropriate size, containing 1 to 2 min. (0.06 to 0.12 Gm.) Ichthyol.
Externally, in gleet! [ZUELZER; UNTERBERGER; FOURNIER.]
- 144.—Ichthyol** 2 to 5 parts
Distilled Water To make 100 parts
For injections by means of an ordinary syringe 5 or 6 times a day! Begin with 2% solution, and gradually increase. With decrease of discharge, reduce the number of injections to one every night and morning. Continue these for 8 days after cessation of all evidence of a discharge. [VILLETTE.]

144a.—The Station for Syphilitic Patients of the Garrison at Munich reports, on p. 231 of the "Sanitary Report of the Royal Bavarian Army" for the period from April, 1889, to March 31, 1891: "Thorough trials have shown that Ichthyol is to be classed with the few medicaments which certainly and rapidly kill the gonococci without increasing the inflammatory catarrhal process, or causing injury to the mucous membrane. The following was used twice daily:

Irrigations with Ichthyol 3:100.

"It never caused trouble. Its anti-gonorrheal action is unquestionable.

"In acute gonorrhea, Ichthyol is a prompt remedy; and in chronic forms it was of great service, in numerous cases where other remedies were of no avail."

[Sanitary Report prepared by the Military-Medical Division of the Royal Bavarian War Ministerium, Munich, 1893.]

- 145.—Ichthyol** 3 to 6 parts
Lanolin 20 parts
Vaseline..... 40 parts
Ointment! For treatment by sound, salve-syringe, or cannulated sounds. (In chronic gonorrhea, urethritis posterior, and proctitis.) [v. SEHLEN.]

Continued on page 174a.

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Oil, Fennel.—*U. S. P.*.....c. b.—lb. 1.84
Volat. oil fr. fruit *Feniculum vulgare*, Mill.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.960-0.975.—*Sol. A., E., C.*—Carmin., Corrigent.—*Uses:* Cover taste of unpleas. remed., quiet babies, & relieve flatus.—*Dose* 5-15 ℥ (0.3-0.9 Cc.).

do. — 2-fold.....c. v.—oz. .64

Oil, Fir Cones

Volat. oil fr. cones of *Picea excelsa*, Link.=*Pinus Abies*, Duroi.—Colorl., limpid liq.; balsamic odor; terebinthinate taste.—*Sol. A., E.*—Antisept., Alter.—*Uses:* *Extern.*, inhalation, & in bronch. affect., rheum., &c.

Oil, Fir, Scotch, Merck.....c. b.—lb. 1.09
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Fir-wool Oil; Oil of Pine Needles; Oil of *Pinus Sylvestris*).—Volat. oil fr. lvs. *Pinus sylvestris*, L.—*Sp. Gr.*, about 0.87.—Antiseptic.—*Uses:* *Extern.*, chronic rheum.

Oil, Fireweed.....c. b.—lb. 2.59
Volat. oil fr. *Erechtites hieracifolia*, Raf.—Arom., Tonic, Stim.—*Uses:* Appetizer & to check colic.—*Dose* 2-6 ℥ (0.12-0.4 Cc.).

Oil, Fleabane,—see **Oil, Erigeron**.

Oil, Fusel,—see **Alcohol, Amylic**.—Commercial

Oil, Garlic.....c. v.—oz. 6.50
Volat. oil fr. bulb *Allium sativum*, L.—Chief constit., allyl sulphides, $C_6H_{12}S_2$, $C_8H_{10}S_2$, & allied bodies.—Stim., Expect., Diur., Diaph.—*Uses:* Hyst., nerv. affect., delir. trem., &c.—*Dose* 2-6 ℥ (0.12-0.4 Cc.).

Oil, Gaultheria.—*U. S. P.*—True....c. b.—lb. 2.34
(Oil of Wintergreen).—Volat. oil fr. lvs. *Gaultheria procumbens*, L.—Alm. pure methyl salicylate, $CH_3C_7H_7O_2$. (ab. 99%).—*Sp. Gr.* 1.175-1.185.—*Sol. A., E., C.*, carbon disulphide.—*Boil.* 218-231° C.—Anal., Antirheum., Antisept.—*Uses:* Rheumatic affect., pleurisy, pericard. & scarlat.; also perfumes & flavor.—*Dose* 5-80 ℥ (0.3-1.8 Cc.).

Oil, Gaultheria, artificial,—see **Methyl Salicylate**.

Oil, Gaultheria, from Birch.—see **Oil, Birch Bark**.

Oil, Geranium.....c. b.—lb. 6.50
(Oil of Rose Geranium).—Volat. oil fr. lvs. *Pelargonium odoratissimum*, L., & allied species.—Chief constit., geraniol, $C_{10}H_{18}O$.—*Sol. A., E.*—*Uses:* Perfume.

Oil, Geranium, Turkish.—Rectified...c. b.—lb. 10.50
(Palmarosa Oil).—Fr. *Andropogon Schenanthus*, L., & allied sp., grown in India (not Turkey).

Oil, Geranium, French.—Rectified...c. b.—lb. 13.50

Oil, Ginger.—True.....c. v.—oz. .75
Volat. oil fr. rhizome *Zingiber officinale*, Roscoe.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.880-0.885.—*Sol. A., E., C.*—Stomachic, Carmin., Digestive.—*Uses:* Dysent., flatulent colic, dyspep., & in tooth washes.—*Dose* 1-3 ℥ (0.06-0.2 Cc.).

Oil, Goldenrod.....c. v.—oz. .35
Volat. oil fr. fresh fl. herb *Solidago odora*, Aiton.—*Sp. Gr.*, ab. 0.960.—*Uses:* Perfume.

Oil, Guaiacum-wood.....c. v.—oz. .75
Essential oil fr. wood, *Guaiacum officinale*, L.—Semi-solid or crystalline at ord. temp, intense tea-like odor.—*Uses:* Perfume.

Oil, Gynocardia,—see **Oil, Chaulmoogra**.

Oil, Haarlem,—see **Oil, Linseed, Sulphurated, Terebinthinated**.

Oil, Hedeoma.—*U. S. P.*.....c. b.—lb. 1.84
(Oil of American Pennyroyal).—Volat. oil fr. *Hedeoma pulegioides*, L., Persoon.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.930-0.940 at 15° C.—*Sol. E., C.*, carbon disulphide, A., glacial acetic acid.—Tonic, Carmin., Emmen.—*Uses:* Amenor., flatulent colic, nausea, &c.—*Dose* 2-10 ℥ (0.12-0.6 Cc.).

Oil, Hops.....c. v.—oz. 4.00
Volat. oil fr. strobiles of *Humulus Lupulus*, L.—*Sol. A., E., C.*—Sed., Tonic, Nar.—*Uses:* Nerv. debil., insom., & delirium.—*Dose* 1-5 ℥ (0.06-0.3 Cc.).

Oil, Horsemint.....c. b.—lb. 2.34
Volat. oil fr. *Monarda punctata*, Willd.—Arom., Stim., Carmin.—*Uses:* Flatulent colic, dyspep., & diar. affect.—*Dose* 1-10 ℥ (0.06-0.6 Cc.).

Oil, Hyoscyamus Leaves, Merck.—Macerated
.....c. b.—lb. .69
Olive or o. fixed oil heated w. fresh hyoscyamus leaves.—Green, oily liq.; odor & taste of hyoscyamus.—Sedative.—*Uses:* Relieve the cough of phth. patients.—*Dose* 1-5 ℥ (0.06-0.3 Cc.).

Oil, Hyoscyamus Seed, Merck.—Expressed...
.....c. b.—lb. .69
Fr. seeds *Hyoscyamus niger*, L.—Not narcotic.

Oil, Hyssop.....c. v.—oz. 1.25
Volat. oil fr. *Hyssopus officinalis*, L.—*Sp. Gr.*, ab. 0.930.—Carmin., Stim., Sud.—*Uses:* Diar., flatulent colic, dyspep., &c.—*Dose* 1-5 (0.06-0.3 Cc.).

Oil, Illicium,—see **Oil, Anise, Star**.

Oil, Jatropha Curcas
(Fixed Oil of Barbadoes Nuts).—Fr. nuts *Jatropha Curcas*, L.—Purg., similar to croton oil.—*Uses:* Antid. to alcohol & in obstinate constip.—*Dose* 2-8 ℥ (0.12-0.5 Cc.).

***Oil, Juniper Berries, Merck (Oil of Juniper, U. S. P.)**.....c. b.—lb. 2.09
Volat. oil fr. fruit *Juniperus communis*, L.—Chief constit., pinene, $C_{10}H_{16}$.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.850-0.890.—*Sol.*, carbon disulphide, A.—Diur., Carmin., Stim.—*Uses:* Intern., dropsy & suppression of urine.—*Surg.*, preserving surg. ligatures.—*Dose* 5-15 ℥ (0.3-1 Cc.).

do. — 20-fold, free fr. terpenes.c. v.—oz. 2.00
Preceding, deprived of less odorous constit. (terpene).

Oil, Juniper, Empyreumatic,—see **Oil, Cade**.

Oil, Juniper Wood.....c. b.—lb. .59
Volat. oil fr. fresh wood *Juniperus communis*, L., distil. w. water.—Turpentine-like liq.; weak odor of juniper.—*Caution:* Not to be used for preserv. catgut or silk.—*N. B.*—Not "oil of cade" (which see).

Oil, Lard.—*U. S. P.*.....Price fluctuating.
Sp. Gr. 0.910-0.925 at 15° C.—*Sol. A., E., C.*—*Uses:* Pharm. bland oil.

Oil, Laurel.....c. v.—oz. .60
(Oil of Sweet Bay).—Volat. oil fr. fruit *Laurus nobilis*, L.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.88.—*Sol. A., E., C.*—Excitant., Nar.—*Uses:* Perfume for external remedies. Rarely used intern.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ℥ (0.025-0.2 Cc.).

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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS**. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

Gonorrhea.—Continued.

146.—Ichthyol. 1 part
Glycerin 9 parts
Take up freely with a roughened copper rod of the thickness of a goose-quill and wrapped with a thin layer of cotton. Fasten this to a long wooden handle, and introduce into the female urethra once daily, and then immediately remove.
The same mixture also serves for tampons, which, placed in the vagina, act as a partition between the urethra and the uterus. [JULLIEN.]

147.—Ichthyol. 3 parts
Sydenham's Laudanum 1 part
Distilled Water To make 40 parts
For injections! Once daily, at night.
(In acute gonorrhea.) [FOURNIER.]

148.—1½ Ichthyol irrigations (1 quart per sitting), 45–50° C. (113–123° F.).
Apply by means of Zuelzer's Irrigator, Lohstein's prostatic-urethral irrigator, or Nelaton's catheter, one daily. (Especially effective in the subacute stage of gonorrhea.—See details, page 114.) [JOHNSTEIN.]

Hemorrhoids, Itching Piles, and Pruritus Ani.

149.—Ichthyol. 1 part
Vaseline 20 to 30 parts
Ointment! Rub in twice daily.
150.—Ichthyol. 1 part
Lanolin 10 parts
After each stool wash the part and anoint herewith. [LANGE.]

151.—Ichthyol
Distilled Water Equal parts
Teaspoonful in a starch-paste enema with Odtmann's syringe.
(In hemorrhoids.)

Or:

152.—Ichthyol 8 min. (0.5 Gm.)
Cacao Butter 20 to 40 min. (1.3 to 2.5 Gm.)
Make 10 suppositories! 1 at night. [V. SEHLEN.]

Headache, Nervous.

153.—Ichthyol. 1 part
Absolute Alcohol 4 parts
Ether 4 parts
Externally, as a spray!
[EULENBURG; PETELLA.]
154.—Ichthyol. 3 parts
Chloroform 3 parts
Spirit Camphor 12 parts
Rub in 2 or 3 times daily (in rheumatic and neuralgic pains). [RABOW.]

Herpes Zoster.

155.—In the initial stage, apply Ichthyol varnish locally with brush; in addition, give, internally, 10 drops of Ichthyol 3 times daily.
[GADDE; LANGE; PETELLA.]

Hypersecretio Ventriculi.—See Gastrectasia.

Ichthyol Varnish.

156.—Ichthyol 80 parts
Wheat Starch 80 parts
Conc. Solnat. Albume 2 to 3 parts
Water To make 200 parts
Embrocation! [UNNA; BROOKE.]

Ichthyol Varnish, Carbolyzed.

157.—Ichthyol. 50 parts
Carbolic Acid 3 parts
Wheat Starch 100 parts
Water 45 parts
[UNNA; BROOKE.]

Ichthyol Plaster and Ichthyol Cotton.

The former is especially serviceable for the coaptation of incised wounds after previous careful cleansing, or for covering small ulcers; also for covering itching areas of skin, especially in small children. The plaster possesses the advantage of being easily moistened, adhering well, not being readily displaced, and can be left in position until the wound heals, unless suppuration, swelling, and the like do not contra-indicate.

Ichthyol cotton (30% and 50%) possesses all the qualities of a purified, non-irritating cotton, and, when moistened, is very valuable in the early stages of injuries (bruises), in small wounds and

ulcers when secretion from the latter is absent or but very slight. The cotton may also be employed with good results in rheumatic affections. [BROOKE; DOBSONRAYOV; PETELLA.]

Ichthyol-Salve and Plaster-Mulls (of P. Beiersdorf & Co., Hamburg).

Ichthyol-Zinc Salve-Mull, single-faced and double, formula of Dr. Unna, is extremely valuable in many irritative conditions and in various forms of eczema; also as excluding plaster (without bandage!) for the face and other portions of the body.

Ichthyol-Zinc Plaster-Mull manifests more intense action because of its air-excluding qualities. [V. SEHLEN.]

Ichthyol Soap.

Superfatted Ichthyol Soap (formula of Dr. Unna, prepared by Dr. W. H. Mielck and Thomas Dougl. s, Hamburg) serves excellently as a prophylactic to decubitus (bed-sores), irritation from contact of exposed cutaneous surfaces (chafing), disposition to furuncles (boils) and redness of the face, redness of the hands, and chilblains; as adjuvant in the treatment of the same diseases, especially rosacea, acne, intertrigo, and cutaneous pruritus.

Ichthyol-Salicylic-Acid Soap and **Ichthyol-Tar Soap** are prepared in superfatted, neutral, and alkaline forms, by Ferd. Muelhens, Cologne-on-Rhine, after the formulas of Dr. Eichhoff. The former is very serviceable in acne rosacea, acne, chilblains, intertrigo, furuncles (boils), and the like; the latter, in eczema, psoriasis, herpes tonsurans, favus, and the like.

Ichthyosis.

158.—Ichthyol 1 part
Glycerin Ointment (Vaseline or Lanolin) To make 100 parts
Ointment! [CHATELAIN.]

Impetigo.

159.—Ichthyol 1 part
Vaseline 10 parts
Essence Mirbane To flavor
Ointment! [CHATELAIN.]

Inflammation of Douglas' Pouch and of Douglas' Folds.—See Para- and Perimetritis Chronica.

Influenza.

160.—Inhalations of 2% Ichthyol solution for 10 to 15 minutes, twice daily; and vaporization of the same solution over a spirit flame, for inspiration.

In addition, the following internally:

160a.—Pills Ichthyol, 1½ gr.
(0.1 Gm.), s. c. No. 100
1 to 5 twice daily.

[LORENZ; PETELLA.]

Intercostal Neuralgia.

161.—Ichthyol 3 parts
Distilled Water To make 100 parts
Externally! One syringeful succutaneously; repeat until pain subsides.
[DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ.]

Intertrigo.

162.—Superfatted Ichthyol Soap... q. s.
Rub into a lather on the part; wipe off dry, and powder the parts with Formula No. 168.
UNNA; LANGE; PETELLA.]
163.—Conc. Aq. Sol. Ichthyol... 1 part
Magnesium Carbonate 5 parts
Zinc Oxide 5 parts
Ichthyol Powder! [UNNA.]

164.—Ichthyol Zinc-Salve Mull... q. s.
Apply with cotton-wool, and bandage. [UNNA.]

165.—Ichthyol
Absolute Alcohol Equal parts
Ether Equal parts
Externally! Apply upon cotton-wool, and bandage. [CHATELAIN.]

166.—Ablutions with Superfatted Ichthyol-Salicylic Soap.
[EICHHOFF; PETELLA.]

Continued on page 175a.

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Oil, Lavender Flowers.—U. S. P.—c. b.—lb. 2.25

Volat. oil fr. fls. *Lavandula officinalis*, Chaix.—Chief constit., linalyl acetate, $C_{10}H_{17}O_2$.—Sp. Gr. 0.885–0.897 at 15° C.—Sol., all prop. A.; glacial acetic acid, carbon disulphide, &c.—Stim., Tonic.—Uses: Perfume & flavor.—Dose 1–5 ℥ (0.06–0.3 Cc.).

do. —2½-fold, free fr. terpenes.—c. v.—oz. .75
Preceding, deprived of less odorous portions.

Oil, Lemon.—U.S.P.—Fr. fresh peel.—c. b.—lb. 1.84

Volat. oil expressed fr. fresh lemon rind.—Sp. Gr. 0.858–0.859.—Sol. A., E.—Stim., Carmin.—Uses: Perfume & flavor.

do. —30-fold, free fr. terpenes.—c. v.—oz. 5.00
Colorl., transp., fragrant oil; pung., arom., pleas. taste.—Uses: Perfume.

Oil, Lemon Balm,—see Oil, Balm.

Oil, Lemon Grass.—c. b.—lb. 1.00

(Oil of Verbena; Indian Melissa Oil).—Volat. oil fr. one or more sp. of *Andropogon*.—Sp. Gr. 0.905–0.920.—Uses: Perfume, & for veter. liniments.

Oil, Limes.—c. v.—oz. .35

(Oil of Limetta).—Volat. oil fr. rind of fruit, *Citrus Limetta*, Risso.—Carmin., Stim., Tonic.—Uses: Flavor. unpalatable reme. & perfume.

Oil, Linaloe.—c. b.—lb. 3.75

Volatile oil distil. fr. a Mexican wood of uncertain origin, supposed species of *Amiris*.—Sp. Gr. 0.875–0.890.—Sol. A.—Uses: Perfume.

Oil, Linseed.—U. S. P. Price fluctuating.

(Flaxseed Oil).—Fr. seed *Linum usitatissimum*, L.—Sp. Gr. 0.930–0.940.—Sol. A., E., C.—Laxative.—Uses: Intern., mild cathartic & for piles; enemas for constip.—Extern., w. lime water for burns.—Also techn.

do. —Boiled Price fluctuating.
Uses: Techn.

Oil, Linseed, Sulphurated

(Sulphurated Linseed Oil).—Fr. linseed oil, by sulphur dioxide. —14.2% sulphur.—Antisept.—Uses: Scabies, pruritus, & parasitic skin dis.

Oil, Linseed, Sulphurated, Terebinthinated

(Haarlem Oil; Dutch Oil; Dutch Drops).—Oily preparation fr. mixing sulphurated linseed oil w. oil of turpentine (1:3).—Antiseptic.—Uses: Intern., lithiasis, cyst., &c.—Extern., skin dis., atonic & indol. ulc.—Dose 5–15 ℥ (0.3–1 Cc.) in milk.—Caut. Do not confound w. "Dutch Liquid," which is Ethylene Chloride.

Oil, Mace.—c. v.—oz. .30

Volat. oil fr. mace, arilode of *Myristica fragrans*, Houttuyn.—Sp. Gr. 0.910–0.930.—Closely resembles oil of nutmeg.—Uses: Flavoring.

Oil, Male Fern, Merck.—15 gr. vial 1.50

Volat. oil fr. rhizome *Dryopteris Filix-mas*, Schott, & D. marginalis, A. Gray.—Sol. A., E.—Anthelmintic.—Uses: Rec. for tape-worms.—Dose 12–25 ℥ (0.7–1.5 Cc.).—Caut. Not the oleoresin of male fern, in common use for tape-worm.

Oil, Marjoram, Sweet.—c. v.—oz. .80

Volat. oil fr. *Origanum Majorana*, L.—Sp. Gr. 0.890–0.900.—Tonic, Carmin., Arom.—Uses: Hasten eruption in measles, scarlat., &c.; also perfume.—Caut. The oil commonly called "oil of origanum" is oil of thyme.

Oil, Marjoram, Wild.—Pure

(Oil of Common Origanum).—Volat. oil fr. fl. tops of *Origanum vulgare*, L.—Sp. Gr. 0.90 to 0.95.—Antisept., Tonic, Excitant, Emmen.—Intern., amenor., dysmenor., flatulent colic.—Extern., skin dis.—Dose 2–10 ℥ (0.12–0.6 Cc.).—Caut. See preceding.

Oil, Matico.—c. v.—oz. 3.00

Volat. oil fr. lvs. *Piper angustifolium*, R. & P.—Antisept., Stim., Tonic.—Uses: Dis. of urin. passages, dysent., & bronch. affect.—Dose ½–1 ℥ (0.03–0.06 Cc.).

Oil, Meadow Sweet,—see Acid, Salicylous.

Oil, Melissa,—see Oil, Balm.

Oil, Milfoil.—c. v.—oz. 2.50

Fr. fl. *Achillea Millefolium*, L.—Sp. Gr. 0.910–0.920.—Tonic, Arom., Carmin.

Oil, Mint, Curled.—2-fold, free fr. terpenes

Volat. oil fr. lvs. *Mentha crispa*, L.—Uses: As Oil of Peppermint.

Oil, Mirbane,—see Nitro-benzene.

Oil, Mountain Ash,—see Acid, Parasorbic.

Oil, Muscatel Sage.—c. v.—oz. .50

Volat. oil fr. *Salvia Sclarea*, L.—Sp. Gr. ab. 0.928.—Uses: Perfume.

Oil, Mustard, Natural, Merck (Volatile Oil of

Mustard, U.S.P.).—Rectified c. b.—lb. 8.09

Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

Volat. oil fr. seeds *Brassica nigra*, Koch.—Colorl. to straw-color. liq.; v. pung. odor; acrid, burning taste.—Sp. Gr. 1.018–1.029.—Sol. A., E., carbon disulphide.—Boil. 143–150° C.—Rubefacient, Stim.—Uses: Substit. for mustard poultices & leaves in pleuritic neural. or rheumat. pains. Best vehicle for administration is W.—Dose ⅛–¼ ℥ (0.007–0.015 Cc.).

***Oil, Mustard, Artificial, Merck.—c. b.—lb. 6.09**

Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

(Allyl Thio-cyanate; Allyl Sulpho-cyanide).—Fr. allyl iodide by potass. thiocyanate.— $C_4H_5SN=C_3H_5SCN$.—Sp. Gr. 1.036 at 0° C.

Oil, Mustard, expressed.—gal. .75

Expressed from mustard seed.—Straw-color. v. limpid oil; similar to cotton oil.—Uses: Techn.

Oil, Myrcia.—U. S. P.—22 oz. bottle 6.00

(Oil of Bay).—Volat. oil fr. lvs. *Myrcia acris*, De C.—Chief constit., eugenol, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$.—Sp. Gr. 0.965–0.990 at 15° C.—Sol. A., E., C.—Uses: Bay rum.

Oil, Myrtle.—c. b.—lb. 7.50

Volat. oil fr. lvs. *Myrtus communis*, L.—Colorl., fragr. liq.—Sol. A., E., C.—Antisept., Arom., Astring.—Uses: Chronic bronch., cyst., pyelitis, & stim. to muc. membr. of lungs & gen.-urin. org.—Dose ⅓–4 ℥ (0.025–0.25 Cc.).

Oil, Neatsfoot.—Price fluctuating.

Fixed oil fr. feet of neat cattle.—Sp. Gr. 0.916 at 15° C.—Alter., Lax., Nutrient.—Uses: Substit. for cod-liver oil; also techn.—Dose 4–8 dr. (15–30 Cc.).

Oil, Neroli,—see Oil, Orange Flowers.

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ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 174a.

Ischias.

167.—Alcoh.—etherol.
Ichthyol, 10 to 30%..... q. s.
 Or:
 10% salve, vaselin or lanolin.
 [EULENBURG.]

168.—Ichthyol..... 5 parts
 Salicylic Acid 1 part
 Collodion..... 50 parts
 Castor Oil..... 5 parts
 Paint upon the painful parts
 and joints night and morn-
 ing.
 [TOSOLD; UNNA; LANGE.]

169.—Ichthyol..... 3 parts
 Distilled Water..... 100 parts
 Externally! 1 syringeful subcutaneously. Repeat a num-
 ber of times, until pain is relieved.
 (Serviceable also in intercostal neuralgia, subacute and
 chronic articular rheumatism, mycetis chronica, etc.)
 [DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ.]

Laryngitis, Laryngeal Catarrh.—Compare Gargles.

170.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
 Distilled Water..... 9 parts
 Spray with an atomizer, and inhale.
 [LANGE.]

Leprosy.

171.—Ichthyol
 Distilled Water..... Equal parts
 80 to 60 drops 3 times daily.

Or:

171a.—Capsules Ichthyol-Sol-
dium, 4 min. (0.35 Gm.).. No. 100
 4 to 6 daily.

Persistent internal administration is followed by improvement
 in the general condition. In the intervals between the external
 treatment with stronger remedies (especially chrysarobin and
 pyro-gallol), apply inunction with the following:

172.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
 Simple Ointment..... 19 parts.
 Ointment!
 [UNNA.]

Leucorrhœa.—See Fluor Albus.

Lichen Urticatus.

173.—Here, in addition to the external application the
 internal administration of either 5 to 10 drops of
Ichthyol in half a wine-glass of water twice daily,
 or 2 to 5 pills twice daily, after meals, is indicated.

174.—Ichthyol 5 to 10 parts **174a.—Ichthyol** .. 4 parts
 Oil Cade .. 10 parts Salicylic Acid 1 part
 Salicylic Collodion ... 40 parts
 Acid..... 2 parts Spirit Ether .. 5 parts
 Spirit Ether 100 parts Paint! Apply 2 or 3 times
 Paint! Apply 2 to 3 times daily. [UNNA.]
 daily. [GADDE.]

175.—Ichthyol Varnish..... q. s.
 Apply 2 to 3 times daily.

Lipoma.

176.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
 Lanolin..... 3 parts
 Ointment!

Lip Eczema.

177.—Cover the parts at night with **Ichthyol-Zinc**
 Salve-mull. During the day, apply the salve to the
 lips. [V. SEHLEN.]

Lumbago.—See, also, Ischias and Arthritis.

178.—Ichthyol..... 2 parts
 Vaseline..... 6 parts
 Oil Turpentine..... 1 part
 Ointment!
 [UNTERBERGER.]

Lupus.

179.—Ichthyol-Sodium 1 part
 Lanolin..... 1 part
 Vaseline..... 8 parts
 (In after-treatment of lupus) [UNNA.]

180.—Ichthyol
 Liq. Carbolic Acid..... Equal parts
 Externally!
 (For cauterizing in lupus exulcerans, or for after-
 curettement.) [HAUSS.]

181.—Ichthyol..... 0 parts **182.—Ichthyol**..... 1 part
 Zinc Oxide..... 15 parts Benzoated Zinc
 Starch 15 parts Ointment..... 80 parts
 White Vaseline.. 15 parts Precipitated Sul-
 Mercury Oleate, phur..... 1 part
 5% 15 parts Ointment! Apply twice daily
 Salicylic Acid .. 4 parts (in lupus erythematosus.)
 Red-bols to color; anoint [BROOKE.]
 twice daily.
 (Preparatory treatment of lu-
 pus vulgaris.) [BROOKE.]

Lymph-Gland Intumescence (in erysipelas phleg- mons, infection, and the like).

183.—Ichthyol 1 to 2 parts
 Vaseline..... 5 parts
 Lanolin..... 5 parts
 Ointment!
 [GLUCK.]

Mastitis.

184.—Ichthyol..... 4 parts
 Lanolin..... 5 parts
 Glycerin..... 5 parts
 Olive Oil..... 1 part
 Ointment!
 [OEHREN.]

185.—Ichthyol q. s. **186.—Ichthyol** 1 part
 Externally! Glycerin 9 parts
 Externally!
 [CALDERINI; DI LORENZO;
 DOBRONRAVOW.]

In Fissured Nipples use:

187.—Ablut: ns with Superfatted **Ichthyol-Salicyl-**
 Act: Soap. [EICHHOFF; DOBRONRAVOW.]

188.—Ichthyol-Zinc Paste q. s.
 (Cover with borated lint or Ichthyol-Zinc Salve-Mull.)
 [V. SEHLEN.]

Metritis Corporis et Cervicis Uteri.

189.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
 Glycerin..... 9 parts
 For tampons!

(See, also, Erosiones and Endometritis.)

[EHRENDORFER; ENGSTROEM; KOETSCHAU; MONOD;
 PELACCO; CALDERINI; MANGIAGALLI;
 PETELLA; TENESVARY.]

190.—Ichthyol q. s. **192.—Ichthyol** ... 1 part
 Or: Glycerin 4 parts
191.—Ichthyol..... 1 part Apply on tampons, to be intro-
 Glycerin..... 2 parts duced every second day into
 Paint on every third day the vaginal cul-de-sac.
 without subsequent irriga- (In chronic metritis and sub-
 tion of the vagina or intro- acute perimetritis.)
 duction of tampons. In addition, the following
 (In metritis cervicalis) internally:
 [HOFFMANN.]

193.—Pills Ichthyol,
 1½ gr. (0.1 Gm.),
 s. c. No. 100
 2 or 3 pills with milk, 3 times
 daily, after meals.
 [DOBRONRAVOW.]

Migraine.—See Recipe No. 154.

Continued on page 176a.

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Oil, Niaouli

Volat. oil fr. lvs. *Melaleuca viridiflora*, Soland. (Niaouli), = *M. Leucadendron*, L.—Cont. 66% eucalyptol. —Sl'y yellow oil; arom. odor; pungent, thin, refreshing taste, like peppermint; dextrogyre.—Sp. Gr. 0.922.—Sol. A., E., benzine; insol. W., G.—Uses: Bronch., tuberculosis.—Dose 4 M (0.25 Cc.), 6 t. p. d., in capsules.—Inj., 16.5 M (1 Cc.), in sterilized olive oil.

Oil, Nutmeg, Fatty

(Nutmeg Butter).—Fixed oil fr. nutmegs.—Yellowish & orange-yellow, soft, solid; odor & taste of nutmeg.—Nar., Carmin.—Uses: Weak appetite, flatulent colic; & flavor. for o. remed.—Dose 2-5 grains (0.1-0.25 Cc.).

Oil, Nutmeg, Volatile.—U. S. P.c. b.—lb. 3.00

Volat. oil dist. fr. nutmegs.—Thin, colorl., or pale yellowish liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.870-0.900.—Carminative.—Uses: Flavor.

Oil, Olive.—U. S. P.

(Sweet Oil).—Fr. ripe fruit *Olea europæa*, L.—Sp. Gr. 0.915-0.918.—Sol. E., C., carbon disulphide; partly in A.—Lax., Nutrient.—Uses: Intern., constip., worms, poisons, gallstones, &c.—Extern., blistered or injured surf. Constit. of ointments, liniments, &c., & food.—Dose 1-2 oz. (30-60 Cc.).—Caut. Rancid on expos.

Oil, Orange Flowers.—U. S. P.c. v.—oz. 3.25

(Oil of Neroli).—Volat. oil fr. fls. *Citrus vulgaris*, Risso.—Sp. Gr. 0.875-0.890 at 15° C.—Sol. A., E., C.—Uses: Perfume & flavor.—Caut. Keep cool & fr. air.

Oil, Orange Flowers, Bigarade.c. v.—oz. 2.75

(Oil of Neroli, Bigarade).—Volat. oil fr. fls. & lvs. *Citrus Bigaradia*, Duham., & prob., also *C. vulgaris*, Risso.

Oil, Orange Flowers, Petit Grain.c. v.—oz. .50

(Oil of Neroli, Petit Grain).—Fr. lvs. & unripe fruit *Citrus Bigaradia*, Duham., & o. sp. of *Citrus*.

Oil, Orange Flowers, Petals.c. v.—oz. 3.50

(Oil of Neroli, Pétale).—Volat. oil fr. petals *Citrus vulgaris*, Risso, & prob., also *C. Aurantium*, Risso.

Oil, Orange Peel.—U. S. P.c. b.—lb. 2.00

Volat. oil fr. fresh rind of *Citrus vulgaris*, Risso, or *C. Aurantium*, L.—Chief constit., limonene, $C_{10}H_{16}$.—Sp. Gr., ab. 0.850 at 15° C.—Sol., carbon disulphide, A., glacial acetic acid.—Carminative.—Uses: Perfume, flavor, &c.—Caut. Keep cool & well stoppered.

do.—30-fold, free fr. terpenes.c. v.—oz. 5.00

Oil, Origanum,—see Oil, Marjoram, Wild.

Oil, "Origanum," commonly, but erroneously so called,—see Oil, Thyme.

Oil, Orris.c. v.—oz. 13.50

Volat. oil fr. rhizome of *Iris florentina*, L., & of o. sp. of *O.*—Semi-solid subst. like basilicon oint. in color & consistence.—Uses: Perfume.

Oil, Palm.bulk.—lb. .20

(Palm Butter).—Fixed, butter-like oil fr. fruit *Elæis guineensis*, Jacq.—Emollient.—Uses: Pharm. & techn.

Oil, Palmarosa,—see Oil, Geranium, Turkish.**Oil, Paraffin.c. b.—lb. .44**

Principally high-boil. hydro-carbons of the $C_{20}H_{42}+2$ series dist. fr. petroleum.—Yellow, limpid oil; thickens with cold. Peculiar mineral odor & taste.—Sp. Gr. 0.875-0.900.—Boil., ab. 300° C.—Uses: Pharm. & techn.

Oil, Patchouli.c. v.—oz. 1.25

Volat. oil fr. lvs. *Pogostemon Patchouli*, Pellet, = *P. Heyneanus*, Benth.—Brownish-yellow, thick, oily liquid; fragr. odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.970-0.990.—Uses: Perfume.

Oil, Peach Kernels.c. v.—lb. 39

Expressed fr. seed *Amygdalus persica*, Willd., & allied spec.—Sp. Gr. 0.916 at 15° C.—Sol. E., C., carbon disulphide; partly in A.—Cath., Nutrient.—Uses: As almond or olive oils.

Oil, Peanut,—see Oil, Arachis.**Oil, Pennyroyal,—see Oil, Hedeoma.****Oil, Pepper.c. v.—oz. .54**

(Oil of Black Pepper).—Volat. oil fr. unripe fruit *Piper nigrum*, L.—Sp. Gr. 0.880-0.905.—Sol. A., E., C.—Carmin., Stim., Antipyr.—Uses: Flatulent colic, intermit. fever; & as condiment.—Dose 1-8 M (0.06-0.18 Cc.).

Oil, Peppermint.—U. S. P.c. b.—lb. 2.79

Volat. oil fr. cultivated *Mentha piperita*, Smith.—Chief constit., menthol, $C_{10}H_{20}O$.—Sp. Gr. 0.900-0.920 at 15° C.—Sol. A., E., C.—Carmin., Stim., Antisept., Anod.—Uses: Intern., flatulence, colic, dysent., nausea, & nerv. affect.—Extern., headache, toothache, rheum., neural., catarrh, hay fever, asthma, &c. Also flavor.—Dose 1-5 M (0.06-0.3 Cc.).

Oil, Peppermint, Japanese.c. b.—lb. 3.25

(Oil of Poho; Japanese Peppermint Oil).

Oil, Peppermint, Mitcham. — 2-fold, free fr. terpenes.c. v.—oz. 1.00

Fr. peppermint cultivated at Mitcham, Surrey, England.

Oil, Phosphorated.—U. S. P.c. b.—lb. .74

1% solut. phosphorus in almond oil & ether.—Sol. E., C., & oils.—Nerve Stim., Tonic.—Uses: Sexual exhaust., mental failure, melancholia, cerebral softening, chronic skin affect., neural., &c.—Dose 3-5 M (0.2-0.3 Cc.).—Antid., old oxidized oil of turpentine, copper sulphate, stomach siphon, mucilaginous drinks, brandy.

Oil, Pimenta.—U. S. P.c. b.—lb. 1.79

(Oil of Allspice, or of Pimento).—Volat. oil fr. ripe fruit *Pimenta officinalis*, Lindley.—Chief constit., eugenol, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$.—Sp. Gr. 1.045-1.055.—Sol. A., E., C.—Carmin., Stim., Tonic.—Uses: Flatulent colic, & as flavor.—Dose 1-5 M (0.06-0.3 Cc.).

Oil, Pine Needles,—see Oil, Fir, Scotch.**Oil, Pinus Pumilio, Merck.c. b.—lb. 6.59**

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Oil of Mountain Pine).—Volat. oil fr. leaves *Pinus Pumilio*, Haenke.—V. fragr. oil; terebinthinate taste.—Sp. Gr. 0.865-0.870.—Sol. A., E., C.—Antisept., Expector.—Uses: Inhalation in bronch. & pectoral affect., or in capsules as stim. expectorant; lately employed in glandular enlargements, boils, & skin dis.—Dose 5-10 M (0.3-0.6 Cc.).

Oil, Pinus Sylvestris,—see Oil, Fir, Scotch.**Oil, Poppy.—True.c. b.—lb. .39**

Expressed fr. seeds var. sp. of *Papaver*.—Uses: Linim. & as substit. for olive, or almond, oil; also techn. (paints, &c.).

Oil, Pumpkin Seed.c. v.—oz. .70

Expressed fr. seeds *Cucurbita Pepo*, L.—Thick, reddish, oily liq.; rank taste.—Sp. Gr. 0.923.—Anthelmintic (?).

Oil, Red Cedar (&c.).—see Oil, Cedar (&c.).

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3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

Morbus Brightii.

- 194.—**Capsules Ichthyol-Lith-**
 1um., 4 min. (0.25 Gm.) No. 40
 2, 3, or 4, four times daily; gradually increase the number.
 (See, also, Nephritis Chronica.)

Mumps.—See Parotitis.

Nasal Polypus.—See Coryza, but increase the percentage of Ichthyol.

Neuralgia.

- 195.—**Ichthyol** 1 part
 Absolute Alcohol 4 parts
 Ether 4 parts
 Externally!
 [EVLINGBURG; PETELLA.]
- 196.—**Ichthyol** 3 parts
 Chloroform 4 parts
 Spirit Camphor, 16 parts
 Embrocation! Apply 2 or 3 times daily. [KABOW.]
- 197.—**Ichthyol** 4 parts
 Mercurial Ointment 1 part
 Chloroform 6 parts
 Spirit Camphor 6 parts
 Embrocation! Shake before using.
 [ERLENMEYER; TOSOLD.]

Nephritis Chronica.

- 198.—**Ichthyol** q. s.
 20 to 30 drops 3 times daily.
- Or:
- 198a.—**Pills Ichthyol**, 1½ gr.
 (0.1 Gm.), s. c. No. 100
 2 to 5 pills 3 times a day.
 Recommended because, in several instances, the amount of albumin is said to have been reduced, and the general condition always greatly improved.
- 199.—**Ichthyol** q. s.
 Apply upon moist, circularly applied dressings.
 (Prophylactic to nephritic edema of the extremities.)
 (See, also, Formula No. 194.)
 [UNN.]

Nettle-rash.—See Urticaria.

Odontalgia.

- 200.—**Ichthyol**
 Chloroform Equal parts
 Shake before using! Place 1 drop in the cavity of the tooth. The tooth must be previously cleansed of remnants of food.

Oöphoritis.

- 201.—**Ichthyol** 1 to 2 parts
 Glycerin To make 10 parts
 For tampons!
 [EHRENDORFER; ENGSTROEM; KOETSCHAU; BELL;
 MANGIAGALLI; POLACCO; CALDERINI;
 DOBRONRAVOW; TEMESVÁRY.]

(See also Para- and Perimetritis.)

- 201a.—The same mixture serves for tamponing, as well as for introduction into the vagina after filling into closed gelatin capsules; also in Salpingitis.
 [KURZ; DOBRONRAVOW.]

- 202.—**Ichthyol** ... 8 parts
 Boric Acid 1 part
 Glycerin 100 parts
 For tampons! Introduce into the vagina every third day.
 [BELL.]
- 203.—**Ichthyol** q. s.
 Paint the whole vagina twice a week. Afterward introduce 10 to 20 % Ichthyol-glycerin tampons of wood-fiber wool. Allow to remain 24 hours.
 [WINTERNITZ.]

- 204.—**Ichthyol** 1 part
 Soft-Soap 10 parts
 For inunction of the abdominal wall!
 [WINTERNITZ.]

In addition, use the following, internally:

- 205.—**Pills Ichthyol**, 1½ gr. (0.1 Gm.), s. c. No. 100
 1, three times a day.
 [WINTERNITZ.]

Operations.

- 206.—In plastic and other operations, where an antiseptic protective dressing is not possible, paint the parts with undiluted **Ichthyol**, using alternate layers of the finest flakes of sterilized cotton. Externally, upon the sutures in cancer of the lip (iodoform within the mouth), in phimosis operations, and the like.
 [BIEBERT.]

- 206a.—In sutured wounds (also after operations, viz.: plastic), paint freely with **Ichthyol**, cover with gauze saturated with liquid paraffin, and afterward with dry absorbent cotton. Repeat same dressing after removal of sutures. Tumors, red or painful scars: Paint at night with Ichthyol, and wash off in the morning.
 [V. HOFFMANN; LANGE.]

Orchitis Gonorrheica.

- 207.—**Ichthyol** 2 to 3 parts
 Vaselin To make 6 parts
 Ointment! Bind with cotton-wool and gutta-percha tissue.
 [FOURNIER.]

Otitis Media, Acuta et Chronica.

- 208.—**Ichthyol** 2 parts
 Distilled Water, 15 parts
 Glycerin 15 parts
 Drop into the ear 3 times a day.
 [SOLT.]
- 209.—**Ichthyol-Sodium**
 Distilled Water
 Glycerin ... Equal parts
 After thorough daily syringing with warm camomile tea, allow 4 to 8 drops to run into the ear.
 (In purulent inflammation of the middle ear.)
 [SCHUETZE.]

Pangarthritis.

- 210.—**Ichthyol**
 Lanolin Equal parts
 Externally!
 [GADDE; PETELLA.]

In the initial stage use:

- 210a.—**Ichthyol** 3 parts
 Lanolin 1 part
 Vaselin 1 part
 Rub in 2 or 3 times daily.
 [GADDE; PETELLA.]

- 211.—**Ichthyol**
 Distilled Water
 Glycerin Equal parts
 Paint! Cover with cotton-wool and gutta-percha tissue.
 [V. SEHLEN.]

Parametritis and Perimetritis.

- 212.—**Ichthyol**
 Soft-soap (or Lanolin) Equal parts
 For inunction of the abdominal skin!—(See details, page 115.)
 [ENGSTROEM; PETELLA; FREUND;
 KOETSCHAU; TEMESVÁRY.]

- 213.—**Ichthyol** 3 min. (0.2 Gm.)
 Cacao Butter To make a suppository
 1 such suppository at night.
 [FREUND; KOETSCHAU; TEMESVÁRY.]

- 214.—**Ichthyol Pills**, 1½ gr. (0.1 Gm.) No. 100
 2, three times daily.
 [FREUND; KOETSCHAU; TEMESVÁRY.]

- 215.—**Ichthyol** 4 parts
 Lanolin 15 parts
 Oil Citronella... 1 part
 For inunction of the abdominal skin!
 [HAULTAIN.]
- 216.—**Ichthyol**,
 5 min. (0.3 Gm.)
 Morph. Hydrochlorate, 1 gr. (0.01 Gm.)
 Extr. Belladonna, 1 gr. (0.015 Gm.)
 Cacao Butter ... Enough for 10 suppositories
 1, evenings, into the vagina.
 [V. SLAWIANSKY.]

Continued on page 177a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Oil, Rhodium.—True c. v.—oz. 1.25
(Oil of Rosewood).—Volat. oil fr. wood *Convolvulus Scoparius*, L.—Uses: Perfume.

do. — Commercial c. b.—lb. 8.50

Oil, Rose.—U. S. P.—Turkish c. v.—oz. 10.50
(Otto, Essence, or Attar, of Rose).—Volat. oil fr. fresh fls. *Rosa damascena*, Miller.—Chief odorous constit., geraniol, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, & a body of a honey-like odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.865–0.880.—Sol. E.; sl. in A.—Uses: Perfume.

Oil, Rosemary.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. 1.50
Volat. oil fr. lvs. *Rosmarinus officinalis*, L.—Sp. Gr. 0.895–0.915.—Sol. A., E.—Stim., Emmen., Rubefacient.—Uses: Chiefly for liniments; sometimes in amenor.—Dose 3–6 ℥ (0.2–0.4 Cc.).

Oil, Rosewood,—see **Oil, Rhodium**.

Oil, Rue.—French c. v.—oz. .40
Volat. oil fr. *Ruta graveolens*, L.—Sp. Gr. 0.834–0.840.—Sol. A.—Irritant, Emmen., Rubefacient.—Uses: Extern., amenor., menor., & as vesicant & rubefacient; v. irritating to intestines, when swallowed.—Dose 2–5 ℥ (0.12–0.3 Cc.) on sugar.

Oil, Sandal-wood, East-Indian (Oil of Santal, U. S. P.) c. b.—lb. 6.50
(Oil of White, or Yellow, Santal-wood).—Volat. oil fr. wood *Santalum album*, L.—Yellowish, or pale straw liq.; arom. odor; spicy taste; levogyre.—Sp. Gr. 0.970–0.990.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Gonorr., gleet, bronch., & inflam. of muc. membr. generally; also perfume.—Dose 15–20 ℥ (1–1.25 Cc.) in capsules or mixture.

Oil, Sandal-wood, West-Indian c. b.—lb. 3.50
Volat. oil fr. an undetermined tree (prob. a Rutacea) of Venezuela.—Sp. Gr., ab. 0.965.—Yellow to pale straw-color, thick oil; dextrogyre.—Sol. A.

Oil, Sassafras.—U. S. P.—True c. b.—lb. .59
Volat. oil fr. root-bark *Sassafras variifolium*, O. Kuntze.—Chief constit., safrol, $C_{10}H_{10}O_2$.—Sp. Gr. 1.070–1.090 at 15° C.—Sol. A., carbon disulphide, & glacial acetic acid.—Tonic, Arom., Carmin.—Dose 1–2 ℥ (0.06–0.12 Cc.).

do. — 2-fold, free fr. terpenes c. b.—lb. 4.00

Oil, Savine.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. 1.25
Volat. oil fr. fresh tops *Juniperus Sabina*, L. (Savin).—Sp. Gr. 0.905–0.940 at 15° C.—Sol. A., glacial acetic acid.—Irritant, Rubefacient, Emmen.—Uses: Intern., amenor. & menor.—Extern., rheum. & alopecia pityroides.—Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ –2 ℥ (0.03–0.12 Cc.).—Antid., emetics, stomach siphon, oils, mucilage, opium, & brandy.—Caut. Poison!

Oil, Scurvy Grass,—see **Oil, Cochlearia**.

Oil, Sesame.—U. S. P. gal. .85
(Benne Oil; Teel Oil).—Fixed bland oil fr. seeds *Sesamum indicum*, L.—Sp. Gr. 0.919–0.923 at 15° C.—Sol. E., C., carbon disulphide.—Lax., Nutrient.—Uses: Like olive oil or almond oil.—Dose 4–8 dr. (15–30 Cc.).

Oil, Spearmint.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. 2.59
Volat. oil fr. *Mentha viridis*, L.—Sp. Gr. 0.930–0.940.—Sol. A., E., C.—Carmin., Stim., Antisept.—Uses: Flatulence, colic, dysent., rheum., neural., &c.—Dose 2–6 ℥ (0.12–0.4 Cc.).

Oil, Sperm Price fluctuating.
Fr. fat of *Physeter macrocephalus*, L. (Sperm Whale).—Uses: Pharm. & techn.

Oil, Spike gal. 2.00
Volat. oil fr. lvs. & tops *Lavandula Spica*, Cav.—Sp. Gr. 0.905–0.920.—Carmin., Stim., Rubefacient.—Uses: Extern., rheum., neural., &c. Also techn.

Oil, Star Anise,—see **Oil, Anise, Star**.

Oil, Storax c. v.—oz. 3.00
Volat. oil fr. storax.—Sp. Gr. 0.890–0.900.—Uses: Perfume.

Oil, Sumbul
Volat. oil fr. root *Ferula Sumbul*, Hook. f.—Sp. Gr., ab. 0.954.—Tonic, Carmin., Antispasm.—Uses: Perfume.

Oil, Sweet Bay,—see **Oil, Laurel**.

Oil, Tansy c. b.—lb. 2.84
Volat. oil fr. lvs. & tops *Tanacetum vulgare*, L.—Sp. Gr. 0.915–0.930–0.945.—Sol. A., E., C.—Anthelm., Antisept., Emmen.—Uses: Amenor., dysmenor., worms, & hyst.—Dose 1–2 ℥ (0.05–0.12 Cc.).—Caut. Poison!

Oil, Tar.—U. S. P. gal. .35
Volat. oil fr. wood tar.—Sol. A., E.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Intern., bronch. affect.—Extern., skin dis.—Dose 1–5 ℥ (0.06–0.3 Cc.).

Oil, Theobroma,—see **Butter, Cacao**.

Oil, Thuja c. b.—lb. .69
(Oil of Arbor Vitae or of White Cedar).—Essential oil fr. lvs. *Thuja occidentalis*, L.—Emmen., Tonic, Antisept.—Uses: Extern., skin dis. & perfume.

Oil, Thyme.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. .39
(Often misnamed "Oil of Origanum").—Volat. oil fr. fl. tops *Thymus vulgaris*, L.—Chief constit., thymol, $C_{10}H_{14}O$; also carvacrol, $C_{10}H_{14}O$; somet. the latter alone.—Sp. Gr. 0.900–0.930 at 15° C.—Sol. A., E., C., carbon disulphide.—Antisept., Stim.—Uses: Intern., collapse, bronch. affect., catarrh, colic.—Extern., in pruritus, skin dis., & as pleas., fragr. antisept. for the bath.—Dose 8–15 ℥ (0.2–1 Cc.).

Oil, Tobacco, Merck c. v.—oz. 1.54
(Empyreumatic Oil of Tobacco).—Volat. oil fr. lvs. *Nicotiana Tabacum*, L.—Dark brown liq.; disagree. tobacco odor; acrid taste.—Sedative Poison.—Caut. Poison!

Oil, Tumenol,—see **Tumenol**.

Oil, Turpentine.—U. S. P.—Crude Price fluctuating.
(Spirits of Turpentine).—Volat. oil fr. concrete oleoresin of *Pinus palustris*, Miller, & o. sp.—Mostly $C_{10}H_{16}$.—Sp. Gr. 0.855–0.870.—Sol. E.; sl. in A.—Boil. 155–170° C.—Anthelm., Antisept., Diur., Diaph., Stim., Rubefacient.—Uses: Rheum., sciatic, lumbago, gonorr., gleet, leucorr., dysent., whoop, cough, calculi, retention of urine, hemoptysis, worms, amenor., & as an antid. in phosphorus poison. Large doses apt to produce strangury & hematuria.—Dose 5–120 ℥ (0.3–7.4 Cc.).

Oil, Turpentine, Rectified, Merck.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. .45

Also in 5 lb. bottles.

Colorl. oil; freed fr. unpleas. odor & taste.—Solubilities, action, uses, & doses as the crude. For internal administration only this kind should be used.

Oil, Valerian c. v.—oz. .64
Volat. oil fr. rhizome & root *Valeriana officinalis*, L.—Sp. Gr. 0.95.—Sol. A., E., C.—Stimulant.—Uses: Hyst., low fevers, headache, hypochondriasis, & var. nerv. disturbances.—Dose 4–5 ℥ (0.25–0.3 Cc.).

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ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 176a.

Parametritis and Perimetritis.—Continued.

217.—Ichthyol 1½ min. (0.1 Gm.)
Cacao Butter 45 gr. (3 Gm.)
For 1 suppository! [WINKEL.]

218.—Ichthyol 4 parts
Lanolin 5 parts
Vaselin 5 parts
Externally! Rub in lightly at that point upon the abdomen where pain is elicited on pressure.
As anodyne remedy in peritonitic irritations after perimetritis. [HOFMORL.]

219.—Ichthyol 1 to 2 parts
Vaselin To make 10 parts
Ointment! Rub into the abdominal parietics.
(Also for massage in chronic perimetritis.) [DOBROBRAYOW.]

In addition employ :

220.—Tampons saturated with 10 to 15% Ichthyol-Glycerin every other day.
[BERRUTI; BERGESIO; ALBERTOLETTI; BARDENHEUER; BAOT; BEL; HAULTAIN; FREUND; KOETSCHAU; V. SLAWIANSKY; MANGIAGALLI; POLACCO; TEMESVARY.]

In addition, internally :

221.—Pills Ichthyol, s. c......No. 100
2 or 3, two to four times daily.
[HAULTAIN; MANGIAGALLI; POLACCO.]

222.—Ichthyol is indicated in all possible forms of inflammatory residua in the female genital organs (exudative indurations, chronic exudates), applied from the vagina (tamponing, with Ichthyol-Glycerin) as well as from the abdominal parietics (inunctions of pure Ichthyol or Ichthyol-Lanolin in large amount). The anodyne, as well as the absorptive action, even in quite chronic indurations, is unmistakable, and, according to thorough trials, positive.
[SAENGER; BIEDERT; KOETSCHAU; EHRENDORFER; ENGSTROM; PASQUALI; DOBROBRAYOW; POLACCO; TEMESVARY.]

223.—Ichthyol 1 part
Glycerin 19 parts
Introduce thoroughly saturated cotton tampons into the vaginal cul-de-sac.

224.—Ichthyol 1 part
Lanolin 9 parts
Vaselin 9 parts
Rub into the abdominal walls.

225.—Ichthyol 30 min. (2 Gm.)
Cacao Butter To make 10 vaginal suppositories
1 at night. Entrance to vagina to be tamponed with a small piece of cotton-wool. In the morning, vaginal irrigation with boiled water.

226.—Pills, Ichthyol, s. c......No. 100
2 three times daily. [PAWLIK.]

227.—Ichthyol 1 part
Glycerin 2 parts
Externally! After the vagina has been thoroughly cleansed of all mucus by means of hydrogen peroxide, introduce upon long, twisted woollen tampons; allow tampons to remain for 24 hours, then follow with a warm alkaline irrigation.

In addition, employ the following as adjuvant :

227a.—Ichthyol 1 dr. (4 Gm.)
Mercuric Chloride 1 gr. (0.06 Gm.)
Extract Senna 1½ dr. (3 Gm.)
Make into 30 capsules!
1 three times a day, after meals. [BLOOM.]

228.—Ichthyol 10 parts
Glycerin 3 parts
Paint the vagina!

229.—Ichthyol 1 to 2 parts
Glycerin To make 10 parts
Use on tampons!

230.—Ichthyol 1 part
Lanolin 10 parts
Use as an inunction for the abdominal walls in exudations! The action is especially favorable in painful inflammatory processes of Douglas's cul-de-sac and of Douglas's folds.
[V. SAEKINGER; WINTERNITZ.]

Parametritis Acuta et Chronica.

In chronic para- and perimetritic affections, also in such of a gonorrheal nature, cotton tampons soaked in Ichthyol-Glycerin may be employed with good results:

231.—Ichthyol 3 parts
Glycerin 17 parts

A quite loose tampon is to be thoroughly saturated with the solution, and then pressed with moderate firmness against the vaginal cul-de-sac and cervix, which are exposed by means of a spoon-shaped speculum, the patient being in the elbow-knee position. Upon this is laid a piece of absorbent cotton, either dry or saturated with glycerin.

Such a tampon also serves as a "test" or "sample" tampon for detecting the amount and character of the secretion flowing from the os uteri during the period of 48 hours.

Glycerin tampons may be used as alternate treatment, according to the reaction of the vaginal mucous membrane. [SCHULTZE.]

232.—Ichthyol
Distilled Water Equal parts
For hypodermatic injection! Inject twice weekly into the exudate by means of Thiersch's hypodermic syringe. Afterward, rest in bed: Priessnitz's fomentations.
[BARDENHEUER; KOETSCHAU.]

Parotitis.

233.—The painfulness subsides rapidly when the parts are anointed with Ichthyol-Lanolin (1 to 2%), and covered with cotton-wool.

233a.—In many cases undiluted Ichthyol is indicated. [LANGE.]

Pelvieo-peritonitis.—Compare with Para- and Perimetritis.

234.—Ichthyol 1 part
Lanolin 2 parts
Lard 1 part

Ointment!
Employ in those cases where painfulness and swelling persist after cessation of the acute symptoms. Gentle inunction of the pelvic region of the abdomen every 2 or 4 hours for 10 to 30 minutes at a time. [BLOOM.]

Peripleuritis.—See Pleuritis.

Perioöphoritis.—See Oöphoritis.

Peripneumonia.—See Pleuritis.

Peritonitis and Perityphlitis.

235.—Paint the whole abdomen with Ichthyol, and cover with cotton (Ichthyol-cotton) and gutta-percha tissue. [GUENTHER.]

236.—Capsules Ichthyol, 4 min. (0.25 Gm.).....No. 40
2 to 4 four times a day, in conjunction with the external application to the abdomen; of compresses saturated with 10% Ichthyol solution. [PETELLA.]

Periurethral Abscess.

237.—Ichthyol 1 part
Lanolin 5 parts
Inunction!
[EHRMANN.]

238.—Ichthyol 2 parts
Distilled Water 100 parts
Cocaine Hydrochlorate 5 parts
Inject a few drops into the abscess. [EHRMANN.]

Continued on page 178a.

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Oil, Verbena,—see Oil, Lemon Grass.

Oil, Vitriol,—see Acid, Sulphuric.

Oil, Wax, Colorless.—Rectified.....oz. .50
Volat. oil fr. destruct. distil. of wax.—Colorl. only when fresh; darkens by age.

Oil, Wax, Dark.—Rectified.....oz. .35

Oil, Wine, Heavy, Merck.....c. b.—lb. 5.59
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Heavy Oil of Wine; Ethereal Oil of Wine).—A final prod. of distil. alcohol w. large excess of sulphuric acid.—Yellowish, oily liq.; penetrating odor; sharp, bitter taste.—Sp. Gr. 1.096-1.129.—Sol. A., E.; sl. in W.—Boil. 230° C.—See Oil Ethereal.

Oil, Wintergreen,—see Oil, Gaultheria.

Oil, Wormseed, American,—see Oil, Chenopodium.

Oil, Wormseed, Levant.....c. v.—oz. .39
Volat. oil fr. fls. *Artemisia Cina*, Berg et Schmidt, = A. pauciflora, Weber.—Mostly cineol, $C_{10}H_{18}O$.—Sp. Gr., ab. 0.930.—Sol. A., E.—Anesth., Tonic.—Dose 1-2 M (0.05-0.12 Cc.).

Oil, Wormwood, Common.....c. b.—lb. 4.09
(Oil of Absinthium).—Volat. oil fr. lvs. & tops *Artemisia Absinthium*, L.—Chief constit., thujone, $C_{10}H_{16}O$.—Sp. Gr. 0.925-0.950.—Sol. A., E.—Anesth., Analg., Tonic.—Uses: Intern., cerebral exhaustion, debility, & dyspep.—Extern., in rheum. & neural.—Dose 1-2 M (0.06-0.12 Cc.).

do.—10-fold, free fr. terpenes.—c. v.—oz. 3.50

Oil, Wormwood, Roman,—see Oil, *Artemisia*.

Oil, Yarrow.....c. v.—oz. .250
(Oil of Milfoil).—Volat. oil fr. lvs. & tops *Achillea Millefolium*, L.—Sp. Gr. 0.910-0.920.—Sol. A., E.—Tonic, Astring., Emmen.—Uses: Amenor., dysmenor., colds, &c.—Dose 1-5 M (0.06-0.3 Cc.).

Oil, Ylang Ylang.—True.....c. v.—oz. 6.50
Volat. oil distil. in the Philippine Islands, fr. fls. *Cananga odorata*, Hook. fil., & Thomp.—Sp. Gr., ab. 0.940-0.955.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Perfume.

Ointment, Mercurial.—U. S. P.—50%

lb. jars.—lb. .67
(Blue Ointment).—Mixt. mercury & fats.—50% metallic mercury in fine division.—Alter., Antisept., Antisyph.—Uses: Vener. sores, gland. swellings, skin dis., pediculi, chilbl., ulc., small-pox pustules, inflamed eyes, &c.

do.— $33\frac{1}{3}\%$lb. jars.—lb. .60
 $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ metal. mercury.

Oleandrin Merck.....15 gr. vial 5.50
Glucoside fr. lvs. *Nerium Oleander*, L.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Heart Stim.—Uses: Inst. digitalin.—Caut. Poison!

Oleate, Aconitine, Merck.—N. F.....c. v.—oz. .50
Fr. 2 pts. amorph. aconitine, & 98 pts. oleic acid.—Yellowish-brown to dark-brown liq.—Sol. E.—Uses: Extern., painful joints & neural.—Caut. Use reservedly, not on abraded surfaces.

Oleate, Aluminum, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .25
 $Al(C_2H_5O_2)_3$.—Wh. to yellowish, tenacious mass.—Sol. A., E., B., oleic acid.—Antisept.—Uses: Extern., skin dis.

Oleate, Ammonium, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .25
(Ammonia Soap).— $NH_4C_2H_5O_2$.—A jelly; liquefies w. heat.—Sol. A., E.

Oleate, Atropine, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .40
2% solut. atropine in oleic acid.—Sol. E., B., C., & oils.—Mydr., Sed., Anod.—Uses: Inunction in whoop, cough, shock, & spasm where medic. cannot be properly administered by mouth.

Oleate, Barium, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .40
 $Ba(C_2H_5O_2)_2$.—Wh., granul. masses, or snow-white, cryst. pwd.—Sol. A., E.

Oleate, Bismuth, Merck.—Dry.....c. v.—oz. .35
Comb. bismuthous oxide & oleic acid.—Yellowish-brown, soft, granular mass.—Sol. E.

Oleate, Calcium, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .44
 $Ca(C_2H_5O_2)_2$.—Wh. to yellow, gran. pwd.—Sol. A., E., turpentine.

Oleate, Cocaine, Merck.—50%— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. v.—oz. 8.00
Solut. of cocaine in oleic acid.—Sol. A., oleic acid & oils.—Uses: Extern., local anæsthesia.

do. Merck.—25%— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 4.00

do. Merck.—15%— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 3.00

do. Merck.—10%— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 2.00

* do. Merck.—5%.....oz. vial. 1.00

Oleate, Copper, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .25
10% copper oxide diss. in oleic acid.— $Cu(C_2H_5O_2)_2$ w. excess of oleic acid.—Greenish-blue, granular pwd.—Sol. E.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Oint. 10-20% in lard or lanolin, indol. ulc., & unhealthy granulations.

Oleate, Iodoform.....c. v.—oz. .50
2% iodoform in oleic acid.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Extern., abrasions, ulc., & granulating surf.

Oleate, Iron, Merck.—20%.....c. v.—oz. .30
(Ferrous Oleate).—Contains $Fe(C_2H_5O_2)_2$.—Brownish-green, sticky lumps.—Sol. E.—Tonic.—Uses: Extern., administration of iron by absorption.

do.—10%.....c. v.—oz. .25
Brownish-green, thick liquid.

Oleate, Lead, Merck.—N. F.....c. v.—oz. .25
React.-prod., sodium oleate & lead acetate.— $Pb(C_2H_5O_2)_2$.—Wh., salve-like granules.—28% of oxide of lead.—Sol. A., E., turpentine, benzin.—Antisept., Astring.—Uses: Oint. w. oleic acid; indol. ulc. & imperfectly granulating sores.

Oleate, Manganese, Merck.—Pure.....c. v.—oz. .40
 $Mn(C_2H_5O_2)_2$.—Brown, gran. mass.—Sol. E., oleic acid; sl. in A.—Uses: Inunction in chlorosis & anæmia.

Oleate, Mercury, Merck.—40%.....c. v.—oz. .34
Solut. of yellow mercuric oxide in oleic acid.—Yellow, semi-solid mass.—Sol. E. & oleic acid.—Antisept., Alter., Antiparasitic.—Uses: Extern., skin dis., pediculi, & for administration of mercury by absorption.

do. Merck.—25%.....c. v.—oz. .30

* do. Merck.—U. S. P.—20%.....c. v.—oz. .28
A thick, yellow liquid.—Alter., Antisept., Antisyph.—Uses: Hereditary syph., inflamed joints, syph. swellings, skin dis., & scrof. inflam.

do. Merck.—15%.....c. v.—oz. .25

do. Merck.—10%.....c. v.—oz. .23

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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 177a.

Perniones (Chilblains).

239.—Ichthyol...... 5 to 8 parts
Vaselin (or Lanolin)
To make 50 parts
Ointment! Use daily. Before applying, wash the parts with lukewarm water.
[DUJARDIN-BEAUMETZ; FOURNIER.]

241.—Ichthyol..... 1 to 2 parts
Vaselin..... 10 parts
Rub in well at night, and allow the salve to act through the night.
[BERTARELLI; PETELLA.]

242.—Ichthyol
Oil Turpentine Equal parts
Liniment! Wash the affected part with warm water and soap, rub with the liniment, and wrap in cotton-wool.
[GAUDE; PETELLA.]

244.—Ichthyol.... 1 part
Flexible Colloidion..... 16 parts
Externally! First rub off with spirits of camphor and then paint.

240.—Ichthyol..... 5 parts
Chloroform..... 2 parts
Petrolatum..... 3 parts
Ointment! If the skin is broken, omit the chloroform and use zinc ointment instead of petrolatum.
[UNNA; LANGE.]

Wash the parts with superfatted Ichthyol-Salicylic Soap (Eichhoff), and apply:
243.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
Balsam Peru..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 2 parts
Ointment! Apply repeatedly.
[EICHHOFF.]

244a.—Ichthyol.... 1 part
Camphorated Oil..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 4 parts
In chafed or irritated skin! Anoint night and morning, and wrap in cotton-wool.
[HEUSS.]

Phlegmon.

Especially at the outset:

245.—Paint freely with pure Ichthyol, and cover with cotton-wool.
[KURZ; VANZETTI.]

246.—Ichthyol
Distilled Water..... Equal parts
Paint the parts, and cover with a thin layer of cotton-wool. If indicated, powder with flour.
(Also indicated in erysipelas, furuncle, and contusions.)
[V. SEHLEN.]

247.—Ichthyol
Glycerin..... Equal parts
Distilled Water..... Equal parts
Paint! Apply and cover with gutta-percha tissue. Mull binder.
[V. SEHLEN.]

In Idiopathic and Scarlatinal Phlegmons, use:

248.—Ichthyol..... 1 to 2 parts
Vaselin..... 4 parts
Lanolin..... 4 parts
For inunction!
[GLUCK.]

Pityriasis Capitis.

249.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
Vaselin..... 6 parts
Lanolin..... 2 parts
For inunction!
[FOURNIER.]

Pleuritis.

250.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
Oint. Pot. Iodide 4 parts
Lanolin..... 3 parts
Externally! Anoint 3 or 4 times daily.
250a.—Ichthyol-Sodium..... 1 part
Spirit Ether... 2 parts
Externally!
In acute cases, a 25 to 50% Ichthyol-Vaselin (lanolin) ointment, or pure Ichthyol applied freely, is indicated.

Podagra, Acuta et Chronica.—See also Arthritis.

251.—Pills Ichthyol, 1½ gr. (0.1 Gm.), s. c.....No. 100.
3, thrice daily.
In chronic gouty arthritis, the internal use in the above doses, for months, or even a year, is emphatically recommended. In all the cases observed, this method of treatment (in addition to diet and physical therapy) has been followed by a remarkable diminution of the affection.
[FLEISS.]

Proctitis.

252.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
Olive Oil..... 9 parts
Tablespoonful as clyster, 3 times a day.
[SCHUETZE.]

Prostatitis.

253.—Ichthyol, 20 min. (1.8 Gm.)
Ext. Belladonna, 2½ gr. (0.15 Gm.)
Cacao Butter, 4 dr. (15 Gm.)
Make into 10 suppositories! Introduce 1 after stool.
[ULLMANN.]

254.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
Distilled Water. 9 parts
An Oldtman's syringeful per anum, 3 to 4 times a day.
[SCHARFF.]

255.—Supposit. Ichthyol, 5 to 10 min. (0.3 to 0.6 Gm.).No. 10
1 suppository night and morning, after stool.—(See details, page 116.)
[FREUDENBERG; LANGE.]

256.—Ichthyol, 3 to 5 min. (0.2 to 0.3 Gm.)
Cacao Butter, 30 gr. (2 Gm.)
Opium... 1 gr. (0.06 Gm.)
Make 10 such suppositories! After irrigation of the rectum, introduce 1 suppository twice daily (especially at night).
[ERLENMEYER; PETELLA.]

257.—Ichthyol..... 3 parts
Lanolin..... 10 parts
Cold Cream..... 20 parts
Ointment! Inject into the rectum by means of a syringe.
[NEISSER.]

258.—Ichthyol, 75 min. (5 Gm.)
White Wax, 30 gr. (2 Gm.)
Cacao Butter, to make 10 suppositories.
Introduce 2 daily.
[EHRMANN.]

258a.—Ichthyol, 75 min. (5 Gm.)
Gelatin Mass, to make 10 suppositories.
Introduce 2 once daily.
[EHRMANN.]

259.—Ichthyol
Distilled Water, Equal parts
Add a teaspoonful to starch-paste clyster, to be given with Oldtman's syringe.

259a.—Ichthyol, 7 min. (0.5 Gm.)
Cacao Butter, 20-40 gr. (1.3-2.6 Gm.)
Make 10 suppositories!—1 twice daily.
[V. SEHLEN.]

Prurigo.

260.—Ichthyol, internally, in increasing doses, in conjunction with external treatment with tar.
Ablutions with superfatted Ichthyol-Tar soap.
[EICHHOFF.]

Pruritus.

261.—Ichthyol..... 2 parts
Absolute Alcohol..... 9 parts
Ether..... 9 parts
Externally (as paint or inunction)!
[EULENBURG; LANGE.]

262.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
Distilled Water. 9 parts
Paint (in Senile Pruritus, Pruritus Hiemalis, Pruritus of Diabetics, of Neurasthenics and of patients suffering from Spinal Disease)!
[RABOW; UNNA; TOBOLD.]

262a.—Ichthyol..... 2 parts
Salicylic Acid. 1 part
Distilled Water 7 parts
Paint! [ERLENMEYER.]
Ablutions with superfatted Ichthyol-Salicylic Acid Soap
[EICHHOFF.]

Pruritus Vulvæ.

263.—Ichthyol..... 1 to 2 parts
Distilled Water.....To make 20 parts
Lotion!
(Also useful in Pruritus induced by Oxyuria.)
[V. SASEKINGER; WINTERNITZ.]

264.—Ichthyol..... q. s.
Embrocation! Apply after previous washing.
[BAUM; DOBRONAVOW; PAWLAK.]

Psoriasis.

265.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
Gutta-percha..... 1 part
Chloroform..... 10 parts
Externally!
[CHATELAIN.]

Continued on page 179a.

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Oleate, Mercury & Morphine.....c. v.—oz. .50
20% yellow mercuric oxide & 5% morphine in oleic acid.—*Sol.* E., & oleic acid.—*Alter.*, Antisept., Anod.—*Uses*: As the official oleate of mercury, espec. in pain.

Oleate, Morphine.—10 %.....c. v.—oz. .80
Pure, precipitated morphine in oleic acid.—*Sol.* A.—*Uses*: Oint. where stomach rejects medicine.
N.B.—All the oleates change by long keeping, but Oleate of Morphine appears to change most rapidly of all, and therefore it is suspected that its occasional failure to relieve pain may often be due to its having been kept too long.

Oleate, Nickel
Sedative.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, application in diseases of spinal column.

Oleate, Potassium.....c. v.—oz. .29
Contains $KC_{18}H_{33}O_2$.—*Sol.* W., A.—Detergent, Emollient.—*Uses*: Cleansing & healing agent in abscesses, injuries, &c.

Oleate, Quinine.—N. F.—25 %.....c. v.—oz. .55
Exsiccated quinine in oleic acid.—*Sol.* A., E., & oleic acid.—Antipyr., Antiper.—*Uses*: Administration of quinine by injection.

do. — 10 %.....c. v.—oz. .40

Oleate, Sodium, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .24
Contains $NaC_{18}H_{33}O_2$, w. excess of oleic acid.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Pharm. & as detergent.

Oleate, Strychnine.—2 %.....c. v.—oz. .50
Strychnine in oleic acid.—*Sol.* E., & oleic acid.—Tonic.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, administering strychnine.

Oleate, Veratrine.—U. S. P.c. v.—oz. .50
2% of veratrine in oleic acid.—*Sol.* E., & oleic acid.—Rufefacient, Anod.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, scrofulous joints, rheum., & sprains; or inunction, as in pneumonia.

Oleate, Zinc.—N. F.c. v.—oz. .20
React.-prod., zinc acetate & sodium oleate.— $Zn(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_2$.—Dry, wh., greasy pwd.; 18% of zinc oxide.—*Sol.*, carbon disulphide & petroleum benz. —Antisept., Stim., Astring.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, sweaty feet, indol. ulc. & excoriated surf. Also insufflation vehicle for o. remed.

do. — U. S. P.—5 %.....c. v.—oz. .18
5% zinc oxide in oleic acid.—Wh., semi-solid mass.—*Sol.*, oleic acid.—Antiseptic.—*Uses*: Oint. w. soft paraffin or petrolatum for skin dis.

Olein
(Tri-olein).— $C_3H_5(OC_{18}H_{33}O_2)_3$.—Chief constit. of fatty oils; also in solid fats.—Oily liq.—*Sol.*, sl. A.; v. sol. E.

Oleo-cresote.....c. v.—oz. .70
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
(Cresote-oleic Ether; Cresote Oleate).—Yellowish, oily liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.950 at 15° C.—*Sol.* E., C., B.—Antiseptic.—*Uses*: Catarrhal affect. of respir. org., chronic bronch., scrof., & tuberculosis.—*Dose*, Adults: 40-160 grains (2.6-10.4 Gm.) p. d.; children: 8-45 grains (0.52-3 Gm.) p. d., administered as emulsion.

Oleo-guaiacol.....c. v.—oz. 1.50
(Guaiacol Oleate; Guaiacol-oleic Ether).—React.-prod. oleic acid, guaiacol, & phosphorus trichloride.—*Misc.*, fatty oils, E., B., C., &c.—*Sol.* A.; insol. W.—Antisept., Antituberc.—*Dose* 5-10 M (0.3-0.6 Cc.), 3 t. p. d., in capsules.

Oleoresin, Capsicum, Merck.—U. S. P.—c. v.—oz. .79
Fr. fruit *Capsicum fastigiatum*, Blume (Cayenne, or African, Pepper), by ether.—*Sol.* A., E.—Rufefacient, Stim.—*Uses*: *Intern.*, flatulence, & to arouse appetite.—*Extern.*, dil. w. soap linim. or olive oil: lumbago, neural., & rheumat. affect.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 M (0.015-0.06 Gm.), highly diluted.

Oleoresin, Cubeb, Merck.—U. S. P.—c. v.—oz. .54
Ethereal extract fr. fruit *Piper Cubeba*, L. fl., by ether.—*Sol.* A., E.—Antisept., Expector.—*Uses*: Gonorr., bronch., & dis. of muc. membr.—*Dose* 5-30 M (0.3-1.8 Cc.).

Oleoresin, Ginger.—U. S. P.c. v.—oz. .90
Ether. extr. fr. rhizome *Zingiber officinale*, Roscoe.—*Sol.* A., E.—Carmin., Stim.—*Uses*: Dysent., colic, dyspep., chills, colds, &c.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 M (0.03-0.12 Cc.), highly dil.

Oleoresin, Lupulin.—U. S. P.c. v.—oz. 1.50
Ether. extr. of glandular pwd. fr. strobiles of *Humulus Lupulus*, L.—Nar., Tonic, Sed., Antispasm.—*Uses*: Insom., nervousn., delir. trem., & dyspep.—*Dose* 2-5 grains (0.13-0.32 Gm.).

Oleoresin, Male Fern, Merck (Oleoresina Aspidii, U. S. P.).....c. v.—oz. .22
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Ether. extr. of rhizome *Dryopteris Filix-mas*, Schott, & D. *marginalis*, Asa Gray.—Thick, brown liq.; bitter, unpleas. taste.—Anthelmintic.—*Dose* 60-120 M (3.7-7.4 Cc.).—*Caut.* On standing, deposits its active constit.; must be thoroughly mixed, before dispensed.

Oleoresin, Matico.....c. v.—oz. .75
Ether. extr. fr. lvs. *Piper angustifolium*, R. & P.—Stim. Tonic, Astring., Hemost.—*Uses*: Gonorr., gleet, cystitis, inflam. of kidneys, & gen.-urin. org., catarrh, epistax. & hematuria.—*Dose* 3-15 grains (0.2-0.97 Gm.).

Oleoresin, Mezereon.....c. v.—oz. .75
Ether. extr. of bark *Daphne Mezereum*, L., & o. sp.—*Alter.*, Stim., Rufef.—*Uses*: *Intern.*, syph., scrof. affect., &c.—*Extern.*, chiefly as a counter-irritant.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 M (0.03-0.06 Cc.).

Oleoresin, Pepper.—U. S. P.c. b.—lb. 1.09
Ether. extr. of fruit *Piper nigrum*, L.—Carmin., Stim., Antipyr.—*Uses*: Adjuvant to antipyratics & tonics; also for flatulence, dyspep., & ague.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 M (0.015-0.06 Cc.).

Olibanum.....lb. .25
(Indian Frankincense; Thus).—Gum-resin fr. several species of *Boswellia*.—Stim., Expector.—*Uses*: Chiefly pharm., & as incense.—*Dose* 10-30 grains (0.65-1.95 Gm.).

Ononid Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.25
(Ononis-Glycyrrhizin).—Neutral principle fr. root *Ononis spinosa*, L.— $C_{18}H_{22}O_8$.—Dark yellow, amorph. pwd.; sl'y bitter, w. sweet after-taste.—*Sol.* W., A.

Ononin Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00
Glucoside fr. root *Ononis spinosa*, L. (Rest Harrow).— $C_{30}H_{34}O_{13}$ (?).—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.*, sl. in hot W. & hot A.—*Melt* 235° C.

Ophioxylon Merck.....15 gr. vial 9.00
(Plumbagin).—Active prin. fr. root *Ophioxylon serpentinum*, L., & O. *trifoliatum*, Gaert.— $C_{16}H_{16}O_6$ (?).—Orange cryst.; burning taste.—*Sol.*, alkaline solut. W. & A.—*Melt* 72° C.—Cath., Anthelm.

Opianyl,—see Meconin.

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Psoriasis.—Continued.

266.—Ichthyol.... 1 part
Collodion..... 5 parts
Ether,
Sufficient to dissolve
Rub in every fourth day after
a bath of long duration.
[FOURNIER.]

266a.—Ichthyol.... 5 parts
Vaseline..... 6 parts
Lanolin..... 6 parts
Soft-Soap..... 6 parts
Inunction! Once daily (upon
hairy parts).
[FOURNIER.]

Psorospermiosis Ulcerosa et Follicularis.

267.—Ichthyol...... q. s.
Paint the ulcers and affected parts; allow to remain for a
few hours, and then wash off with warm water.

Or:

267a.—Ichthyol..... 3 parts
Spirit Ether..... 11 parts
Collodion..... 11 parts
Paint! Apply once or twice daily (in ulcerative psoro-
spermiosis).
[RAVOGLI.]

268.—Ichthyol... 2 parts
Diachylon Oint-
ment (Hebra) 13 parts
Spread upon linen! Use upon
ulcerated surfaces.
In those cases where the para-
sites lie in the depth of the
tissues, previous touching
for a number of times with
a saturated solution of
potases upon a cotton swab,
is indicated. The surfaces
thus treated are to be washed
off, and then covered with
Ichthyol-Diachylon plaster.
[RAVOGLI.]

268a.—Ichthyol.... 2 parts
Oil Almonds... 1 part
Lime Water... 1 part
Rose Water... 8 parts
Glycerin..... 8 parts
Liniment! Wash or paint
the affected parts.
(In follicular psorospermiosis,
especially where the process
is extensive or hairy sur-
faces are to be treated.)
[RAVOGLI.]

**Rhagadema of the Nipples, Lips, etc.—See Lip
Eczema and Mastitis.**

Rheumatism Articularis.—See Arthritis.

Rheumatism Muscularis.—See also Arthritis.

**269.—Ichthyol—So-
dium.**..... 1 part
Glycerin..... 2 parts
Lard..... 7 parts
Externally!
[RABOW.]

270.—Ichthyol. 2 to 10 parts
Olive Oil... 1 to 2 parts
Lanolin... 20 parts
Externally!
[PETELLA; TOBOLD.]

271.—Ichthyol...... 2 parts
Distilled Water... 3 parts
Externally! Previous to the
embrocation, the affected
parts must be washed with
warm soap-water, and, after
the embrocation, enveloped
in cotton-wool.
[GADDE; RABOW;
TOBOLD; LANGE.]

**272.—Ichthyol—
Sodium.**... 1 part
Chloroform..... 2 parts
Oil Hyoscyamus. 2 parts
Embrocation! Shake before
using! Apply a number of
times daily, and cover the
parts with salicylic-jute or
Bruns's cotton.
[SCHWIMMER.]

273.—Ichthyol..... 3 parts
Chloroform..... 1 part
Olive Oil..... 6 parts
Inunction! Cover the parts with 20% Ichthyol cotton.
(Also useful in lumbago and neuralgia.)
In addition, use, in chronic cases, 2 to 4 Ichthyol Pills daily.
[DOBROBRAGOW.]

274.—Ichthyol..... 6 parts
Absolute Alcohol 7 parts
Ether..... 7 parts
Embrocation!
[EULENBURG; KOTSCHAU.]

275.—Ichthyol... 3 parts
Chloroform..... 1 part
Alcohol..... 4 parts
Rub in, and envelop the part
in cotton-wool.
[GUALDI.]

Rosacea.

Internally:

276.—Capsules, Ichthyol,
4 min. (0.25 Gm.)..... No. 40
1 two to three times daily.

Externally:

277.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
Benzoated Zinc Ointment.... 30 parts
Precipitated Sulphur..... 1 part
Armenian Bolc.... Sufficient to color
Also, 10% Ichthyol Soap for long-continued use.
[BROOKE.]

**Salpingitis.—See, also, Para- and Perimetritis, and
Oöphoritis.**

278.—10% Ichthyol-Glycerin tampons introduced
into the vagina 2 or 3 times a week. [BELL.]
Also good in Catarrhal and Chronic Salpingitis.
[DOBROBRAGOW; TENESVÁRY.]

278a.—Paint the vagina with pure Ichthyol 3 times a
week. [KOTSCHAU.]

**Salpingoöphoritis.—Compare with Salpingitis and
Oöphoritis.**

279.—Ichthyol..... 20 min. (6 Gm.)
Oil Eucalyptus..... 20 drops
Cacao Butter. To make 10 suppositories
Place 1 in the vagina every evening.

In addition, internally:

Capsules Ichthyol, 4 min. (0.25
Gm.)..... No. 40
1 capsule 3 times a day. [BELL.]

Scabies.

280.—Ichthyol
Distilled Water
Glycerin..... Equal parts
Externally! After 15 minutes inunction of the affected
parts with green soap, give a warm bath of half-an-hour
duration; then rub the salve in thoroughly.
[UNTERBERGER.]

Scrophulosis.

281.—Ichthyol
Distilled Water..... Equal parts.
3 to 10 drops in water 2 or 3 times a day. For children,
1 drop more than they are years old.)
(Especially effective in preventing abnormal decomposi-
tion in the intestine. The feces lose the pungent odor.
Good prophylactic in flatulence and heart-burn.)
[V. HOFFMANN; LANGE.]

Scrophulous Swelling of the Nose and Lips.

282.—Ichthyol
Vaseline
Lanolin..... Equal parts
Ointment! Rub in evenings, and allow to act through
the night. [BERTARELLI.]

Sycosis.

283.—Ichthyol... 5 parts
Chrysarobin... 5 parts
Salicylic Acid... 2 parts
Vaseline (or Lau-
olin)..... 100 parts
Ointment! After inunction,
cover part with a thin layer
of gutta-percha tissue.
[QUINQUAUD.]

284.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
Superfatted Poi-
ash Soap..... 8 parts
Oil Cade..... 2 parts
Externally! Rub into a lather
upon the part.
[UNNA; PETELLA.]

285.—Ichthyol... 6 parts
Precipitated Sul-
phur..... 3 parts
Tannic Acid... 1 part
Zinc Oxide... 20 parts
Wheat Starch... 20 parts
Vaseline..... 44 parts
Paste! Use as inunction.
[V. SEREN.]

286.—Ichthyol... 5 parts
Benzoated Zinc
Ointment... 100 parts
Sulphur..... 5 parts
Red Mercury
Sulph..... 1 part
Carbolic Acid... 5 parts
Ointment! [BROOKE.]

Continued on page 180a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Opium.—U. S. P......Price fluctuating.

Concrete, milky exudation fr. unripe capsules Papaver somniferum, L.; not less than 9% of cryst. morphine (official assay).—*Sol.* A.—*Stim.*, *Nar.*, *Antispasm.*, *Hypn.*, *Anod.*—*Uses*: *Insom.*, *neural.*, *colic*, *spasms*, *dyspep.*, *rheum.*, *diabetes*, *pleurisy*, *peritonitis*, *cancer*, *tetanus*, *delir. trem.*, *cholera*, *dy-sent.*, *restlessn.*, *consumpt.*, &c.; ease pain, give rest & sleep, check morbid secretions, relieve cough & allay irritability.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{4}$ –2 grains (0.015–0.12 Gm.).—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, warm drinks, artif. respir., atropine, or strychnine hypoderm., & potass. permang.—*Caut.* Poison!

Opium, Deodorized.—U. S. P......Price fluctuating.

(Denarcotized Opium).—Fr. powdered opium by macerating w. successive quant. of ether.—13–15% morphine.—*Uses*: As natural opium, without narcotic effects.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{4}$ –2 grains (0.015–0.12 Gm.).—*Caut.* Poison!

Opium, Lettuce,—see *Lactucarium*.

Opium, Powdered, Merck.—U. S. P......Price fluctuating.

Not less than 13%, nor more than 15%, cryst. morphine.

Orcein Merck.—Cryst......15 gr. vial .50

Color. matter fr. orcin, by ammonia, water & air.— $C_7H_7NO_3$ (Gerhard).—Brownish-red cryst.—*Sol.*, alkaline W.; solut. purple.

Orcin Merck.—Cryst......c. v.—oz. 2.00

(Di-oxy-toluene; Methyl-resorcin; Orcinol).—Phenol fr. Rocella fuciformis & o. lichens.— $C_7H_3O_3 + H_2O = C_6H_3(OH_3)(OH)_2[1:3:5] + H_2O$.—Six-sided, wh., monoc. prisms; intens. sweet, but unpleasant taste; reddens in air.—*Sol.* W., A., E.—*Melt.* 53–59° C.—*Antiseptic.*—*Uses*: Skin dis.

Orexine.....c. v.—oz. 4.04

(Phenyl-di-hydro-quinazoline).—Fr. quinoline.— $C_{14}H_{12}N_2 = C_6H_5 \cdot CH_2 \cdot N \cdot CH \cdot NC_6H_5$.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.*, hot W.—*Appetizer*, *Anti-emetic.*—*Uses*: Anorexia w. no gastric dis.; restore appetite in phth., chlorosis, cardiac dis., surg. operat., &c., also for vomit. of pregn. Contraindic. in excess. acidity stomach & in gastric ulc.—*Dose* 2–4 grains (0.13–0.26 Gm.), in wafers w. a copious draught of bouillon or o. liquid twice p. d.

Ormosine Merck.....15 gr. vial 4.00

Fr. seeds Ormosia dasycarpa, Jacks.—Sm., wh. cryst.—*Sol.* A., C.—*Melt.* 80° C.—*Hypn.*, *Sed.*, *Nar.*—*Uses*: Recom. to produce sleep & relieve pain.

Ormosine Hydrochlorate Merck.....15 gr. vial 3.00

Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* A., C.—*Melt.* 80° C.

Orpiment,—see *Arsenic Sulphide, Yellow*.

Orthine

(Ortho-hydrazine-para-oxy-benzoic Acid).—Deriv. of phenyl-hydrazine.— $C_7H_5N_3O_3 = C_6H_5 \cdot OH \cdot (HN \cdot NH_2)(CO \cdot OH)[1:2:4]$.—Wh. pwd.; unstable.—*Sol.* W.—*Antisep.*, *Antipyr.*, *Antileptotic.*—Rarely used, on account of its instability.

Orthine Hydrochlorate

$C_7H_5N_3O_3 \cdot HCl$.—Wh., cryst. pwd., or amorph. mass.—*Sol.* W.—*Antisep.*, *Antipyr.*, *Antileptotic*, *Antitoxic.*—*Uses*: *Rheum.*, *gout*, *typhoid fever*, *leprosy*, &c.—*Dose* 3–7 grains (0.2–0.45 Gm.).

Osmium Merck.....15 gr. vial 3.00

Metal.—Os.—Bluish-wh., lustr. metal like platinum.—*Sp. Gr.* 22.477 at 17.5° C.; highest known.

Osmium Chloride Merck.....15 gr. vial 4.50

(Osmous Chloride; Osmium Dichloride).— $OsCl_2$.—Dark green, deliq. need.—*Sol.* W., A., E.—*Caut.* Keep fr. air.

Osmium & Iridium Alloy Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.50

(Iridium-osmium Alloy).—Native in the Andes, Urals, Rocky Mountains, & Australia.—Lustr., steel gray, sl'y mall.—*Sp. Gr.* 19.3 to 21.1.—*Uses*: *Techn.*

Osmium Tetroxide,—see (Acid) **Perosmic Anhydride**.

Ovo-vitellin,—see *Vitellin*, from eggs.

Oxalyl-urea,—see *Acid, Parabanic*.

Oxam-ethane Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00

(Ethyl Ether of Oxamic Acid).—Fr. oxalic ether, by dry or alcoholic ammonia.— $C_4H_7NO_3 = CO(NH_2) \cdot CO(OC_2H_5)$.—*Sol.* A.—*Melt.* 115° C.

Oxamide Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.50

Fr. oxalic ether by amm. water.— $C_2H_4N_2O_2 = CO(NH_2) \cdot CO(NH_2)$.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.*, alm. insol. W., A., E.

Oxanilide Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.50

(Diphenyl-oxamide).—Fr. decomp. aniline oxalate by heat.— $CO(NHC_6H_5) \cdot CO(NHC_6H_5)$.—Nacreous scales.—*Sol.*, sl. in hot A.; insol. W.—*Melt.* 245° C.

Oxaniline Hydrochlorate,—see **Amido-phenol, Ortho-, Hydrochlorate**.

Ox Gall,—see *Gall, Ox*.

Oxy-acanthine Merck.—C. P., cryst......

.....15 gr. vial 3.00
Fr. root Berberis vulgaris, L.— $C_{18}H_{19}NO_3$ (Hesse).—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* A., E., C., B.—*Melt.* 210° C.

Oxy-acanthine Hydrochlorate Merck.....

.....15 gr. vial 1.50
 $C_{18}H_{19}NO_3 \cdot HCl + 2H_2O$.—Sm., colorl. need.—*Sol.* W.

Oxy-acanthine Sulphate Merck.—Cryst......

.....15 gr. vial 1.50
 $(C_{18}H_{19}NO_3)_2 \cdot H_2SO_4 + 2H_2O$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.*, hot W.

Oxy-benzaldehyde, Ortho-,—see **Acid, Salicylous**.

Oxy-benzaldehyde, Para-, Merck.....

..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 9.00
(Para-oxy-benzoic-aldehyde).—Fr. phenol, by chloroform w. caustic soda & heat.— $C_7H_5O_2 = C_6H_4(OH)CHO[4:1]$.—Colorl. need.—*Sol.* W., A., E.—*Melt.* 115° C.

Oxy-coniine,—see *Conhydrine*.

Oxy-diphenylamine, Meta-

(Phenyl-amido-phenol).—Obtained by heating resorcin w. aniline & calcium chloride.— $C_{12}H_{11}NO = C_6H_5 \cdot NH \cdot C_6H_4(OH)$.—White, pearly scales.—*Sol.* A.—*Melt.* 89° C.—*Boil.*, about 340° C.

Oxy-hematein,—see *Hematin*.

Oxy-hemoglobin Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00

(Hæmato-globulin; Hæmato-crystallin).—Red color. matter of blood of vertebrate animals.—Contains 0.33–0.40% of iron.—Yellowish to brownish-red pwd.

Oxy-hydrastinine,—see *Hydrastinine, Oxy-*.

Oxy-methylene,—see *Formaldehyde*.

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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS**. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 179a.

Combine with ablutions and lathering with alkaline Ichthyol-Tar soap and the following:

287.—Ichthyol 10 parts
Soft Soap..... 10 parts
Salicylic Acid..... 3 parts
Lanolin..... 20 parts

Ointment! Apply evenings.

[EICHENOFF.]

288.—Ichthyol 1 part
Oil Cade..... 1 part
Soft-Soap..... 1 part
Vaselin (or Lanolin)..... 3 parts

Ointment! Apply evenings.

[HEUSS.]

Sycosis Trichophytina.

289.—Ichthyol
Vaselin Lead-Ointment.....Equal parts

Ointment! For dressings.

[NEISSE; FOURNIER.]

Tic-douloureux.—See Ischias and Arthritis.

Tremens.—See Alcoholism, Chronic.

Toothache.—See Odontalgia.

Tuberculosis.

290.—Ichthyol
Distilled Water.....Equal parts

Begin with 4 drops 3 times a day, increasing to 40 drops daily. For children of 5 to 12 years of age, about one-half the above amount is allowed. It is best administered before meals, some black coffee being subsequently given to correct the disagreeable taste. Some of the patients could only tolerate the medicament in the morning after breakfast, and this may be permitted. If the patients are diligently persuaded, they soon become accustomed to the disagreeable taste. The increase in dosage is secured by allowing the patients to take 1 drop extra each day until the highest desired number of drops is reached, at which number it is to remain. An important point, which should be especially emphasized, is that the drops should be taken in a large amount of water—from a wine-glassful to half a tumblerful, according to the quantity given. In practice among the better classes, pills and inhalations may be employed, though, in this connection, it is stated that the effectiveness of the former is decidedly of less degree. Eructations, of which the patients complain in the early part of the treatment, are of just as intense a character after the use of pills as after the administration of the watery solution.

[COHN.]

Tumors, Fibrous Uterine.

290a.—Ichthyol..... 2 parts
Glycerin..... 2 to 3 parts

For use on tampons!

In addition, apply:

290b.—Ichthyol..... 5 parts
Extract Digitalis..... 2 parts
Soft-Soap..... 4 parts
Vaselin..... 20 parts
Lanolin..... 20 parts

Rub into the abdominal walls every evening, wash off with warm water the following morning. Use no ointment during the day.

In addition, internally:

290c.—Ichthyol Pills.....No. 30.
1 to 2 pills three times daily.

[CHÉRON.]

Tylomata.

291.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
Diachylon Ointment (Hebra)..... 1 part
Lard..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 2 parts

Ointment! After a foot-bath with warm water and soap, rub in the salve.

[UNTERBERGER.]

Typhlitis.—See Perityphlitis.

Typhus Abdominalis.

292.—Ichthyol.....2½ to 5 dr. (10 to 20 Gm.)
Distilled Water.....3 pints (1.5 liter)
As enterocolyema once daily in the initial stage.

In addition, internally:

292a.—Capsules, Ichthyol
4 min. (0.25 Gm.).....No. 40

1 or 2 three times a day.

[PETELLA.]

Ulcus Cruris.

293.—Ichthyol..... 4 parts
White Gelatin..... 7 parts
Zinc Oxide..... 5 parts
Glycerin..... 9 parts
Distilled Water 15 parts

Paint! Heat, then paint on the parts.

[UNNA.]

294.—Ichthyol..... 3 parts
Vaselin..... 7 parts
Ointment! After washing with carbolic-acid solution, apply freely, rub in well, and bandage.

[SOMMERFELD.]

Ulerythema Centrifugum.

295.—Ichthyol
Distilled Water..... Equal parts

Paint on and allow to dry.

[UNNA.]

Paint and cover with a thin layer of absorbent cotton, which, after drying, gives a firmly adhering varnish-like covering.

[V. SEHLEN.]

296.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
Spirit Soft-Soap..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 18 parts

For dressings after operation.

[UNNA.]

Urticaria.—See Erythema.

Vaginitis.

297.—Ichthyol..... 1 part
Glycerin (or Distilled Water)..... 9 parts

Externally!

[BAGOT.]

298.—Ichthyol.
Vaselin..... Equal parts
Paint (in inveterate vaginitis)!

[DOBROBRAYOW.]

299.—Ichthyol-Sodium
Distilled Water..... Equal parts
Use on cotton tampons. Place in the vagina every second day (in chronic catarrhal vaginitis).

[DOBROBRAYOW.]

Varices.—See Ulcus Cruris.

300.—Ichthyol..... 2 to 4 parts
Distilled Water.....To make 15 parts

Paint upon the varices!

[BROOKE.]

Or:

300a.—Paint with pure Ichthyol.

[LANGK.]

Vulvitis.—See Eczema and Pruritus Vulvæ.

Warts.—See Condylomata Acuminata.

Whites.—See Fluor Albus.

Wounds.

After disinfection, cover with **Ichthyol Plaster** and paint with flexible collodion.

[V. SEHLEN.]

Continued on page 181a.

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Oxy-neurine Hydrochlorate,—see **Betaine Hydrochlorate**.

Oxy-quinaseptol,—see **Diaphtherin**.

Oxy-sparteine Merck.—Pure, cryst. 15 gr. vial .75
Fr. sparteine, by slight oxid'n.— $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O$.—Needles.—Sol. W., A., E., C.—Melt. 84° C.—Cardiac Stimulant.—Uses: Heart-failure. Tolerance is soon established for incr. doses.—Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ grains (0.032–0.1 Gm.), hypoderm.

Oxy-sparteine Hydrochlorate Merck 15 gr. vial .65
 $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O \cdot 2HCl$.—Broad, transp. need.—Sol. W., A.—Melt. 48–50° C.—Uses: Hypoderm. in heart dis.—Dose $\frac{3}{4}$ – $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.05–0.1 Gm.).

Oxy-toluol-tropine,—see **Homatropine**.

Oxy-zymol,—see **Carvacrol**.

Palladium Merck.—Sheet, Wire, or Pwd...

..... 15 gr. vial 2.00
Metal:—Pd.—Mall., ductile, hard, silver-wh.—Sp. Gr. 11.4–11.8.—Sol., nitric acid.—Uses: Techn.

do. Merck.—Precipitated..... 15 gr. vial 2.00
(Palladium Black or Mohr).—Uses: Anal. & techn.

do. Merck.—Sponge..... 15 gr. vial 2.00
(Spongy Palladium).—By igniting palladium & ammonium chloride.—Pd.—Spongy masses; white, metallic lustre, on rubbing.—Uses: Anal. & techn.

Palladium Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Wire or sheet..... 15 gr. vial 2.25

Black..... 15 gr. vial 2.25

Tests:—(Identity): drop iodine solut. (alcoh.) on Pd foil; allow evap.: black spot, disap. w. heat; no spot on Pt.—(Cu, Fe:) solut. in $HNO_3 + HCl$, free fr. acid exc.; supersat. w. Amm. till ppt. rediss.; pass HCl gas: Pd ppt. as $PdCl_2 + NH_4Cl$; Fe & Cu remain in solut.

Palladium Asbestos Merck.—50%..... 15 gr. vial 1.75
Palladium precip. upon asbestos.—Uses: Anal. & techn.

Palladium Chloride Merck.—Dry..... 15 gr. vial 1.75
(Palladious Chloride).— $PdCl_2$.—Dark brown, deliq. mass.—Sol. W.

Palladium Chloride Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Dry..... 15 gr. vial 2.00

Solut. (5% Pd)..... 15 gr. vial .50

(Palladious Chloride).

Tests:—See Q. D.

Q. D.:—Precip. by KI; wash the pptd. PdI_2 ; ignite; weigh residue (Pd).

Palladium Iodide Merck..... 15 gr. vial 2.25
(Palladious Iodide).— PdI_2 .—Black pwd.—Sol., solut. potass. iodide. Insol. W.

Palladium Nitrate Merck.—Dried..... 15 gr. vial 1.75
 $Pd(NO_3)_2$.—Brown, deliq. salt.—Sol. W., with turbid.—Uses: Analysis.

Palladium Nitrate Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Dry..... 15 gr. vial 2.00

Solut. (5% Pd)..... 15 gr. vial .50

Tests:—As for "Palladium Chloride Merck's G. R."

Palladium & Potassium Chloride Merck.....

..... 15 gr. vial 1.10

(Potassium Palladio-chloride).— $PdCl_2 \cdot 2KCl$.—Prisms, red or green, as seen across or with axis of cryst.—Sol. W.; sl. in A.

Palladium & Sodium Chloride Merck..... 15 gr. vial 1.00

$PdCl_2 \cdot 2NaCl$.—Red, deliq. salt.—Sol. W., A.—Uses: Analysis.

Palladium & Sodium Chloride Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

..... 15 gr. vial 1.00

Tests:—As for "Palladium Chloride Merck's G. R."

***Pancreatin Merck**.—U.S.P.—Pure..... c. v.—oz. .79

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Ferments fr. the pancreas.—Yellowish pwd.—Sol., partly in W.—Amyolytic, Proteolytic, Emulsifying.—Uses: Aid to duodenal digestion.—Dose 5–15 grains (0.32–1 Gm.).—Incomp., alcohol. acids.

do. Merck.—Scales..... c. v.—oz. .79

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Perm. & perf. sol. prep.—Yellowish, transp. scales.

Pancreatin, Saccharated, Merck..... c. v.—oz. .44

Pancreatin & milk sugar.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. W., with turbid.

Pancreatin-pepsin Merck..... c. v.—oz. .44

Pancreatin w. pepsin.—Yellow pwd.—Sol. W., with turbid.—Uses: To digest in alkaline or acid medium.

Papain,—see **Juice, Papaw**.

Papain Enzyme,—see **Papayotin**.

Papaverine Merck.—Pure, cryst.

..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 4.00

Fr. opium.— $C_{20}H_{21}NO_4$.—Wh. prisms.—Sol. A., E., C., & hot B.; sl. cold B.—Melt. 147° C.—Nar., Sed.—Uses: Diar. of children.—Dose (child's) $\frac{1}{12}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$ grain (0.0054–0.023 Gm.).

Papaverine Hydrochlorate Merck.....

..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 4.00

$C_{20}H_{21}NO_4 \cdot HCl$.—Colorl. cryst.—Sol. W.—Dose (child's) $\frac{1}{12}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ grain (0.005–0.05 Gm.).

Papaverine Nitrate Merck..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 4.00

$C_{20}H_{21}NO_4 \cdot HNO_3$.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. W.

Papaverine Phosphate Merck..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 4.00

$(C_{20}H_{21}NO_4)_2 \cdot H_3PO_4$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.

Papaverine Sulphate Merck..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 4.00

$(C_{20}H_{21}NO_4)_2 \cdot H_2SO_4$.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. W.

Papayotin Merck..... 15 gr. vial .45

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.

(Papain Enzyme). Conc. active prin. of juice Carica Papaya, L. (Papaw). An enzyme similar to pepsin, but acting best in weak alk. solut.—Whitish, hygro. pwd.; digestive power on blood fibrin is 1 to 200.—Sol. W., G.—Digestive.—Uses: For dissolving false membr. & aiding digestion.—Dose 2–5 grains (0.13–0.32 Gm.).—Appl., 5% solut. of equal parts G. & W. for diphth. & croup; 16% in fissured tongue.—Caut. Not to be confounded with the vastly weaker preparations known variously as "Papain," "Papoid," &c.

Paper, Brazil..... quire 2.50

(Pernambuco, or Fernambuco, Paper).—Unsize, wh. paper, charged w. color. matter of wood Peltophorum dubium (Sprengel) Britton, & allied species.—Uses: Test-paper for acids.—Caut. Keep in dark.

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REPORTS ON ICHTHYOL.

INTERNAL ACTION GENERALLY.

"Building up." Professor ZUELZER, of Berlin, (*Monatshefte f. prakt. Dermat.*, 1886, No. 12,) reports experiments upon human subjects, in which 1-1½ dram of Ichthyol was given *pro die* in divided doses, and no permanent aversion to it was manifested by any of the subjects; on the contrary, when the remedy had been taken two or three days, most of them showed great inclination to take it further. The eructations first caused soon passed off.

The solid constituents of the urine underwent a striking change; they fell from 2-2½ oz. to 1½-2 oz. in 24 hours, showing an average reduction of 11 per cent. Simultaneously with this, the total nitrogen excretion fell about 14 per cent. While, in normal urine, the total sulphur excreted in 24 hours averaged 40 grains, it was but 36½ grains during administration of Ichthyol.

Practical trial of the remedy upon a number of patients in whom one symptom was malnutrition or emaciation, showed in a striking manner that Ichthyol eminently favors the building up of albuminoid constituents of the organism, and limits their decomposition.

Improvement of general health.

Dr. CRANSTOUN CHARLES (*Lancet*, 1891, September 26th) says: "Experiments on animals have proved the use of Ichthyol to be quite harmless, for in daily doses of 300 grains it causes only diarrhea. Ichthyol produces an invigorating and antiseptic influence throughout the body, and an astringent effect upon the vessels, for which reason it can be used with advantage in many diseases in which there is dilatation of the capillaries. . . . Increase in weight was noted, together with an improvement of the general health, under administration of Ichthyol; and I agree with Professor Zuelzer, of Berlin, that by its use the disintegration of the albumins in the system is retarded, and their formation and accumulation favored."

Non-toxic. Professor BAUMANN and Dr. SCHOTTEN showed that "heroic" doses of Ichthyol, of 150 to 180 grains, were repeatedly introduced into the stomachs of different animals, without the general condition being affected. Diarrhea regularly resulted from still larger over-doses (270 to 360 grains *pro die* in two portions), but the animals recovered completely and very rapidly in the course of a day or two.

Harmless, even hypodermically.

Dr. A. DAMIENS (Thesis presented to the Faculté de Médecine de Paris, March, 1892), in experiments upon frogs and rabbits, under Professor Dujardin-Beaumetz, showed that, hypodermically given, Ichthyol does not produce any

gastric or intestinal disturbance. The rectal temperature, taken after the injections, was lowered for about an hour. The respiration was not affected. The same with the nervous and muscular systems. It was thus made evident that the rabbit could readily tolerate doses of Ichthyol up to 300 grains, and that therefore no apprehension need be felt in administering the remedy subcutaneously to human subject, where 1½ grain was the utmost given at a time.

Other experiments proved the beneficial effect of Ichthyol upon local congestive processes, and quite a series of clinical cases was recorded in proof of the analgesic action of the preparation.

The effects produced by the action of Ichthyol upon the skin were recorded by Dr. P. G. UNNA on the basis of numerous observations which demonstrated these results:

(1) Diminution of heat; (2) reduction of swelling; (3) paling of the tissues; (4) relief of pain.

Dr. Unna found that, in simple breaks of continuity (smooth cuts), pure Ichthyol caused an instantaneous contraction and subsequent scarless union, which really represented the ideal healing of such wounds. A like favorable result was produced in extensive burns of the first and second degree when the blisters were small and unbroken.

General action upon metabolism, and local action on intestines.

Dr. HELMERS (*Virchow's Archiv. f. patholog. Anatomie u. Physiologie*, 1894 Part I) made several series of extremely circumspect experiments upon himself in Professor Zuntz's physiological laboratory, with a view of determining what influence Ichthyol exerted upon metabolic change, and what became of the remedy in the organism. The habitual proportions of nitrogen and sulphur in the urine and feces were first determined and then compared with the elimination under a dosage of 60 to 75 grains of Ichthyol daily.

The results not only prove the innocuous character of Ichthyol, but even show that albuminoid degeneration is retarded. The extension of the observations over several days after Ichthyol administration had been discontinued, revealed the remarkable fact that the sulphur of the Ichthyol takes at least seven days to be completely removed from the organism. Hence the conclusion that the Ichthyol is not simply passed through with the food excretions, but is first absorbed into the system and then again secreted.

These investigations indicate, firstly, an intensive general action of the Ichthyol on its circulation throughout the body; and, secondly, a prolonged local action in the digestive apparatus.

TREATMENT OF PHTHISIS.

Excellent effect: always well borne.

A change of climate being impracticable for many persons affected with pulmonary tuberculosis, and the employment of cod-liver oil or creosote being often unsuccessful—since many patients cannot bear the latter, and the former frequently giving rise to intestinal

Continued on page 182a.

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Paper, Congo, Redquire .75
Unsize, wh. paper, charged w. congo red.—*Uses*: Test-paper for free acids, & for alkalies.

Paper, Congo (Riegel)quire .75
Uses: For detecting free hydrochloric acid in stomach.

Paper, Curcuma,—see **Paper, Turmeric**.

Paper, Dahliaquire .75
(Georgina Paper).—Unsize, wh. paper, charged w. color. matter of florets Dahlia variabilis, Desfontaines.—*Uses*: Test-paper for acids & alkalies.

Paper, Dimethyl-para-phenylene-diaminebottle 2.50
(Wurster's Ozone Paper [Red]).—Unsize, wh. paper, charged w. para-amido-di-methyl-aniline, accompanied by color scale & directions for use.—*Uses*: To detect ozone, sulphuretted hydrogen, turpentine, colophony, &c., & wood pulp in paper.

Paper, Georgina,—see **Paper, Dahlia**.

Paper, Griess's, Redbox .75
Unsize, wh. paper, charged w. sulphanilic acid & naphthylamine sulphate.—*Uses*: To detect nitrous acid & nitrites in urine; also bilirubin & aldehydes.

Paper, Griess's, Yellowbox .75
Unsize, wh. paper, charged w. sulphanilic acid & meta-amido-benzene.—*Uses*: Delicate test for nitrites.

Paper, Helianthin,—see **Paper, Methyl Orange**.

Paper, Hematoxylinbottle .75
Unsize, wh. paper, free fr. lime & charged w. hematoxylin.—*Uses*: Delicate indicator for ammonia, alkal., alkali earths, & certain metals.—*Caut.* Keep well-sealed, in dark.

Paper, Indigo-carminbox .50
Unsize, wh. paper, charged w. indigo-carmin & sod. carbonate.—*Uses*: Test for sugar in urine.

Paper, Lacmoidquire 2.50
Unsize, wh. paper, charged w. weak solut. of lacmoid.—*Uses*: Indicator in alkalimetry.

Paper, Litmus, Bluequire .75
Unsize, wh. paper, charged w. blue litmus.—*Uses*: Test for acids.

Paper, Litmus, Neutralquire .75
Unsize, wh. paper, charged w. neutral litmus.—*Uses*: Test for acids & alkalies.

Paper, Litmus, Redquire .75
Unsize, wh. paper, charged w. red litmus.—*Uses*: Test for alkalies.

Paper, Methyl Orangequire .75
(Helianthin Paper; Tropaeolin D. Paper).—Unsize, wh. paper, charged w. methyl orange.—*Uses*: Test for acids & alkalies.

Paper, Ozone, Thalliumbottle .75
Unsize, wh. paper charged w. thallous hydrate.—*Uses*: Test for ozone; also indicator.

Paper, Palladiumquire 5.00
Unsize, wh. paper, charged w. palladious chloride.—*Uses*: Test for carbon monoxide, sulphuretted hydrogen, ozone, methane, ethane, &c.

Paper, Phenolphthaleinquire 4.00
Unsize, wh. paper, charged w. phenolphthalein.—*Uses*: Indicator in alkalimetry.

Paper, Potassium Nitrate.—*U. S. P.*quire 1.00
Unsize, wh. paper, dipped in 20% solut. potass. nitrate & dried.—*Uses*: Asthma: inhale fumes while paper is burning.

Paper, Tetra-methyl-para-phenylene-diaminebottle 3.00
(Wurster's Ozone Paper [Blue]).—Unsize, wh. paper, charged w. tetra-methyl-para-phenylene-diamine; w. color scale & directions.—*Uses*: Detecting ozone & ozonizers, as turpentine, pine-wood, &c.

Paper, Tropaeolin D,—see **Paper, Methyl Orange**.

Paper, Turmericquire 1.00
(Curcuma Paper).—Unsize, wh. paper, charged w. yellow color fr. root Curcuma longa, L.—*Uses*: Test for alkalies, acids, &c. Useful in detecting boric acid.

Paper, Waxquire .50
Paper rendered impervious to W., by charging w. wax or paraffin.—*Uses*: Wrapping hygroscopic powders, &c.

Para-chloralose Merckc. v.—oz. 4.50
By-product of chloralose.—(C₆H₁₁Cl₃O₆)_n.—Shin. tablets.—*Misc. E.*, acetic acid; hot A.—*Melt.* 229° C.—*Uses*: First considered hypnotic, but U. Mosso says it is emetic.

Para-cotoin,—see **Cotoin, Para**.

Para-diamido-benzene,—see **Phenylene-diamine, Para**.

Paraffin, Hardlb. .27
(Paraffin Wax).—Higher members of paraffin series of hydrocarbons; fr. distill. of lignite, petroleum, &c.—Wh., transl., wax-like solid.—Sp. Gr. 0.877.—*Sol.* E., B., C., carbon disulphide, oils, turpentine, warm alc.—*Melt.* 74-76° C.—*Uses*: Pharm., chem., techn.

do.lb. .25
Melt. 52-53° C.

*** do.**lb. .20
Melt. 46-48° C.

Paraffin, Liquid, or **Paraffin Oil**,—see **Oil, Paraffin**.

Paraffin, Soft

Paraffin wax of low melting point.—*Melt.* 33-45° C.
N. B.—The name is somet. applied to Petrolatum, which see.

Para-globulin,—see **Globulin, Para**.

Paraldehyde Merck.—*U. S. P.*—C. P.c. b.—lb. 2.09
Also in 5, 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.

(Polymeride of Acetic Aldehyde).—Fr. aldehyde, by hydrochl., or sulphuric acid w. sulphur dioxide or zinc chloride.—C₆H₁₂O₃ = (C₂H₄O)₃.—Colorl. fluid; cryst. below 10.5° C; peculiar, arom., suffoc. odor & warm taste.—Sp. Gr. 0.998 at 15° C.—*Sol.* A., E., oils, C.; 8-10 W.—*Melt.* 10.5° C.—*Boil.* 124° C.—*Hypn.*, Antispasm., Stim.—*Uses*: Insom. & as antid. for morphine. Where small bulk is required, give in equal vol. oil sweet almonds.—*Dose* 30-90 M (1.8-5.5 Cc.) well dil., w. elixir, sweet water, brandy, or rum.

Paramide Merck15 gr. vial 1.00
(Tri-imide; Mellit-imide; Mell-imide).—Fr. amm. mellitate at 160° C, by heat.—C₁₂H₃N₃O₆ = C₆(CO₂)₃(NH)₃.—Wh. mass.—*Sol.*, sulphuric acid.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the *Materia Medica*. Such articles as may be had of the **MERCK** Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: **MERCK**!

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3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS**. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

disturbances and anorexia (particularly in summer)—Dr. M. CONN (*Deutsche med. Woch.*, 1894, XX, p. 330) conceived the idea of trying Ichthyol, owing to its well-known antibacterial action and its favorable influence on the digestive functions. He has treated more than 100 cases with this remedy in a little over two years, and never has observed any ill by-effects. The cure in cases in which the symptoms of the disease passed away after this treatment (which must be continued for at least a year), is attributed by the author less to the Ichthyol itself than to the remarkably increased nutrition brought about by this medicament. He prescribed it as follows :

Ichthyol
Distilled Water }Equal parts

He began with 4 drops, 3 times daily, gradually increasing the dose to 40 drops; to children 5-12 years of age, half these doses were given. The remedy is best taken before the meals and some black coffee drank after it, on account of its bad taste. The increase of the dose is about one drop for every day. The remedy should be taken well diluted with water (from a wineglass to half a tumblerful).

—At a recent meeting of the Royal Academy of Turin, Dr. SCARPA (*Brit. Med. Jour.*, 1895, No. 1787, p. 51) communicated the results obtained in 150 cases of pulmonary phthisis treated with Ichthyol between April, 1894, and January, 1895. He employed the drug in the pure state, dissolved in the proportion of one-third in distilled water or any suitable vehicle. Of this solution he gave from 20 to 180 or 200 drops, dissolved in water, in the course of the day.

The remedy was in all cases well borne. No other treatment was employed beyond attention to the hygienic environment and feeding up. Of the 150 cases 23 died; all these were in a desperate condition before the treatment was begun, but even in them the Ichthyol appeared to do good. Of the remaining cases 17 were apparently cured; in 50 there was notable improvement; in 32 there was some improvement; in 28, up to the date of report, the treatment had produced no effect.

The good effect of the Ichthyol shows itself first in the influence which it has on the symptoms produced by the local lesions—cough, expectoration, dyspnea—afterward on the general condition. Physical examination shows profound modifications in the lesions, especially in the circumscribed infiltrations of the early stage, but also not infrequently in those of the breaking-down stage.

ANTISEPTIC ACTION.

Topical
remedy in
inflamma-
tion and
suppura-
tion.

Dr. JULIUS FESSLER, assistant to Prof. von Nussbaum, published a volume of 180 pages, describing his experiments regarding the effect of Ichthyol upon micro-organic activity. Having established the complete identity of the erysipelas coccus with that

of ordinary suppuration (*Streptococcus pyogenes*), he cultivated it on bouillon to which various quantities of Ichthyol had been added. The result was that bouillon with more than 1 c.cm. of Ichthyol to 1000 c.cm. of liquid failed to serve as a nutrient medium for this bacterium. Similar effect, though less pronounced, was also observed upon *staphylococcus aureus*. The author confirmed these researches by clinical observations, in which Ichthyol was found to arrest the development not only of erysipelas, but also of other inflammatory processes caused by micro-organisms. It proves, indeed, an excellent general topical remedy in inflammation and suppuration.

Anti-gonor-
rheal.

At the International Dermatological Congress at Vienna, September, 1892, Professor NEISSER stated that a 1-per-cent. aqueous solution of Ichthyol destroys gonococci.

Diphtheria,
Ozæna,
Typhus, etc.

Dr. ABEL, Professor Loeffler's assistant, (*Centralblatt f. Bacteriologie*, 1893, No. 13,) says: "In erysipelas and in the purulent discharges brought about by streptococci Ichthyol can, as experience has taught, be most successfully employed. The bacillus of diphtheria is killed by dilute Ichthyol solutions in fresh cultivations; therefore, if Ichthyol should not be suitable for the therapy of diphtheria (where, however, it deserves a trial), it ought still to find employment as a prophylactic, both as a gargle and as an internal medicament. Ichthyol has also rendered good service in the treatment of typhus and of ozæna."

DERMATIC USES GENERALLY.

Various
skin
diseases.

Dr. UNNA, who first introduced Ichthyol into therapeutics, pointed out, in 1885, (*Aerzt. Vereinsbl. f. Deutsch.*, No. 158,) that by adding some Ichthyol to the ordinary antieczematous remedies, excellent results were obtained; absorption was accelerated, especially in the weeping eczema of children. (Ichthyol has, moreover, the same beneficial influence as sulphur on all alterations of the epidermis, and especially on eczema, rosacea, prurigo, pityriasis, seborrhea, ichthyosis, and desquamation after acute exanthemata; the same favorable effect is also produced in cases of psoriasis.)

Dr. Unna further recommends the internal use of Ichthyol in rosacea and acne (8 to 30 grains daily). In rosacea with eczematous tendency, it is preferable to combine its internal administration with the external use of ointments, pastes, or varnishes containing only a very slight percentage of Ichthyol; whereas, in those forms tending toward acne, Ichthyol can be applied externally with a free hand, as in these cases its action is only slowly developed through the thickened epidermis. Also nervous eczema is a favorable field for the internal and external use of Ichthyol, as shown in some of Dr. Unna's cases in which both iodine and cod-liver oil had been tried unsuccessfully. For erythema multiforme and lichen urticatus, Dr. Unna recom-

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Para-mono-chloro-phenol, — see Phenol, Mono-chloro-, Para-.

Para-morphine, — see Thebaine.

Para-naphtalene, — see Anthracene.

Paregoric, — see Tincture, Opium, Camphorated.

Parillin, — see Smilacin.

Parthenicine

Fr. Parthenium Hysterophorus, L.—Antineural, Antipy.—
Uses: Rec. in interm. fever & neural.—Dose $\frac{3}{4}$ grain (0.05 Gm.), hourly, reported successful in severe neural., & 15 grains (1 Gm.) per day, in divided doses, for interm. fever.

Parvoline Merck.....15 gr. vial .65
Deriv. of propionic aldehyde.— $C_9H_{13}N$.—Oily liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.966 at 23° C.—Sol. A., E.—Boil., about 200° C at 745 Mm.

Pearl Ash, — see Potassium Carbonate.—Crude.

Pear Oil, — see Amyl Acetate.

Pearl White, — see Bismuth Oxychloride.

Pectinose, — see Arabinose.

Pelletierine Merck.—Pure.....15 gr. vial 2.50
Also in $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., & 5 gr. vials.

(Punicine).—Mixture of pelletierine ($C_9H_{15}NO$) & iso-pelletierine ($C_9H_{13}NO$) fr. root bark Punica Granatum, L. (Pomegranate).—Brown, oily liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.988 at 0° C.—Sol. A., C.—Boil., about 195° C.

Pelletierine Benzoate Merck.—Pure.15 gr. vial 2.00
(Punicine Benzoate).—Brown, deliq. masses.—Sol. A.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Pelletierine Hydrobromate Merck. — Pure.....15 gr. vial 2.00
(Punicine Hydrobromate).—Brown, deliq., cryst. masses.—Sol. W., A.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Pelletierine Hydrochlorate Merck. — Pure.....15 gr. vial 2.00
(Punicine Hydrochlorate).—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Pelletierine Nitrate Merck.—Pure.15 gr. vial 2.00
(Punicine Nitrate).—Brown, deliq. masses.—Sol. W.—Caut. Keep fr. air.

Pelletierine Salicylate Merck.—Pure.15 gr. v. 2.00
(Punicine Salicylate).—Brown, deliq. masses.—Sol. A.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Pelletierine Sulphate Merck.—Pure.15 gr. vial 1.75
Also in 5 gr. vials.

(Punicine Sulphate).—Brown, syrupy liq.—Sol. W., A.—Anthelmintic.—Dose 6 grains (0.4 Gm.) w. 8 grains (0.52 Gm.) tannin in 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) of water. Give brisk cathartic in half an hour.

Pelletierine Tannate Merck.—Pure.15 gr. vial .50
Also in $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 10 & 5 gr. vials.

(Punicine Tannate).—Grayish-brown, hygroscopic, tastel. pwd.—Sol. 8 O.A., 700 W., warm, dil. acids.—Anthelmintic.—Uses: Principal & most efficacious salt of Pelletierine.—Dose 8-24 grains (0.52-1.6 Gm.) in 1 oz. W., followed by cathartic.

Pelletierine Valerianate Merck.....15 gr. vial 2.00
Brown liquid.—Sol. A.

Pelletierine, Pseudo-, Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.25
(Pseudo-pelletierine).—Fr. root bark Punica Granatum, L. (Pomegranate).— $C_9H_{13}NO+2H_2O$.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W., C.—Melt. 46° C.—Not tænfuge.

Pelletierine, Pseudo-, Hydrochlorate, Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00
 $C_9H_{15}NO.HCl$.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W.

Pelletierine, Pseudo-, Sulphate, Merck.15 gr. v. 1.00
($C_9H_{15}NO$). $H_2SO_4+4H_2O$.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W.

Pental.....10 gramme vial .75
(Trimethyl-ethylene; Beta-iso-amylene). — Fr. amylene hydrate, by water w. sulphuric acid & heat.— $C_5H_{10}=(CH_3)_2.C:C.H.CH_3$.—Colorl., inflam. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.6783 at 0° C.—Misc. A., B., C.—Boil. 38° C.—Anæsthetic.—Uses: Minor surg. cases, tooth-extraction, &c.—Dose 180-300 Ml (ab. 11-18.5 Cc.) by inhalation.

Penta-methylene-diamine Merck.—C. P.....15 gr. vial 2.50
(Cadaverine; Animal Coniine).—Ptomaine formed in albumin by putrefaction.— $C_5H_{14}N_2=NH_2.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.NH_2$.—Syrupy liq.; odor of piperidine & spermine; fumes & attracts carbon dioxide on expos.—Sol. W., A.; sl. in E.—Boil. 178-179° C.—Remarks: Prod. of the comma bacilli; always found in cholera discharges; can be converted into piperidine.—Caut. Keep fr. air.

Penta-methylene-diamine Hydrochlorate Merck.....15 gr. vial 2.50
(Cadaverine Hydrochlorate).— $C_5H_{14}N_2.2HCl$.—Long, colorl. need.—Sol. W., A.

Pentane Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.00
(Amyl Hydride).—Fr. coal-tar or petroleum.— $C_5H_{12}=CH_3.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.CH_3$.—Colorl., inflam. liq.; pleas., fruity odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.6337 at 15° C.—Sol. A., E.—Melt. 36.5° C.—Uses: Proposed as anæsthetic.

*Pepsin Merck.—U. S. P. — 1:3,000, powdered.....c. b.—lb. 7.50

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Enzyme fr. glandular layer of fresh pig stomach; diss. 3,000 times its wt. of albumen (fresh coagulated egg-wh.).—Wh., or yellowish-wh., amorph., hygroscopic pwd.; mild acid or saline taste.—Sol. 100 W., with opalescence; dil. hydrochl. acid.—Proteolytic.—Uses: Intern., dyspep.; peptonizing milk for invalids; digesting false membr.—Extern., digest. gangr. tissue fr. unhealthy wounds; for this purpose the stronger grades are used. Large doses may be taken w. impunity.—Dose 10-15 grains (0.665-1 Gm.), or more, 3 t. p. d. in solut. or pwd.—Incomp., alcohol, tannin, alkali carbonates, or chlorides.

do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Granular.....c. b.—lb. 7.50
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

do. Merck.—U. S. P.—1:3,000, scales.....c. b.—lb. 7.50
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

do. Merck.—Ph. G. III.—Scales.....c. b.—lb. 5.60
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Sol. W.

do. Merck.—Ph. G. III. — Powdered, soluble.....c. b.—lb. 3.10
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

N. B.—Other grades & strengths are likewise in the market.

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mends the external application of undiluted Ichthyol or of strong solutions. For intertrigo, superfatted soap or an ointment containing 10 per cent. Ichthyol was used, as well as in pityriasis and seborrhea. For furuncles of the scalp the use of a 10-50-per-cent. Ichthyol ointment proved successful; or a combination consisting of equal parts of superfatted potash soap and Ichthyol was preferred in some cases, because the formation of a lather by rubbing with the soapy ointment is cleaner, and can be used by day even on uncovered spots, such as in the beard and on the neck. As to psoriasis, Ichthyol is often useful, partly to avoid the production of erythema and boils, and partly as an intermediate treatment when the stronger remedies must be abandoned on account of symptoms of irritation. It is also useful by internal administration when arsenic has produced catarrhal symptoms. In lupus, a 5-10-per-cent. ointment of Ichthyol is recommended for the after-treatment, as it bleaches the skin and disperses the scar. The formula preferred by Dr. Unna in syphilis is: Superfatted Potash-Soap, 2 parts; Oil of Cad., 2 parts; and Ichthyol, 1 part.

Among the cases which Dr. Unna presented to the Congress for Internal Medicine, held at Wiesbaden in April, 1885, was one of lepra tuberosa, in which a cure was effected by the use of strong Ichthyol preparations (50 per cent.), with simultaneous internal administration of Ichthyol.

Prurigo, Pruritus, Ulcers. Dr. LORENZ (*Deutsche Med.-Zeitung*, 1887, No. 59) describes a case of itching and burning of the skin, diagnosed as prurigo, against which nearly the entire list of approved remedies had been vainly prescribed for over ten years. It was then treated by warm soaping and Ichthyol. On the next day the patient reported that she had hardly any itching and could sleep well. The treatment was continued for a fortnight, and no relapse occurred during months after, as long as observed. Equal results were obtained in pruritus, especially when complicated with vulvitis, by a 10-per-cent. aqueous solution. The same did good service in indolent ulcers. In other instances ulcers were smeared with Ichthyol ointment (1:10), and left uncovered or protected with simple wool or oiled silk. A still better method was to spread the ointment thickly on lint or linen and lay on the sore, renewing once or twice daily.

Chilblains. Excellent results were obtained by Dr. KLONK (*Deutsche med. Wochenschrift*, 1886, No. 9) in the treatment of chilblains with a liniment of equal parts Ichthyol and turpentine.

Dr. W. G. MACPHERSON, of the Army Medical Staff, writes (*British Med. Jour.*, 1891, February 28th): "The unguentum Ichthyoli (30 per cent., with lanolin or vaselin) relieves the excessive irritation in chilblains completely and rapidly, and its continued use will cure the condition."

Ulcerated Eczema. "I saw most surprising effects," says Professor VON NUSSBAUM (*Monatshefte f. prakt. Dermat.*, 1886, No. 11), "in eczematous ulceration accompanied by great itching. The numerous remedies used by dermatologists had been tried for months without success. Under Ichthyol the itching abated rapidly the first night, and the ulcer afterward healed within a short time." An eczema of some years' standing, and extending over the entire leg, was rapidly improved under Dr. ACKERMANN's hands by the use of Ichthyol ointment.

Numerous Skin diseases. Dr. ZEISLER gives a long list of skin diseases (*Chicago Medical Journal*, 1886, December)—eczema, acne, syphilis, herpes, prurigo and pruritus, psoriasis, seborrhea, etc.—in which he had used Ichthyol ointment (3-30 per cent.). In the cases of acne, Ichthyol soap was also found useful, combined with the internal use of Ichthyol. In acne varioliformis, he used successfully a 10-per-cent. Ichthyol ointment with an addition of 5 per cent. hydrarg. ammoniat.

Similar results were chronicled by Dr. LARTIGAN (*Le Progrès médical*, 1887, No. 11), who employed the remedy in eczema, lichen, urticaria, herpes, and pityriasis.

Carbuncle. Dr. JULES FELIX (*Arch. d. Méd. et d. Chir. pract.*, 1888), in carbuncles, applied a thick layer of 25-per-cent. Ichthyol ointment, with ung. camphoræ for a base, and an antiseptic dressing. Subsequently the small white points of suppuration were treated with caustic stick, and the ointment continued until the kernel could be removed. The cure generally required a fortnight. The inflammation and pain were always promptly reduced by the ointment.

Various dermatoses; also Whitlow. Prof. N. O. GADDE describes in detail (*Therap. Monatshefte*, 1890, No. 3) cases of rosacea, herpes zoster, urticaria, purpura erythema, etc., in which he successfully employed Ichthyol. By rubbing in a 50-per-cent. ointment, this author on several occasions arrested incipient whitlow.

Skin diseases generally; and Burns. Dr. MUELLER used ointments from 5 to 20 per cent. (along with internal treatment) against nearly the whole range of skin diseases (*Australas. Medical Gazette*, 1890, September 15th), including cases of carbuncle; where, however, stronger preparations were used. One of the cases had enormous varicosity of both legs; one of which was covered with eczema, and was the seat of two fast growing ulcers. After leeching and poulticing, a soft elastic cotton bandage, soaked in 15 per cent. Ichthyol lotion, was applied tightly. The leg was placed on gutta serena, and the dressing kept constantly wet with the lotion. In twenty-four hours the violent pain was gone, the swelling greatly reduced, and the angry bluish color changed to a faint red. In a month the ulcers had healed, and the eczema was gone.

In pruritus pudendorum and prurigo, warm

Continued on page 184a.

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Pepsin, Saccharated, Merck.—U.S.P.—1: 300

c. b.—lb. 1.50

Pepsin reduced w. sugar of milk until it digests 300 times its own weight of albumen under standard conditions.—Dose 60-120 grains (4-8 Grm.).

Pepsin with Pancreatin,—see Pancreatin-pepsin.**Pepsin with Ptyalin,—see Ptyalin-pepsin.****Peptone, Albumen, Merck.—Dried—c. v.—oz. .64**

Fr. white of egg by pepsin w. a sm. quant. of hydrochl. acid at 88-40° C.—Wh., to light yellow pwd.—Sol. W.—Nutrient.—Uses: Food in some forms of dyspepsia.—Incomp., alcohol, tannin, & many metallic salts.

Peptone, Beef, Merck.—Dried—c. v.—oz. .34

Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

True peptone fr. beef.—Light brown pwd.—Sol. W.—Uses, &c. As in the preceding.

Peptone, Bismuthated,—see Bismuth, Peptonized.**Peptone, Casein, Merck—c. v.—oz. .39**

Peptonized casein fr. milk, cont. a little hemi-albumin.—A yellow, very hygroscopic pwd.—Sol. W.—Nutrient.—Uses: As Peptone, Albumen.

Peptone, Para,—see Syntonin.**Peptone Powder Adamkiewicz—25 gramme vials.—each .65**

91% peptone (containing 14.56 nitrogen). Of this, 71% is due to pepsin digestion, & 15% to trypsin. Glue & glue peptone not present.—Alm. wh. pwd.; free fr. all bitter taste.—Sol. W.—Nutrient.—Uses: Tasteless character makes it of value with wine, beer, milk, cocoa, & other beverages. Excellent for gelatin, agar-agar, & bouillon nutrient media in bacteria cultivation. Also of great value in making beef-tea & nourishing prep. for convalescents & invalids.

Pereirine Merck.—Pure—15 gr. vial .75

Fr. bark Geissospermum Vellosii, Alem. (Pao Pereiro Bark).—C₁₀H₁₂N₂O (?)—Grayish, amorph. pwd.—Sol. A., E., C.—Melt. 124° C.—Antiper., Antipyr.—Uses: Remit. & intermit. fevers inst. of quinine.—Dose 30 grains (2 Grm.).

Pereirine Hydrochlorate Merck—15 gr. vial .75

C₁₀H₂₄N₂O.HCl.—Brown, amorph. pwd.—Sol. W., A.—Dose 8-30 grains (0.5-2 Grm.).

Pereirine Valerianate Merck—15 gr. vial .75

C₁₀H₂₄N₂O.C₅H₁₀O₂.—Brown, amorph. pwd.—Sol. W., A.

Petrolatum, Liquid.—U. S. P.

The purified residue fr. the distillation of petroleum, liquid at ord. temp.—Colorl. to yellowish, transp. liq.; odor of petroleum when warm.—Sp. Gr. 0.875-0.945 at 15° C.—Sol. E., C.; carbon disulphide, B., benzin, oils, &c.—Emollient, Antisep.—Uses: Intern., chronic bronch. catarrh.—Extern., spray in dis. of throat, larynx, bronch. tubes, & nasal passages. Vehicle for antiseptic remed.—Dose 60-180 M (3.8-11 Cc.).

Petrolatum, Veterinary

Unfiltered, or imperfectly filtered, petroleum residuum.—Dark yellow, semi-solid mass.—Antisep., Emollient.—Uses: Veter., oint. base.

Petrolatum, White

Yellow petrolatum, deprived of color (Wh. Vaseline, Alboline, &c., are proprietary brands).—Wh. semi-solid; oint. consistence.—Melt. 40-45° C.

Petrolatum, Yellow, Hard (Hard Petrolatum, U.S.P.)

(Hard Petroleum Ointment).—Melt. 45-52° C.

Petrolatum, Yellow, Soft (Soft Petrolatum, U. S. P.)

(Soft Petroleum Ointment [Vaseline; Saxoline; Cosmoline, &c., are proprietary brands.]).—The purified residue fr. the distill. of petroleum.—Light yellowish or yellow semi-solid; oint. consistence.—Sp. Gr. 0.820-0.840 at 60° C.—Sol. E., C.; oils.—Melt. 40-45° C.—Antisep., Emollient.—Uses: Chapped hands, excoriated surf.; base for oint., &c.

Petroleum.—Crude

(Crude Mineral Oil; Rock Oil; Seneca Oil).—Dark yellow, brownish, or greenish-black, oily liq.—Sol. E., C.—Antisep. tic.—Uses: Extern., skin dis.

Petroleum Ether,—see Benzin.**Petroleum Ether, Light,—see Canadol.****Peucedanin Merck—15 gr. vial .75**

(Imperatorin).—Bitter prin. fr. root Peucedanum officinale, L.—C₁₂H₁₄O₄ (Jassoy).—Yellowish-wh. cryst.—Sol. A., E., petroleum ether.—Melt. 80-82° C.

Phaeoretin

Resinous extr. fr. rhubarb-root.—C₁₄H₈O₇.—Yellowish-brown pwd.—Sol. A., alkalies; sl. sol. W.

Phaseomannite,—see Inosite.**Phenacetin.—Cryst.—oz. 1.00**

(Para-acet-phenetidine; Acet-phenetidine; Oxy-ethyl-acetanilide).—C₁₀H₁₃O₂N=C₆H₄(OC₂H₅)(NHCH₃CO)[14].—Wh., tastel. cryst.—Sol. 16 A., G., 1,500 W.—Melt. 135° C.—Antipyr. Analg., Antirheum.—Uses: Intern., neural., rheum., pleurisy, whoop, cough, polyuria, diabetes, chorea, influenza, tonsil., scarlat.—Extern., painful ulc.; hastens healing of wounds. Effect lasts 8-10 hours; maximum in four hours (Dujardin-Baumetz).—Dose, antipyr., 8-10 grains (0.52-0.65 Grm.); antineural., 15-24 grains (1-1.5 Grm.); children: 2½-5 grains (0.16-0.32 Grm.).—Caut. Use carefully in phth.

Phenacetolin Merck—½ oz. c. v.—oz. 2.50

(Degener's Indicator).—React.-prod., sulphuric acid, phenol & glacial acetic acid w. heat.—(Prob'y identical w. phenacetin, C₁₈H₁₂O₂).—Yellowish-brown pwd.—Sol. A.; sl. in W.—Uses: Indicator.

***Phenanthrene Merck.—C. P.—c. v.—oz. 1.00**

(Ortho-di-phenylene-ethylene).—Constit. of coal-tar.—C₁₄H₁₀=(C₆H₄.CH)₂.—Sm., colorl. plates.—Sol. E. B., acetic acid, carbon disulphide; sl. in A.—Melt. 100° C.

do. Merck.—Purified—c. v.—oz. .50**Phenanthrene-quinone Merck—c. v.—oz. 2.00**

Fr. phenanthrene by oxid'n.—C₁₄H₈O₂=(C₆H₄.CO)₂.—Orange need. or prisms.—Sol. E., B., acetic acid, hot A.—Melt. 202° C.—Test. Dark green color w. concentr. sulphuric acid.

Phenazone,—see Antipyrine.**Phenetol Merck.—Pure—c. v.—oz. 1.00**

(Ethylc Ether of Phenol; Ethyl Phenate, or Carbolate).—By heat. sodium sulpho-vinate w. sodium phenylate.—C₈H₁₀O=C₆H₅O.C₂H₅.—Oily liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.9822 at 0° C.—Sol. A., E.—Boil. 172° C.

Phenetol-carbamide, Para—c. v.—oz. 1.00

(Dulcin; Sucrol; Valzin).—Fr. phenetidine hydrochlorate, by potass. cyanate.—C₆H₁₂N₂O₂=CO.NH.NH₂.C₆H₄.OC₂H₅.—Colorl. cryst. or pwd.—Sol. 25 A., v. sol. E.; sl. sol. W.—Melt. 173-174° C.—Uses: Sweetener; 200 times as sweet as sugar.

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baths and Ichthyol ointment locally (combined with internal treatment) effected gradual, steady, and complete cures.

The author considers Ichthyol superior to any remedy for lesions of the skin by heat. Though slightly painful at first when applied to the raw surface, the addition of a little powdered opium overcame this objection. Dressing was not required frequently, and new skin grew with surprising rapidity.

Dr. CHAS. J. R. McLEAN (*British Medical Journal*, 1889, March 9th) used Ichthyol in the following classes of cases with marked success:

Eczemas,
Erysipelas,
Urticaria,
Furunculosis.

"Simple Erythematous Eczema.—Before the vesicles develop, I have found Ichthyol a superior remedy to any other. If the hands or face are affected, they should be washed as seldom as possible, and then only with warm soft water to which has been added a little soft oatmeal or glycerin. After washing and careful drying, I apply a little glycerin solution (3 j. in 3 j. distilled water). I then apply Ichthyol solution, varying in strength as regards the position and the stage of the disease. In simple erythema a solution of 3 j. in 3 j. of distilled water is a proper strength, painted on with a camel's-hair brush once in four hours. If the itching is very severe, the solution may be applied, say once in every two hours, for three applications; it will very soon allay the itching.

"Scaly Dry Eczema.—An ointment in this stage of eczema is preferable, as it softens the epithelium better; say 3 j. of Ichthyol to 3 j. of vaselin, or with a little lanolin added.

"Weeping Eczema.—If the Ichthyol solution is applied at the early stage of the 'weeping,' before there is much raw surface formed, it will control any further exudation; repeating in three or four hours until the part dries up; but if there is much tender surface it is better to apply the ointment for the first 24 hours or so, as then the solution causes some smarting.

"Simple Erysipelas.—If caught in the early stage this is the best external application I know of; it allays the burning sensations, and either aborts or limits the attack. The solution (3 j. in 3 j.) should be painted on every four hours, forming a complete protective layer over the part. I have used an ointment in some cases, but prefer the solution, as it dries quickly.

"Urticaria-like Eruptions.—To be of any good this remedy must be applied early, before there are many watery blebs formed; each area should be painted with the solution during the short congestive stage when the slight itching begins.

"Furunculosis.—Here I use a strong solution (3 j. in 3 ss.) applied once every two hours for three or four applications, and then once every four hours. It always reduces the base of the boil in size, and often aborts it altogether if applied early.

With this external treatment I give sulphide of calcium in quarter-grain doses every two or three hours for 12 hours, and then three, or four times a day."

Surface
lesions and
various der-
matoses.

Dr. CRANSTOWN CHARLES (*Lancet*, 1891, September 26th), from an experience with Ichthyol of over three years, was convinced of its great advantages. He prescribed a 2-10-per-cent. ointment, with lanolin as base, in burns and scalds, as well as in the erythemata due to exposure to great heat. Acne, chilblains, intertrigo, herpes zoster, eczema, sycosis menti, psoriasis, pityriasis capitis, prurigo senilis, boils, and carbuncles were treated with Ichthyol ointments and lotions of varying strengths, as well as Ichthyol soap. Sometimes systemic treatment was found to be simultaneously necessary, and then Ichthyol was given internally also.

Ulcers of
leg.

Dr. JOS. HARTMANN (*Corresp.-blatt f. schweizer Aerzte*, 1891), in ulcers of the leg, used highly diluted solutions of Ichthyol first, then more concentrated, and finally the pure Ichthyol. The parts, when painted, were covered with wool, over that an unstarched gauze bandage, and over all the stocking. The dressing is changed as soon as any unpleasant burning pain is felt; even the first time this is done the ulcer is found to present a cleaner and healthier appearance. As the case approaches cure, the dressing can be left on much longer, up to a week or fortnight. Rest, of course, favors the cure, but the same result is eventually attained even though the patient move about. Dr. H.'s cases healed with a firm and lasting cicatrix, with the surrounding skin of fresh, normal appearance.

The same;
and
Eczemas.

Dr. L. DUNCAN BULKLEY (*Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc.*, 1889, No. 10) states that an Ichthyol lotion (10-15 m. in 3 j.) exercises a remarkable effect upon ulcers of the leg. The affected part was kept moistened by the solution, and the dressing covered with a thickness of woolen material (not impermeable), to prevent too rapid evaporation. In eczemas (moist) he found light bathing with a weak solution of Ichthyol (10 m. in 3 j.), followed by a calamine and zinc lotion, gave better results than the latter alone. Eczema of infants was remarkably benefited by continuous use of a zinc ointment, containing 20 m. of Ichthyol and 15 to 20 grains of salicylic acid per ounce.

The formula of Unna (see formula No. 293) is much approved in the treatment of ulcer cruris.

Internally,
in Acne
Rosacea.

Dr. MALCOLM MORRIS wrote (*Clinical Journal*, 1892, November 16th), with respect to acne rosacea: "Ichthyol acted well, bringing about a marked improvement after only a few days' administration. It regulates the bowels, prevents flatulence, helps the digestion, stops the reflex flushing, improves the circulation, and, in short, more or less quickly relieves all

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NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Phenocoll

(Amido-aceto-phenetidine).—Deriv. of para-acetphenetidin (phenacetin). — $C_{10}H_{11}O_2N_2 + H_2O = C_8H_4(OC_2H_5)(NHCOO \cdot H_2NH_2) + H_2O$.—Wh., matted need.—*Sol.* A.; sl. in W.—*Melt.* 95° C.—*Antipyr.*, *Antirheum.*, *Analg.*, *Diaph.*—*Uses*: Phth., pneum., rheum., neural., influenza, malaria, &c. The sweating is checked by atropine.—*Dose* 10-15 grains (0.65-1 Gm.).—*Mar.* D. 75 grains (5 Gm.), p. day.

Phenocoll Hydrochlorate

.....25 gramme vials.—each 1.50
(Amido-aceto-phenetidine Hydrochlorate).— $C_{10}H_{11}O_2N_2 \cdot HCl$.—*Colorl.* need.—*Sol.* 16 W.—*Uses*: As Phenocoll. Salt most frequently used.

Phenocoll Salicylate 25 gramme vials.—each 1.25

(Salocoll).—Fr. salicylic acid, by phenocoll.— $C_{17}H_{20}N_2O_5 = C_8H_4(OC_2H_5).NHCOCH_2.NH_2 \cdot C_7H_5O_2$.—Fine need.; sweetish taste.—*Sol.*, hot W.—*Antipyr.*, *Antisep.*, *Analg.*—*Uses*: Rheum., gout, chorea, pleurisy, & fevers.—*Dose* 10-15 grains (0.65-1 Gm.).

Phenol,—see **Acid, Carbolic**.

Phenol Benzoate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00

(Phenyl Benzoate).—Fr. phenol, w. benzoic acid & phosphoryl chloride.— $C_6H_5OC_7H_7$.—*Monocl.* prisms.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Boil.* 314° C.

Phenol, Monobromo, Ortho, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00

(Ortho-mono-bromo-phenol).— $C_6H_4BrO = C_6H_3Br(OH)[2:1]$.—Oily, violet liq.; str. odor.—*Sol.* E., C.; 100 W.—*Boil.* 195° C.—*Antiseptic.*—*Uses*: *Extern.*, wounds, injuries, erysip., &c.—*Appl.* 1-2% in petrolatum, twice p. d.

Phenol, Monochloro, Ortho, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .64

(Ortho-mono-chloro-phenol).—Fr. ortho-amido-phenol, by displacing NH_2 w. chlorine.— $C_6H_4ClO = C_6H_4Cl(OH)[2:1]$.—*Colorl.* liq.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Melt.* 7° C.—*Antiseptic.*—*Uses*: W. petrolatum as oint., erysip. & o. skin dis.

Phenol, Monochloro, Para, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .64

(Para-mono-chloro-phenol).—Fr. para-amide-phenol by displacing NH_2 w. chlorine.— $C_6H_4Cl(OH)[4:1]$.—Crystals.—*Sol.* E., alkalies; sl. W.—*Melt.* 37° C.—*Boil.* 17° C.—*Antiseptic.*—*Uses*: *Extern.*, erysip., syphilitic dis. of the eyes, tuberc. dis. of throat, chronic swell. & hyperpl. of muc. membr. of mouth & throat: 5-20% solut. in glycerin w. brush. In lupus, apply it heated to 40° C. & afterwards use 25% salve. After 12 hours this paste is removed with cotton, & salicylated or iodoform ointment substituted. This treatment is repeated every 2 days. Spengler recommends 2% solutions as the best remedy for disinfecting tuberculous sputa.

Phenol & Sodium Sulpho-ricinate Merck.....

.....c. v.—oz. 2.00
Yellow liq.; 20% synthet. carbolic acid & 80% pure sodium sulpho-ricinate.—*Misc.* W.—*Antiseptic.*, *Rubefacient.*—*Uses*: 20% aqu. solut. for painting false dipth. membr., tuberc. muc. membr., skin dis., &c.

Phenol-bismuth,—see **Bismuth Carbolate**.

Phenol-mercury,—see **Mercury Carbolate**.

Phenol-phtalein Merck—Pure.....c. v.—oz. 1.04

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ ozs.
(Di-oxy-triphenyl-phtalide).—Fr. phtalic anhydride, by conc. sulphuric acid.— $C_{20}H_{11}O_4 = (C_6H_4.OH)_2.C_2O(C_6H_4.CO)$.—Sm., pale yellow cryst., or microcryst. pwd.—*Sol.* A.; sl. W.—*Melt.*, about 250° C.—*Uses*: Indicator.

Phenopyrine

(Antipyrine Carbolate).—Equal parts of carbolic acid & antipyrine.—*Colorl.*, oily liq.; odorl.—*Sol.* E., C.—*Antisep.*, *Antipyr.*, *Analg.*—*Uses*: Dysent., rheum. affect., typhoid fever, &c.

Phenosallyl.....c. b.—lb. 1.50

9 pts. carbolic acid, 1 pt. salicylic acid, 2 pts. lactic acid, & 0.1 pt. menthol mixed w. heat.—*Antiseptic.*—*Uses*: *Extern.*, conjunctivitis, in 0.2-0.4% solut.; ecz. in 1%.

Phen-oxy-caffeine Merck—C. P.....15 gr. vial .75

$C_{14}H_{14}O_3N_4 = C_8H_9(OC_6H_5)_2N_4O_2$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* A.—*Melt.* 142° C.—*Anæsthetic*, *Antneur.*, *Nar.*—*Uses*: Hypoderm. in migraine, sciatica, rheum., &c.—*Dose* 4 grains (0.26 Gm.).

Phenyl-acetamide,—see **Acetanilide**.

Phenyl Cyanide,—see **Benzonitrile**.

Phenyl-formamide,—see **Formanilide**.

Phenyl Hydride,—see **Benzene**.

Phenyl-urethane,—see **Euphorin**.

Phenyl-acetyl-chloride Merck.....c. v.—oz. 4.50

$C_8H_7OCl = C_6H_5.CH_2.COCl$.—*Colorl.*, fum. liq.

Phenyl-allyl-sulpho-urea Cyanide

(Allyl-phenyl-thio-urea Cyanide).— $C_{10}H_{12}N_2S(CN)_2 = CS.NH(C_6H_5).NH(C_6H_5).(CN)_2$.

Phenylamine,—see **Aniline**.

Phenyl-aniline,—see **Diphenylamine**.

Phenyl-benzamide,—see **Benzanilide**.

Phenyl-ethyl-carbamate,—see **Euphorin**.

Phenyl-glucosazone Merck.....15 gr. vial .60

Fr. phenyl-hydrazine hydrochlorate, by dextrose w. heat.— $C_{18}H_{22}N_4O_4$.—Fine, yellow need.—*Sol.*, hot A.—*Melt.* 204-205° C.

Phenyl-hydrazine Merck—C. P.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.07

Fr. aniline by diazo-reaction & subseq. reduct.— $C_6H_5N_2 = C_6H_5.NH.NH_2$.—*Colorl.* to yellowish liq.; faint arom. odor; absorbs oxygen fr. air & reddens.—*Sol.* A., E.; sl. in W.—*Melt.* 23° C.—*Boil.* 241-242° C at 750 Mm.—*Uses*: Reag. for sugars which reduce Fehling's solut.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Phenyl-hydrazine Merck's G. R.—g. s. v.—oz. 1.32

—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.—

Colorl., oily, faintly arom. liq.; solidifies in cold; melts 28° C.; boils 238° C.

Tests:—Verify abv. properties.

Phenyl-hydrazine Acetate Merck—C. P.....

.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.57

• $C_6H_5N_2.C_2H_4O_2$.—*Scales.*—*Sol.* W.

Phenyl-hydrazine Hydrochlorate Merck—

C. P.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.07

$C_6H_5N_2.HCl$.—Minute, colorl. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—Most frequently used salt.

Phenyl-lactosazone Merck.....15 gr. vial .75

Phenyl-hydrazine & lactose.— $C_{24}H_{32}N_4O_9$.—Yellow, granular, cryst. mass.—*Sol.* 80-90 of hot W.—*Melt.*, about 200° C.

Phenyl-methyl-ketone,—see **Hypnone**.

Phenyl-methyl-pyrazole Merck.....15 gr. vial .50

Fr. phenyl-hydrazine, by aceto-acetic ether.— $C_{10}H_{10}N_2O = C_6H_5N(CO.CH_3)N:C.CH_3$.—Wh., cryst. pwd., or prisms.—*Sol.* A.; hot W.—*Melt.* 127° C.

Phenyl-thio-carbamide Merck—C. P.....c. v.—oz. 1.29

(Phenyl-thio-urea; Phenyl-sulpho-carbamide).—Fr. phenyl mustard oil, by amm.— $C_6H_5N_2S = NH_2.CS.NH(C_6H_5)$.—*Colorl.* need.; v. bitter taste.—*Sol.* A.; sl. in W.—*Melt.* 54° C.

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those symptoms so common and so distressing in acne rosacea. I usually begin by ordering 5 grains to be taken on an empty stomach early in the morning and late at night. After this I increase the dose in a few days to 7½ grains, then to 10 grains, and so go on increasing until the desired results are obtained. I do this because I find different people react so differently."

Permanence of cures. Details of procedure in Acne. Prof. ERNST SCHWIMMER, of Budapest, from an experience of five years with Ichthyol, had opportunity of observing how far the effects of the remedy were permanent. He says (*Wien. med. Wochenschrift*, 1892, No. 29): "It appears beyond doubt that in all forms of disease where the desired success was obtained, the effect was permanent, and the cure in every sense satisfactory." Among the forms treated by the author were a number of erythemata. Comparative experiments with Ichthyol (painted on in aqueous solution) and ordinary expectant treatment showed the superiority of the former; the healing being complete in five to six days. The same conclusion was reached when the Ichthyol treatment was tried side by side with sulphur or bismuth applications.

As regards acne, Prof. S. expressed the opinion that the nodular disease must be converted into a superficial inflammation of the skin before Ichthyol could have its proper effect. He applied a paste of milk of sulphur, naphthol (5 parts of each), soft soap (10 parts), and lard (20 to 30 parts), for one or two hours in the evening for several days. Before retiring the parts were washed with warm water and powdered with any suitable dusting powder. In this way, after a week or two, the acne nodes were entirely got rid of, and only a diffuse inflammation of the skin left. Now, Ichthyol solution was applied two or three times a day, or ointment at night, and the hyperemia was soon reduced.

175 dermic cases. Dr. KOPP, from 175 cases treated by him with Ichthyol, draws the following conclusions (*Münch. med. Wochenschrift*, 1889, Nos. 35 and 36):

"1. The external employment of Ichthyol was successful in many acute and chronic inflammatory affections of the skin and dermal organs, especially in acne rosacea, in burns, in frost-bites, in erysipelas, in many forms of eczema, and in the so-called neurotic eczema.

"2. The internal administration of Ichthyol pills had, in a large number of dermatoses, a favorable influence, which must be traced to regulation of the digestive apparatus, and to improvement of the general nutrition and of the blood formation by the internal treatment. Doses of 15, 25, and 30 grains *pro die* given by me were without any deleterious side-effects."

Variola. Dr. R. PELLEGRINI (*Terapia moderna*, 1891) has employed Ichthyol with good results as a topical application in the pustular stage of variola.

Three, 5, and 10 per-cent. solutions were applied two to four times a day by means of a brush to the pustules and adjacent skin. This treatment hastened the drying of the pustules, checked extensive suppuration, and prevented pitting.

Infantile Eczema, Lichen, etc. Prof. J. SCUDDER DAVIS, Chicago, says (*Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1893, No. 3): "Ichthyol has given considerable satisfaction in infantile eczema. In moist eczema Ichthyol should be used in lotion, either alone or in combination with zinc oxide, while an ointment is the most valuable in the dry forms. In lichen urticatus of children the itching was subdued by applications of a solution of Ichthyol and extract of hamamelis, one to four. A formula for ointment which can be strengthened or weakened according to indications, and one that will be found beneficial in any dry eczema, is the following: Ichthyol, ½ dr.; zinci oxidi, 1½ dr.; resorcin, 6 gr.; vanillin, q. s."

Procedures in Acne and Vesicular Eczema—Keloids and Elephantiasis. Dr. MORGAN DOCKRELL (*Medical Press and Circular*, 1892, December 7th), in acne, prescribed steaming for half an hour, washing with warm water and Ichthyol soap, and application of a 40-per-cent. Ichthyol collodion or varnish. (Herewith, internal administration of Ichthyol was combined.) In the first stage of acne rosacea it was sufficient to cover the face with the lather of a superfatted Ichthyol soap, allowing it to remain all night. In the second stage Dr. D. used resorcin (40-per-cent. varnish or paste); and then, when acute dermatitis had been set up, Ichthyol solution (2½–10 per cent., according to sensitiveness) was resorted to with satisfactory results. In some forms of dermatitis, due to ordinary applications (chrysarobin, resorcin), Ichthyol was found useful as an adjunct to the irritating agent.

Among eczemas, the best results were attained in recurrent vesicular eczema, especially such as occurs on the back of the hands. The vesicles, before rupturing, were touched with the pure remedy and painted over with 40-per-cent. Ichthyol varnish. This was removed at the end of forty-eight hours, and 30-per-cent. Ichthyol gelatin applied. This gradually rubbed off in a week, and the surface was found well. To prevent recurrence, the use of 10-per-cent. Ichthyol soap proved useful. When the vesicles had already ruptured, the remedy was applied in a weaker form, best combined with oxide of zinc (see Unna's formula, p. 20). In erythematous eczema of the face, improvement was rapidly effected by application of Ichthyol (20 per cent.), oxide of zinc (10 per cent.), and bassorin (70 per cent.).

Among the many classes of cases described by the author as benefited by the use of Ichthyol, are Alibert's keloid and elephantiasis arabum; in the former, marked shrinking, diminution in area, and general softness were brought about by persistent application of 30-per-cent. Ichthyol gela-

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Phenylene-diamine, Meta-, Merck.—Pure.....

.....c. v.—oz. 2.00
(Meta-di-amido-benzene [or -benzol]).—Fr. meta-di-nitro-benzene, by reduct. — $C_6H_4N_2 = C_6H_4(NH_2)_2$ [1:3].—Crystals.—Sol. W., A., E.—Melt. 63° C.

Phenylene-diamine, Meta-, Hydrochlorate, Merck.

—Pure, cryst.c. v.—oz. 1.50
(Hydrochlorate of Meta-phenylene-di-amine, or of Meta-di-amido-benzol [or -benzene]). — $C_6H_4(NH_2)_2 \cdot 2HCl$.—Colorl., transp. cryst.—Sol. W.—Melt. 63° C.—Boil. 237° C.—Uses: Test for nitrites in water; also techn.

Phenylene-diamine, Meta-, Sulphate, Merck....

.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
 $C_6H_4(NH_2)_2 \cdot H_2SO_4$.—Crystals.—Sol. W., A.

Phenylene-diamine, Para-, Merck.—Pure.....

.....c. v.—oz. 1.50
(Para-di-amido-benzene [or -benzol]).—Fr. acetanilide by nitration & reduct. w. tin & hydrochloric acid.— $C_6H_4N_2 = C_6H_4(NH_2)_2$ [1:4].—Plates, or monocl. cryst.—Sol. W., A., E.—Melt. 140° C.—Boil. 267° C.

Phenylene-diamine, Para-, Hydro-

chlorate, Merck.—C. P......c. v.—oz. 1.00
Fr. para-di-nitro-benzene by reduct. w. tin & hydrochloric acid.— $C_6H_4(NH_2)_2 \cdot 2HCl$.—Colorl. cryst.—Sol. W., A., E.—Melt. 147° C.

Phloretin Merck.—Cryst......15 gr. vial .60

(Phloretic Acid).—Fr. phloridzin by boil. w. dil. sulphuric acid. — $C_{15}H_{14}O_5 = (OH)_2C_6H_3O_3 \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot CH(CH_3)COOH$. — Sm., pale yellow, cryst. scales.—Sol., alkalies, all prop. A.—Melt. 253-255° C. w. decomposition.

Phloridzin Merck...... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 3.00

(Phlorizin; Phlorrhizin).—Glucoside fr. root bark apple, pear, plum, & cherry trees.— $C_{21}H_{34}O_{16} + 2H_2O$.—Sm., light, wh., silky need.; sweet w. bitter after-taste.—Sol. A., hot W.—Melt., first at 108-109° C, then at 170-171° C.—Antipyr., Tonic, Antiper.—Uses: Remit. & intermit. fever. Large doses produce severe glycosuria.—Dose 10-15 grains (0.65-1 Gm.).

Phloroglucin Merck.—C. P......Melt. 210° C.

.....15 gr. vial .25
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.
(Tri-oxy-benzene, or -benzol; Phloroglucinol).—Fr. resorcin, by fusion w. caustic soda. — $C_6H_3O_3 + 2H_2O = C_6H_3(OH)_3$ [1:3:5] + $2H_2O$.—Yellowish cryst.; free fr. di-resorcin.—Sol. W., A., E.—Antisep., Antipyr., Tonic.—Uses: Micros. stain & reagent.

Phloroglucin Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

.....15 gr. vial .30
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.
Melt. 210 C.

Tests—(Diresorcin, &c.) melt. as abv., or lower (to 200° C), w. slow heat; up to 219° w. quick heat.—Eas. sol. W., A., E.—Wh. or flb. yellowish, cryst. pwd.—(These charact's are suff. evidence of quality).

Phloroglucin-vanillin Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.50

Mixt. phloroglucin w. vanillin.—Uses: See solution, Guenzburg's.

Phlorol Merck.....c. v.—oz. 3.50

(Ortho-ethyl-phenol).—Fr. ortho-amido-phenyl-ethane by the diazo-reaction.— $C_8H_9 \cdot C_2H_5 \cdot OH$.—Colorl. liq.; odor of phenol.—Sol. A., E.; sl. sol. W.—Melt., minus 18° C.—Boil. 211° C.

Phorone Merck.....c. v.—oz. 5.00

(Di-isopropylidene-acetone).—Fr. acetone by quicklime or conc. hydrochl. acid.— $C_9H_{14}O = CO[CH: C(CH_3)_2]_2$.—Large, yellowish prisms.—Insol. W.—Melt. 23° C.—Boil. 196° C.

Phosphonium Iodide,—see Iodo-phosphine.**Phosphorus.—U. S. P.**.....lb. 1.00

Non-metal. element.—P.—Yellowish, semi-transp. sticks; waxy lustre when cut; luminous in dark on expos.—Sp. Gr. 1.83.—Sol. C., carbon disulphide, oils, 80 E., 350 absol. A.—Melt. 44° C.—Stim. to nerv. system.—Uses: Mania, melancholia, sexual exhaust., cerebral softening, neural., & in var. skin dis. Gen'l'y administered in elixir, oil, pill, or tinct. In epilepsy after sunstroke $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (0.0033 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.—Dose $\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{75}$ grain (0.0006-0.0009 Gm.) 3 t. p. d. in solution or pill; never in substance.—Antid., emetics & stomach siphon. $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ solut. potass. permang. No oils or fatty matters must be given.—Incomp., sulphur, iodine, oil of turpentine, potass. chlorate, &c.—Caut. Inflammable! Keep under water.

Phosphorus, Amorphous, Merck.....lb. 2.00

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Red, or Allotropic, Phosphorus).—P.—Brown to red pwd.; not spontaneously inflam. in air.—Insol. in ordinary solv. of phosphorus.—Does not melt.—Not poisonous.—Uses: Techn., safety matches.

Phosphorus Iodide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.57

(Phosphorus Di-iodide).— PI_2 .—Sm., red cryst.—Melt., about 110° C.—Incomp. W.

Phosphorus Oxychloride Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .57

(Phosphoryl Chloride).— $POCl_3$.—Str'ly fum., clear, colorl. liq.; pung. odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.6887 at 14-15° C.—Boil., about 110° C.—Incomp. W. & A.

Phosphorus Pentabromide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .67

(Phosphoric Bromide or Perbromide).— PBr_5 .—Yellow, cryst. masses.—Decomp. by W.—Melt., under 100° C, under dissociation (?).—Uses: Synthetic org. chem.—Incomp. W.—Caut. Keep hermetically sealed.

Phosphorus Pentachloride Merck.—Pure.....

.....g. s. v.—oz. .57
(Phosphoric Chloride or Perchloride).— PCl_5 .—Fum., faintly yellow, cryst. masses; decomp. w. air or W.—Subl. (without melt.), below 100° C.—Uses: Org. chem.—Incomp. W.

Phosphorus Pentasulphide Merck.—Cryst......

.....g. s. v.—oz. .57
(Phosphoric Sulphide; Thiophosphoric Anhydride; Phosphorus Persulphide).— P_2S_5 .—Yellow, radiate, cryst. masses; peculiar odor.—Sol., carbon disulphide.—Decomp. by W.—Melt. 274-276° C.—Uses: Org. chem.—Incomp., W.—Caut. Sealed vessels!

Phosphorus Pentoxide,—see (Acid) Phosphoric Anhydride.**Phosphorus Tribromide Merck**.....g. s. v.—oz. .67

(Phosphorus Bromide).— PBr_3 .—Colorl., fum. liq.; v. penetrating odor.—Sp. Gr. 2.9249 at 0° C.—Decomp. by W.

Phosphorus Trichloride Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .57

(Phosphorus Chloride).— PCl_3 .—Clear, colorl., h'ly refractive liq.; quickly decomp. in moist air.—Sp. Gr. 1.6127 at 0° C.—Misc. E., C., carbon disulphide, B.—Boil. 76-78° C.

Phosphorus Trisulphide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .77

(Phosphorus Sulphide; Tetra-phosphorus Hexasulphide; Thiophosphorus Anhydride).— P_2S_3 or P_4S_6 .—Gray, cryst. masses.—Sol., carbon disulphide.—Melt., about 200° C.—Uses: Org. chem.—Incomp. W.—Caut. Keep sealed.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the **MERCK** Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: **MERCK!**

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS**. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

tin; and in the latter marked improvement took place under pure Ichthyol twice a week.

TREATMENT OF ERYSIPELAS.

Ichthyol collodion. Dr. UNNA (*Dermatologische Studien*, 1886) recommended the formula No. 101.

Ichthyol collodion (1 part of the remedy with an equal volume of ether and 2 parts of collodion) was used by Dr. VON BRUNN (*Therap. Monatshefte*, 1889, No. 5) with complete success.

—Dr. A. BILJEFF (*Mosk. med. Rund.*, 1888), among others, records a case in which the entire leg of a child was involved; Ichthyol collodion was painted all over the affected skin, and about an inch beyond, and the member was enveloped in wool. The night was passed quietly, and the next day the child could be taken from bed; the disease did not progress, and a cure was soon effected.

Ichthyol ointment. Professor VON NUSSEBAUM (*Dermatologische Monatshefte*, 1886, November 11th, and *Allgem. Wien. med. Zeitung*, 1887, No. 1) first disinfected the area and provided a complete and effective discharge of the matter. Then the seat of disease was painted with a 50-per-cent. ointment of Ichthyol, and covered with 10-per cent. salicylated wool. Under this treatment the erysipelas rapidly disappeared. All his cases treated with Ichthyol terminated satisfactorily.

—Dr. C. KOPP (*same journal*) used a thick layer of 30-50-per-cent. Ichthyol-lanolin ointment spread on lint. In four cases cure was effected within two or three days, while in five others five or six days were needed. In no case did the inflammation spread in any considerable degree after beginning the treatment.

—Dr. W. N. SOROKIN (*Mosk. med. Rund.*, 1888) describes erysipelas occurring as a sequela to carbuncle. Ichthyol ointment (50 per cent.) was rubbed into the reddened edges of the affected skin, and on the evening of the same day the febrile temperature fell to normal, and the other subjective symptoms were likewise alleviated.

Collodion or ointment. The combination of Ichthyol and collodion was used by Dr. W. L. SHADREWITSCH and by Dr. J. JELIN (*same journal*) in a number of cases: though occasionally they found the ointment preferable, especially in the treatment of the face. The disease had, in their various cases, attacked different parts of the bodies of the patients; but in each instance the application of Ichthyol was followed first by arrest of the morbid process and then by rapid healing.

Ethereal solution. Dr. M. LORENZ (*Deutsche Med.-Zeitung*, 1887, No. 59) describes the excellent results of Ichthyol treatment in erysipelas of considerable extent and severity, involving the head and neck. The treatment consisted simply in painting with a mixture of 2 parts of Ichthyol with 1 part each of ether and glycerin.

Comparative results of various treatments. From an elaborate study of the results yielded by treating erysipelas: (1) with ice, (2) with tar, and (3) with Ichthyol collodion, Dr. C. ULRICH concluded (*Hospitals Tidende*, 1889, October) that the last-named was unmistakably the best in almost every respect. The fact that relapse did not occur under the Ichthyol treatment, while it was not infrequent in those cases treated with ice or tar, indicates a greater anti-parasitic power on the part of the Ichthyol.

Specific action. Dr. S. KLEIN, assistant to Professor Stolnikow, used Ichthyol in form of a 50-per-cent. vaselin ointment in the treatment of erysipelas, during over two years, in 31 cases, of which 18 were severe. His conclusions are (*Berl. klin. Wochenschrift*, 1891, No. 39):

"1. Ichthyol has undoubtedly a restraining effect upon the development of the erysipelas coccus, either by an immediate influence on the micro-organisms or by its reducing action on the tissues, or by both together.

"2. It shortens by a half the average duration of the attacks.

"3. The duration of the treatment amounts to three or four days.

"4. The disease runs a much milder course under Ichthyol, as seen in the altered type of fever and often in the fall of temperature."

All cases ran but four days. Dr. T. CRANSTOUN CHARLES (*Lancet*, 1891, September 26th) usually had first a brisk purgative given; then the affected surface was well washed with Ichthyol soap and hot water, and covered for three hours with lint soaked in corrosive-sublimate lotion. After this, the inflamed area and some part of the surrounding healthy skin was smeared with equal parts of Ichthyol and lanolin, and enveloped in salicylated cotton. In some of his cases, the remedy was also given internally at the same time, and a 30-per-cent ointment applied. The patients always became well in four days.

Aqueous solution alone. Prof. ERNST SCHWIMMER (*Wien. med. Wochenschrift*, 1892, Nos. 29, 30), had an aqueous solution (Ichthyol 1 part, water 3 parts) exclusively used in the treatment of the disease, including the severest forms. The inflamed and swollen parts, with some portion of surrounding tissues, were painted two or three times daily with the lotion. Where the face was affected, the edema of the eyelids and swelling of the cheeks rapidly diminished, as did also the redness and general febrile temperature. In his conclusions Professor Schwimmer ascribes to Ichthyol a true specific action upon the erysipelas cocci, and thereby upon the course of the disease.

Marginal application of pure Ichthyol. Dr. MORGAN DOCKRELL (*Medical Press*, 1892, December 7th) applied pure Ichthyol along the margin of the affected

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Photoxylin

(Photoxylon).—Nitro-cellulose, fr. nitrating wood-pulp.—*Sol.*, mixt. equal parts A. & E.—*Uses*: Surgery in 3% solut. inst. of collodion.

Phtalamide,—see *Phtalyl-diamide*.

Phtalide Merck C. v.—oz. 4.54

(Anhydride of Ortho-oxymethyl-benzoic Acid).—Fr. phtalyl chloride, by phosphorus w. hydro-iodic acid.— $C_8H_6O_2 = C_6H_4(CH_2)CO.O$.—Colorl. need.; odor like cinnamon.—*Melt.* 73° C.—*Boil.* 290° C.

Phtalimide Merck C. v.—oz. 1.29

Fr. amm. phtalate, by heat.— $C_8H_5NO_2 = C_6H_4(CO)_2NH$.—Colorl. prisms.—*Sol.* E.—*Melt.* 228° C.

Phtalyl Chloride Merck C. v.—oz. 2.00

Fr. phtalic acid, by phosphorus chloride w. heat.— $C_8H_4O_2Cl_2 = C_6H_4(CCl_2)CO.O(?)$.—Oily liq.—*Sol.* E.—*Boil.* 275.4° C at 736 Mm.

Phtalyl-diamide Merck C. v.—oz. 1.54

(Phtal-diamide; Phtalamide).—Fr. phtal-malonic ether, by amm.— $C_8H_4N_2O_2 = C_6H_4(CO.NH_2)_2$.—Glitt., microcryst. pwd.—Insol. cold W., A., E.—*Melt.* 219–220° C.

Physostigmine,—see *Eserine*.

Physostigmine, Pseudo-Merck 5 gr. vials.—each 5.00

Fr. Cal nuts or false Calabar bean (seed of a Staphylea).— $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_4(?)$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Caut.* Keep fr. light.

Phytolaccin (Eclectic) C. v.—oz. .75

Alcoh. resinoid fr. root Phytolacca decandra, L. (Poke-root).—*Sol.* A.—Emetic, Purg., Nar., Alter.—*Uses*: Chronic rheum., cancer, & syph.—*Dose* 1–3 grains (0.065–0.2 Gm.).

Picoline Merck..... C. P. c. v.—oz. 1.50

(Alpha-methyl-pyridine; Alpha-picoline).—Fr. dry distil. of bones or coal.— $C_8H_7N = C_6H_4.N(CH_3)$.—Colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.952 at 10° C.—*Misc.* W., A.—Nerve Sedative.—*Uses*: Lessen the heart's action when diseased.

Picrol

(Potassium Di-iodo-resorcin-mono-sulphonate).— $KC_6H_2(OH)_2SO_3$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.; odorl.—52.8% iodine.—*Sol.* A., E.—Antiseptic.—*Uses*: Substit. for iodoform.

Picro-podophyllin Merck..... 15 gr. vial .50

Fr. podophyllotoxin, by alcoh. solut. of lime.—*Sol.* A., C., & oils.—Emetic, Cath.—*Uses*: As podophyllin, but v. sm. doses. Active purg. prin. (?) in podophyllum. Unless given in oil, action is weak.

Picrotoxin Merck..... U.S.P. 1/8 oz. c. v.—oz. 5.00

Also in 1, 1/2, 1/4 oz., & 15 gr. vials.

(Cocculin).—Neutral prin. fr. seed Anamirta paniculata, Colebrooke (Cocculus indicus).— $C_{30}H_{34}O_{13}$ (E. Schmidt).—Colorl., shin. prisms., or microcryst. pwd.; v. bitter taste.—*Sol.*, alkalies & acids; 9 A., 240 W.—*Melt.* 200° C.—Antihidr., Nerve, Antispasm.—*Uses*: Night sw. of phth., paral., epilepsy, chorea, flatulent dyspep., & dysmenor.; also antid. to chloral.—*Dose* 1/100–1/30 grain (0.0006–0.0022 Gm.).—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, chloral hydrate, & stimulants.—*Caut.* Poison!

Piliganine

Fr. Lycopodium Saussurus, Lam. (Piligan).— $C_{15}H_{24}N_2O(?)$.—Yellowish, transp. mass; unpleas. odor.—*Sol.* W., A., C.; sl. E.—Emetic, Drastic Cath., Anthelm., Antispasm.—*Uses*: Asthma, constip., malaria, &c.—*Dose* 1/8–1/3 grain (0.01–0.02 Gm.).

Piliganine Hydrochlorate

$C_{15}H_{24}N_2O.HCl(?)$.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses, Doses, &c.*: As preceding.

Pilocarpidine Nitrate Harnack-Merck.....

..... 15 gr. vial 3.00
Salt of alkaloid fr. lvs. Pilocarpus pennatifolius, Lem.— $C_{10}H_{14}N_2O_2.HNO_3$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—Diaphoretic.

Pilocarpine Merck..... Pure.... 5 gr. vial.—gr. .38

Also in 15 & 10 gr. vials.

Fr. lvs. Pilocarpus pennatifolius, Lem. (Jaborandi), & prob. some other species.— $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$.—Colorl. to yellow, syrupy liq.—*Sol.* W., A., E., C.—Sialag., Myotic, Diaph., Diur., Galactagogue.—*Uses*: Intern., Dropsy, coryza, laryngitis, bronch., asthmatic dyspnoea, uræmic convuls., rheum., obesity, scarlat., croup, diab., syph., &c. Expedites resolution in pneum.; hastens labor. Antid. to atropine. Contraindic. in heart failure & during fasting. Less irrit. to eye than physostigmine.—*Extern.*, 1–2% aqu. solut. for eye wash.—*Dose* 1/8–1/4 grain (0.008–0.016 Gm.), in W., hypoderm. or by mouth.—*Max. D.* 1/3 grain (0.02 Gm.), single; 3/4 grain (0.05 Gm.), p. day.—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, atropine, ammonia, brandy.—*Incomp.*, silver nitrate, corros. sublimate, iodine, alkalies, &c.—*Caut.* Poison! Keep well stoppered.

Pilocarpine Borate Merck..... 5 gr. vial.—gr. .38

($C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2)_2B_4O_7$.—Wh., deliq. lumps.—*Sol.* W., A.—Diaph., Myotic, Sialag.—*Uses*: Chronic iritis, glaucoma & other eye dis.; also in renal affect.—*Dose* 1/8–1/3 grain (0.008–0.02 Gm.).

Pilocarpine Hydrobromate Merck..... Cryst.....

..... 5 gr. vial.—gr. .38
 $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2.HBr$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A., C.—*Uses, Doses, &c.* As pilocarpine.

Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate Merck..... U. S. P.

—Cryst..... 5 gr. vial.—gr. .33
Also in bulk, 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8 oz.; 15 & 10 gr. vials.

(Pilocarpine Muriate).—Perfectly pure & free fr. jaborin.— $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2.HCl$.—Wh., hygrosc. cryst.; sl'y bitter taste; acid reaction. Neutral salt does not keep as well.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Melt.* 197° C.—Sialag., Myotic, Diaph., Diur.—*Uses*: As in Pilocarpine.—*Dose* 1/8–1/4 grain (0.008–0.016 Gm.), in water, & given hypodermically or by the mouth.—*Max. D.* 1/3 grain (0.02 Gm.), single; 3/4 grain (0.05 Gm.), p. day.—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, atropine, ammonia, brandy.—*Incomp.*, nitrate of silver, corrosive sublimate, iodine, alkalies, &c.—*Caut.* Poison! Small, well-stp. bot.

Pilocarpine Nitrate Merck..... Cryst.....

..... 5 gr. vial.—gr. .30
Also in bulk, 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8 oz.; 15 & 10 gr. vials.

$C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2.HNO_3$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses, Doses, Antidotes, &c.* As pilocarpine.

Pilocarpine Salicylate Merck..... Cryst.....

..... 5 gr. vial.—gr. .38
 $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2.C_7H_5O_3$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.

Pilocarpine Sulphate Merck..... Cryst.....

..... 5 gr. vial.—gr. .38
($C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2)_2.H_2SO_4$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.

Pilocarpine Tannate Merck..... 5 gr. vial.—gr. .38

Grayish-wh. pwd.—*Sol.* A.—*Uses, &c.*: As pilocarpine hydrochlorate.

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area, extending an inch toward the center and a similar width over the unaffected skin; the rest of the inflamed surface was painted over with 30-per-cent. Ichthyol gelatin. In his eight cases no spreading took place after the application, and the patients got speedily better.

Continue uniformly till all external symptoms have disappeared.

Dr. S. T. RADOLIFFE, Washington, (*Therapeutic Gazette*, 1892, No. 5,) says: "In three days after treatment was begun the improvement was manifest, and the fever never rose after the second day, but gradually declined. The Ichthyol is not at all unpleasant. It does not stain the skin, and is easily washed off. Any spot of it on the garments is easily removed by washing. The best form is an ointment of equal parts Ichthyol and vaselin or lanolin; or equal parts of Ichthyol, lanolin, and water will often be better where a large surface is under treatment. I have this applied uniformly over every part of the erysipelatous inflammation (even ears, eyelids, etc.), and repeat this at least twice daily (without washing!). In three days, on washing it off with a little tepid water, and with or without a little lather of fine soap, it will be found that the swelling has subsided, and the erysipelatous process has been arrested, except perhaps on the extreme borders, when it will suffice to apply the Ichthyol only to the outskirts. But a better plan is to continue the application (without washing) until the sixth day, or until all traces of the disease externally have disappeared. This will not be beyond the fifth or sixth day."

SURGICAL AND OTHER EXTERNAL USES.

An innocuous and efficacious granulator, etc.

Dr. UNNA stated, as early as 1886, that Ichthyol could be left in wounds without any danger whatever; that, on the contrary, it exercised a beneficial effect as a desiccant and astringent. He made use of it for furthering union in abscesses, hydroceles, etc. It was found preferable to tincture of iodine, in being absolutely harmless, and in causing hardly any pain.

Simple fissured wounds of the scalp could be treated by merely brushing them over with undiluted Ichthyol; without the use of sutures or bandages, the wounds healed well and promptly without the least pain or inflammation. By painting undiluted Ichthyol over sutured wounds, scarcely visible cicatrices were produced. In sprains, contusions, blisters, etc., weak aqueous solutions of Ichthyol (10 to 45 m. to 3 j.) were used with benefit in compresses firmly applied, kept moist by frequent additions of the solution, and protected by impermeable tissue.

Chafing; Burns; Coryza; Boils; etc.

Dr. M. LORENZ (*Deutsche Med.-Zeitung*, 1887, No. 59) detailed traumatic cases in which the best results were obtained by rubbing in a 10-15-per-cent. Ichthyol ointment with petrolatum. A 1-per-cent. ointment was used in the chafing of infants, and for burns of slight

intensity; more severe burns were treated with 2-10-per-cent. aqueous solutions, which aggravated the pain at the outset, but soon entirely removed it.

Coryza was benefited by 1-10-per cent. ointments with petrolatum, which were applied to the nose both externally and internally. Stronger mixtures were found necessary in boils, ulcers of the finger, etc.; pain was always alleviated, and the course of the trouble hastened toward cure.

Contusions.] Dr. C. CHARLES applied 30-per-cent. alcohol-etheral solutions of Ichthyol, twice daily, to severe contusions of the face and shoulders. The result was most satisfactory, pain rapidly disappearing, as well as the swelling.

—Dr. ACKERMANN, in contusion of the ankle, had the part first shampooed with Ichthyol ointment, and then dressed with cotton moistened with the preparation. In a few hours the intense pain had disappeared, and two days later the patient had recovered the use of the foot.

White Swelling.

Professor VON NUSSEBAUM, in painful tumor of the knee with pronounced parasyovitis, local heat, and pain, ordered Ichthyol ointment to be painted on, and a dressing (10-per-cent. salicylated cotton) to be applied. All previous treatment had proved futile; but, by the second day of the Ichthyol application, pain had disappeared; on continuing treatment, the affection gradually improved, and the pain never recurred.

Peritonitis.] Dr. GÜNTHER (*Corresp.-blatt für schweizer Aerzte*, 1892, No. 8) reports a bad case of typhlitis and perityphlitis, in which, from premature exposure, a subacute peritonitis supervened. He says: "In the course of a few hours the body was swollen to the size of a cask; a marked general meteorism developed, the stools were retained, and no flatus passed; the pulse rose to 120, the temperature to 102° F.; respiration was rapid and superficial, the condition drowsy, vomiting was not to be allayed and was partly feculent in character; there were characteristic prostration, and tenderness over the whole abdomen. After this condition had persisted for several days in spite of opium and ice treatment, I made the suggestion that the whole abdomen should be painted with pure Ichthyol by means of a soft brush, and protected from external evaporation by a coating of gutta-percha. This was done; all other treatment being avoided. After a few hours the patient felt easier; she slept that night and next morning; 24 hours after the application the abdomen was completely reduced to normal proportions; the tumor of the perityphlitis, which the day before could not be felt on account of the colossal meteorism, could now be distinctly seen; the irritability of the abdomen was confined to the vicinity of the navel; vomiting ceased; stools and flatus passed spontaneously; the pulse fell from 120 to 95, and there was a corresponding improvement in general condition."

Continued on page 188a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Pilocarpine Valerianate Merck.—Cryst.
 5 gr. vial.—gr. .38
 (Pilocarpine Valerate).— $C_{11}H_{18}N_2O_2 \cdot C_4H_6O_2$.—Wh. cryst.
 —Sol. W., A.—Uses, Doses, &c.: As pilocarpine hydrochlorate.

Pilocarpine-physostigmine, — see **Eserine-pilocarpine**.

Pinacone Merckc. v.—oz. 5.00
 (Hexylene-glycol; Tetra-methyl-ethylene-glycol).—Fr. aqueous acetone, by sodium amalgam.— $C_6H_{14}O_2 = C(CH_3)_2.OH.C(CH_3)_2.OH$.—Sm., colorl. need.—Sp. Gr. 0.9673 at 15° C.—Sol. A., E.; sl. carbon disulphide & W.—Melt. 42° C.—Boil. 171-172° C.

Pinene Merckc. v.—oz. 1.25
 (Australene; Laurene; Menthene, &c).—Constit. of many essent. oils. Chief constit. of oil of turpentine.— $C_{10}H_{18} = C_{10}H_5.C_3H_7.H.CH_3[1:2:4]$.—Colorl., transp. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.8765 0° C.—Boil. 156° C.

Piperazine.—Pure, cryst. ... i & ½ oz. v.—oz. 4.25
 (Pyrazine Hexahydride; Di-ethylene-di-amine; Piperazidine; Ethylene-imine).—Fr. ethylene bromide, or chloride, by ammonia.— $C_4H_{10}N_2 = C_2H_4(NH_2)_2.C_2H_4$ (Hofmann).—Colorl., transp., deliq. need.; absorb carbon dioxide fr. air.—Sol. W.—Melt. 104-107° C.—Boil. 145° C.—Uses: Gout, lithiasis, & rheum.; good solv. of uric acid.—Dose 2-8 grains (0.13-0.52 Gm.) several t. p. d.; hypoderm., ¼-1½ grains (0.05-0.1 Gm.).—Caut. Keep fr. air.

Piperidine Merckc. v.—oz. 1.04
 Fr. heating piperin w. potash-lime.— $C_5H_{11}N = CH_2(C_2H_5)_2NH$.—Liquid; odor of pepper & ammonia; caustic taste.—Sp. Gr. 0.881 at 0° C.—Misc. W., A.—Boil. 105-106° C.

Piperidine Hydrochlorate Merckc. v.—oz. 1.54
 (Piperidine Muriate).— $C_5H_{11}N.HCl$.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W., A.—Melt. 237° C.

Piperin Merck.—U. S. P.c. v.—oz. .64
 Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Neutral prin. fr. unripe fruit *Piper nigrum*, L. (Black Pepper).— $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$.—Lustr., faintly yellow prisms; tasteless, w. burning after-taste.—Sol. 80 A.—Melt. 180° C.—Antipyr., Antiper.—Uses: Substit. for quinine in remit. & intermit. fevers.—Dose 1-6 grains (0.065-0.4 Gm.).

Piperonal,—see **Heliotropin**.

Piperovatine

Fr. *Piper ovatum*, Vahl.— $C_{16}H_{21}NO_2$.—Sol. A.; sl. sol. W., dil. acid & alkali.—Depressant of motor & sensory nerves, Heart Poison. Produces tonic spasm like strychnine.—Clinical data wanting.

Pitch, Burgundy.—U. S. P.lb. .06
 Resin of *Pinus Abies*, L. = *Picea excelsa*, Link.—Rube-facient.—Uses: Plaster in chronic rheum. & chronic pectoral affect.

Platinum Merck.—Wire or foil ... 15 gr. vial 1.00
 Metal.—Pt.—Wh., mall., ductile metal; softer than silver; grayish tinge.—Sp. Gr. 21.48-21.50.—Sol., aqua regia.—Uses: Techn.

do. Merck.—Black 15 gr. vial 1.00
 (Platinum Mohr).—Fr. reducing platinum solut. by zinc, magnesium, &c.—Black pwd.; metal-like & lustr. when rubbed.—Sp. Gr. 15.8-17.6.—Uses: Chemical.

Platinum Merck.—Sponge 15 gr. vial 1.00
 (Spongy Platinum).—Fr. double chloride platinum & ammonium by heat.—Porous mass.—Uses: Chemical.

Platinum Merck's G. R.

—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Wire or foil 15 gr. vial 1.25

Black 15 gr. vial 1.25

Tests & Q. D.—diss. in $HNO_3 + HCl$; evap. solut. on W.-b.; incin. in porcelain cruc. to form sponge; treat w. HNO_3 : only trace diss.—(Tr.) the sponge, treated repeatedly w. dil. Aqua Regia (4-5 vol. W.): leaves Ir undiss.

Platinum, especially pure, Merck's G. R.—(Acc. to Heraeus)

—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Wire or foil 15 gr. vial 2.00

Q. D.—Limit of foreign substc.—ab. 1:100,000.

Platinum Chloride, Platinic, Merck

(Platinic Chloride; Platini-chloride).— $PtCl_4 + 4H_2O$ (Engel).—Brown solid, or red cryst.—Sol. W.

Platinum Chloride, Platinous, Merck 15 gr. vial 1.25

(Platinum Dichloride, or Platino-chloride).—By heating platonic chloride to about 230° C.— $PtCl_2$.—Brown pwd.—Sol., hydrochl. acid in absence of air.

Platinum Cyanide Merck 15 gr. vial 1.25

(Platinous Cyanide).— $Pt(CN)_2$.—Greenish-yellow solid.—Sol., alkali cyanides.

Platinum Iodide Merck 15 gr. vial 1.25

(Platinum Di-iodide, or Platino-iodide).— PtI_2 .—Heavy, black pwd.

Platinum Nitrate Merck 15 gr. vial 1.00

(Platinic Nitrate).— $Pt(NO_3)_4$.—Brown pwd.

Platinum & Ammonium Chloride, Platinic, Merck.

—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.25

(Platinic Chloride with Ammonium Chloride; Platinic Sal-ammoniac).— $PtCl_4 \cdot 2NH_4Cl$.

do. Merck.—Microcryst. ("dry") 15 gr. v. 1.00

Platinum & Ammonium Chloride,

Platinous, Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.50

(Platinous Chloride with Ammonium Chloride; Platinous Sal-ammoniac).— $PtCl_2 \cdot 2NH_4Cl$.—Large, red prisms, or thin plates.—Sol., hot W.

do. Merck.—Microcryst. ("dry") 15 gr. v. 1.25

Platinum & Ammonium Copper Cyanide, Merck.

—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.50

(Ammonium Platino-cyanide & Cupric Cyanide; Ammonio-platino-cupric Cyanide).— $PtCu(CN)_4 \cdot 2NH_3 + H_2O$.

Platinum & Ammonium Cyanide Merck.—Cryst.

..... 15 gr. vial 1.25

(Ammonium Platino-cyanide).— $Pt(CN)_4 \cdot 2NH_4CN + H_2O$.—Wh., transl. need.; blue reflection.—Sol. W.

Platinum & Ammonium Sulphocyanate,

Platinic, Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.25

(Ammonium Sulpho-cyano-platinate; Ammonium Platino-sulpho-cyanide).— $Pt(SCN)_4 \cdot 2NH_4SCN$.—Carmine-red cryst.

Platinum & Barium Chloride Merck.—Cryst.

..... 15 gr. vial 1.50

(Barium Platino-chloride).— $PtCl_2 \cdot BaCl_2 + 4H_2O$.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the *Materia Medica*. Such articles as may be had of the **MERCK** Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: **MERCK**!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS**. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

Anal lesions. | Dr. WILLIGEN (*Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde*, 1893, No. 17) employs Ichthyol for troublesome anal fissures and sores. "A brush dipped in Ichthyol is introduced into the anus once daily; the application is not painful, and within one or two weeks a complete cure is effected, even in cases where various other remedies have been tried without success."

In Mumps. | Dr. H. STAUFFER (*Sem. méd.*, XIV, p. ccxiv) has obtained rapid disappearance of pain and swelling in mumps by means of inunction with 50-per-cent. Ichthyol-lanolin ointment, mornings and evenings. He employed for each inunction a lump as big as a hazelnut.

TREATMENT OF RHEUMATISM, GOUT, ETC.

Eminently efficacious. | Dr. UNNA (*Deutsche Med.-Zeitung*, 1883, No. 17) says: "In my opinion we have not, up to the present time, possessed so effectual a remedy for this dreadful disease (rheumatism), and it is fair to consider Ichthyol an anti-rheumatic of the first rank."

Prompt and incisive action. | Dr. ACKERMANN (*Correspondenzblätter d. ärztl. Vereins von Thüringen*, 1885, No. 8) treated, among others, a case of severe chronic rheumatism (which forbade all but the sitting posture) with 25-per-cent. Ichthyol ointment. First the parts were bathed with soap and tepid water, and then the ointment rubbed in. After the first application the almost intolerable pains in the joints suddenly vanished, never to return, and the next morning the patient was able to walk about in her room. Swelling gradually diminished and, after three weeks, walking for several hours each day became possible.

Instant relief. | "In many cases of arthritic pains of long standing which had rendered life a burden," says Prof. VON NUSSBAUM (*Monatshefte f. prakt. Dermat.*, 1886, No. 11), "the severe suffering was instantly relieved, and in a short time entirely removed, by application of a strong Ichthyol ointment (50 per cent.) and covering up with salicylated cotton-wool."

Superior to all other remedies. | In solutions of 10 to 50 per cent. Ichthyol has been used for a number of years by Prof. E. SCHWENINGER, principally in rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, and the like. He characterizes it as "superior to any other established remedy."

"I found Ichthyol curative and anodyne in acute articular rheumatism," says Dr. LEHMANN (*Der ärztliche Prakt.*, 1889, Nos. 24, 25). "The swelling of a joint, or of several, in a leg or arm, with violent pain, could be efficiently combated by Ichthyol locally, where salicylates, antipyrine, acetanilid, phenacetin, and quinine were of little or no avail." In a case of gonorrhoeic rheumatism, involving both legs, with various other nervous anomalies, the pains were removed by Ichthyol locally, and the associated nerve troubles were also reduced.

To protect clothing. | To avoid staining the clothing, the author applied unmixed Ichthyol, and then dusted on French chalk to form a firm crust. Over this a simple wool-dressing was fastened.

Spray form. | The Ichthyol-alcohol-etheral sprays (10 or 30 per cent.) were used in the Hospital for Nervous Affections, Berlin, under the direction of Prof. A. EULENBURG, with great efficacy, in muscular and articular rheumatisms, when not too severe and inveterate. Prompt and surprising effects were frequently seen in cases of sciatica and lumbago.

Applied pure. | From an experience with Ichthyol extending over three years, Drs. HOFFMANN and LANGE stated (*Therap. Monatshefte*, 1889, No. 5) that in inflammations of the joints, whether traumatic or rheumatic, excellent results were obtained by the following method: The operator's hand was rubbed in with Ichthyol soap, and the affected joint carefully and repeatedly embrocated with the lather; then fairly hot water was poured over five or six times, the superfluous moisture taken up with a sponge, and Ichthyol applied with a spatula so that the entire joint was covered with a dark-brown, smooth Ichthyol layer. Over this a thick layer of wool was applied without any considerable pressure. In all cases the pain was reduced in half an hour. The dressing was renewed in from six to twelve hours.

Internal and external use combined. | Dr. LORENZ describes cases in which rheumatism was treated by the combined internal and external use of Ichthyol. The parts were painted with 50-per-cent. ointment, and 2-5 pills of 1½ grain each prescribed three times a day. Very encouraging results were obtained locally, and the weights of the patients increased markedly and speedily. In other cases, more severe, a lotion of Ichthyol, spirit, and ether (equal parts) was rubbed in, and capsules of 4 grains each were given internally (up to 6 daily). By a fortnight later the joints were reduced in size and less painful, and in four weeks they could be used somewhat. Similarly satisfactory results were obtained in arthritis deformans.

Various methods. | Dr. CRANSTOUN CHARLES (*Lancet*, 1891, September 26th) witnessed most marked and rapid relief, in five cases of chronic rheumatic pains of joints or muscles, upon thorough friction with 30-per-cent. Ichthyol ointment.

In other cases, washing of the painful spots was made the preliminary to embrocation with pure Ichthyol or with a mixture of lanolin and Ichthyol (equal parts). The application was made twice daily.

The author also describes two cases of acute rheumatism in which Ichthyol was successfully used externally and internally at once. For the topical application in the one case the remedy was dissolved in alcohol and ether (3 parts Ichthyol to

Continued on page 189a.

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Platinum & Barium Cyanide Merck.—Cryst.

-----15 gr. vial 1.50
(Barium Platino-cyanide).— $\text{Pt}(\text{CN})_2 \cdot \text{Ba}(\text{CN})_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Large, dichroic cryst.; green or sulphur-yellow acc. direction of light.

Platinum & Barium Sulphocyanate Merck.—

Cryst.-----15 gr. vial 1.25
(Barium Sulpho-cyano-platinate; Barium Sulpho-sulphocyanide).— $\text{Pt}(\text{SCN})_4 \cdot \text{Ba}(\text{SCN})_2$.—Red need.—*Sol.* W., A.

Platinum & Calcium Chloride Merck. 15 gr. vial 1.25

(Calcium Platino-chloride).— $\text{CaCl}_2 \cdot \text{PtCl}_2 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Platinum & Calcium Cyanide Merck.—Cryst.

-----15 gr. vial 1.50
(Calcium Platino-cyanide).— $\text{CaPt}(\text{CN})_4 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Platinum & Calcium & Ammonium

Cyanide Merck.—Cryst.-----15 gr. vial 1.50
 $\text{Pt}(\text{CN})_2 \cdot \text{Ca}(\text{CN})_2 \cdot 2\text{NH}_4\text{CN}$.

Platinum & Cerium Cyanide Merck. 15 gr. vial 1.50

(Cerium Platino-cyanide).— $\text{Ce}_2[\text{Pt}(\text{CN})_4]_3 + 18\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Platinum & Copper Cyanide, Platinous, Merck

-----15 gr. vial 1.25
(Platino-cupric-cyanide; Copper Platino-cyanide).— $\text{Pt}(\text{CN})_2 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{CN})_2 + \text{aq}$.

***Platinum & Hydrogen Chloride Merck**

-----g. s. v.—oz. 3.57
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., & 15 gr. vials.
(Chloroplatinic Acid; Platinichlorhydric Acid; mis-called "Platinum Chloride").— $\text{H}_2\text{PtCl}_6 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{PtCl}_4 \cdot 2\text{HCl} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Reddish-yellow, cryst., deliq. mass.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses:* Chemical.

Platinum & Hydrogen Chloride Merck's G. R.

—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.—

Dry-----15 gr. vial 1.00

Solution 5%-----g. s. v.—oz. 1.32

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.

$\text{PtCl}_4 \cdot (\text{HCl})_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—(Platini-chlorhydric, or Chloroplatinic Acid; improperly called "Platinum Chloride").

Tests:—(*Sol. in A.*) 1 Gm. diss. in 10 Cc. absolute A.: clear.—(*Res.*) 2 Gm. incin.; digest res. 15 m. w. 5 Cc. dil. HNO_3 (Sp. Gr. 1.20) + 20 Cc. W. on W.-b.; filter; evap. filtrate; incin.: max. res. 0.004-0.005 Gm.

Platinum & Hydrogen Chloride Solution,—see Solution, Platinum & Hydrogen Chloride.**Platinum & Lead Cyanide Merck.—Cryst.**

-----15 gr. vial 1.50
(Lead Platino-cyanide).— $\text{PbPt}(\text{CN})_4$, or possibly $\text{Pb}(\text{CN})_2 \cdot \text{Pt}(\text{CN})_2$.

Platinum & Lithium Chloride Merck. 15 gr. vial 1.25

(Lithium Platinic Chloride; Lithium Platini-chloride).— $\text{PtCl}_4 \cdot 2\text{LiCl} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Orange-yellow cryst.; effloresce in air.—*Sol.* W., A.

Platinum & Magnesium Cyanide Merck.—

Large cryst.-----15 gr. 2.25
(Magnesium Platino-cyanide).— $\text{MgPt}(\text{CN})_4 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Large, square-based, dichroic prisms; the sides showing beetle-green & the ends blue or purple.

Platinum & Potassium Bromide Merck.—

Cryst.-----15 gr. vial 1.50
(Bromo-platinate of Potassium; Platini-bromide of Potassium).— $\text{PtBr}_4 \cdot 2\text{KBr}$.—Red cryst.

Platinum & Potassium Chloride,

Platinic, Merck.—Cryst.-----15 gr. vial .75
(Chloroplatinate, or Platini-chloride of Potassium).— $\text{PtCl}_4 \cdot 2\text{KCl}$.—Sm., yellow cryst.—*Sol.*, hot W.

do. Merck.—Dry-----15 gr. vial 1.00
Yellow pwd.

Platinum & Potassium Chloride,

Platinous, Merck.—Cryst.-----15 gr. vial .75
(Chloroplatinite or Platino-chloride of Potassium).— $\text{PtCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{KCl}$.—Large, ruby-red cryst.—*Sol.* W.

Platinum & Potassium Cyanide Merck.—Cryst.

-----15 gr. vial 1.25
(Potassium Platino-cyanide).— $\text{Pt}(\text{CN})_2 \cdot 2\text{KCN} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Clear, yellow, effervesc., rhombic prisms; blue in direction of principal axis.—*Sol.*, hot W.—*Uses:* Analysis.

Platinum & Potassium Iodide Merck.—Cryst.

-----15 gr. vial 1.50
(Iodo-platinate, or Platini-iodide of Potassium).— PtK_2I_6 .—Black cryst.—*Sol.* W.

Platinum & Potassium Per-chloro-cyanide Merck.—Cryst.

-----15 gr. vial 1.50
(Potassium Per-chloro-platini-cyanide).— $\text{Pt}(\text{CN})_4 \cdot 2\text{KCl} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Large, rhombol., tricl., v. efflores. plates.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Caut.* Keep fr. air.

Platinum & Potassium Sesquicyanide Merck.

—**Cryst.**-----15 gr. vial 1.25
 $\text{Pt}(\text{CN})_2 \cdot 2\text{KCN} + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Platinum & Potassium Sulpho-cyanate, Merck.

—**Cryst.**-----15 gr. vial 1.50
(Potassium Sulpho-cyano-platinate, or Platini-thio-cyanate).— $\text{Pt}(\text{SCN})_4 \cdot 2\text{KSCN}$.—Deep carmine-red cryst.—*Sol.* W.

Platinum & Potassium & Lithium

Cyanide Merck.—Cryst.-----15 gr. vial 2.00
(Potassium & Lithium Platino-cyanide).— $\text{PtKLi}(\text{CN})_4$.

Platinum & Potassium & Sodium

Cyanide Merck.—Cryst.-----15 gr. vial 1.75
(Potassium & Sodium Platino-cyanide).— $\text{PtKNa}(\text{CN})_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Platinum & Sodium Chloride, Platinic, Merck.

—**Dry**-----15 gr. vial .75
(Sodium Platini-chloride, or Chloro-platinate).— $\text{PtCl}_4 \cdot 2\text{NaCl} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Yellow pwd., or yellowish-red cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.

Platinum & Sodium Chloride, Platinous, Merck

-----15 gr. vial 1.00
(Sodium Platino-chloride, or Chloro-platinitite).— $\text{PtCl}_2 \cdot \text{NaCl} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Dark red cryst.

Platinum & Sodium Cyanide, Merck.—Cryst.

-----15 gr. vial 1.50
(Sodium Platino-cyanide).— $\text{Pt}(\text{CN})_2 \cdot 2\text{Na}(\text{CN}) + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Platinum & Strontium Cyanide, Merck.—Cryst.,

w. 5 aq.-----15 gr. vial 1.50
(Strontium Platino-cyanide).— $\text{PtSr}(\text{CN})_4 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

do. Merck.—Cryst., w. 4 aq.-----15 gr. vial 1.50
 $\text{PtSr}(\text{CN})_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Platinum & Yttrium Cyanide Merck.—Large

cryst.-----15 gr. vial 2.50
 $\text{Y}_2[\text{Pt}(\text{CN})_4]_3 + 21\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Cleve & Hoeglund.)

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7 of the solvent), and applied to the inflamed joints, which were then enveloped with cotton-wool and oiled silk. In the other case an ointment of the same strength was used. Pain was early alleviated and a rapid cure effected.

The application of Ichthyol and soft paraffin proved most beneficial in three cases of gouty swelling of the joints of the hands. In one of them repeated application of a 5-per-cent. hot aqueous solution did good service.

In another instance a mixture of Ichthyol 20 parts, ether 10 parts, and glycerin 10 parts was applied to the affected joints, and these then enveloped in cotton-wool. After a week of this treatment, a collodion (Ichthyol and ether 20 parts, collodion 20 parts) was painted on. Terebene and colchicum were prescribed internally, and a rapid cure effected.

Vaseline ointment. Professor HARE says (*Hospital Gazette*, 1892, December 17th) that Ichthyol is the best local application in acute articular rheumatism, in the strength of 3 j.-ij. to vaselin 3 j. (It is also an excellent local application, in the same strength, in dry, scaly eczema and seborrhea.)

Internally alone. Dr. ALFR. GAROFALO (*Riforma Medica*, 1894, February 28th) undertook a series of trials of the internal use of Ichthyol in chronic articular rheumatism, beginning with a daily dose of 15 minims, increasing to 45 and even 75 minims. He has been very well satisfied, and on account of its harmlessness prefers Ichthyol to salicylates.

Compress form. The external application of compresses moistened from time to time with an aqueous solution containing 5-10-per-cent. Ichthyol, and well covered, is often of great service in articular rheumatism.

GYNECOLOGICAL USES.

In all inflammatory conditions. Dr. H. W. FREUND, physician to the Women's Wards of the Strassburg University Hospital, states (*Berl. klin. Wochenschrift*, 1890, Nos. 11 and 45) that Ichthyol is capable of yielding astonishingly rapid and complete cures in chronic parametritis, chronic and subacute perimetritis with exudation, chronic metritis, inflammation of the ovaries and tubes, erosion, and pruritus of the external genitals.

The remedy was employed at once internally and locally. Internally in the form of pills (1½ gr.), sugar-coated, at first three daily; later, dose doubled. Locally, a mixture of Ichthyol, 1 dr.; glycerin, 2½ oz.; was applied on cotton-wool tampons. For more energetic treatment the remedy was rubbed into the abdomen as an ointment (with equal parts of lanolin) or as a soap (Ichthyol 1 part, soft soap 8 parts); further, it was often given by

suppository with cacao butter, each containing 1 to 4 grains of Ichthyol. In erosions, the pure drug was painted on with very rapid success.

"During the internal treatment," says the author, "favorable influence of the remedy upon the general well-being was almost always observed. Above all, the appetite increases in a very satisfactory manner, while digestion is improved and the action of the bowels regulated. The remedy did not exhibit unpleasant effects in any case."

As instances of the remarkable power of Ichthyol to cause absorption of exudations, a number of cases are cited, of which this is a typical one: The patient suffered from the sequelæ of a gonorrheal salpingitis, both tubes having been transformed for years into large hard immovable tumors. Under the energetic application of Ichthyol the peripheral inflammatory products disappeared, the right tube entirely emptied itself, and the left could be easily made out to be free from the uterus. No less remarkable was the anodyne action of the remedy, which was especially conspicuous in inflammation of Douglas's pouch and in such cases of perimetritis as produced tenesmus ani.

Dr. F. is careful to point out that often the pain may be too severe to be treated by intravaginal applications without previously employing locally narcotic remedies. If the conditions favored local treatment the author was accustomed to begin with a tampon of chloral-hydrate glycerole (2-5 per cent.) and proceed to the use of Ichthyol only after the excessive superficial sensibility was reduced. When by means of Ichthyol all exudation had then been absorbed, cicatrices softened, and the uterus rendered movable, massage was resorted to; as also, in some cases, electropathic treatment. In no case was a rational diet neglected. It is the author's opinion that every practitioner ought to try Ichthyol in inflammatory affections of women before resorting to surgical measures.

—Prof. E. MONOD (*Annales de la Polyclinique de Bordeaux*, 1892, No. 11) recommends, for the treatment of metritis, tampons soaked in Ichthyol 1:1; glycerin 10.

Decided benefit in three-quarters of all cases.

Drs. REITMANN and SCHÖNAUER, assistants in Prof. C. von Braun's clinic at Vienna, report (*Wien. klin. Wochenschrift*, 1890, No. 33) good results in a large number of cases from vaginal tampons impregnated with a 10-per-cent. solution of Ichthyol in glycerin, or from this solution painted on the affected parts. Besides, in extensive pelveo-peritoneal exudation, a 20-per-cent. ointment of Ichthyol with lanolin or vaselin was gently rubbed in over the abdomen; and to patients complaining of poor appetite and indigestion, Ichthyol pills (1½ minim each) were given, 4 to 10 a day. One hundred cases kept under special observation, and the results obtained, are tabulated as follows:—

Continued on page 190a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Platosammonium Sulphate Merck.—Cryst....

.....15 gr. vial 1.25

$\text{Pt}(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. cryst., or semi-cryst. mass.—*Sol.*, hot W.

Podophyllin;—see Resin, Podophyllum.**Podophyllotoxin Merck..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vial.—oz. 6.00**

Resin. princ. fr. podophyllum.— $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_6 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Sm., whitish-yellow lumps or pwd.; v. bitter taste.—*Sol.* A., E., C.—Drastic Cathartic.—*Uses*: Purg. in severe constip.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{12}$ – $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.0054–0.008 Gm.).

Populin Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.50

(Benzoyl-salicin).—Glucoside fr. var. sp. *Populus*.— $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_6 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{17}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO})\text{O}_7 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—V. light, wh. pwd.; bitter, then sweetish taste, like licorice.—*Sol.*, acetic acid, dil. mineral acids.—*Melt.* 180° C.—Antipyretic.—*Uses*: Fever.—*Dose* 2–4 grains (0.13–0.26 Gm.).

Porphyryne Merck.....15 gr. vial 4.50

Fr. bark *Alstonia constricta*, F. Muell. (Australian fever bark).— $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_3\text{O}_5$ (Hesse).—Wh., amorph. subsc.; acid solut's fluoresce blue.—*Melt.* 97° C.—Antipyretic.

Potassa;—see Potassium Hydrate.**Potassa, Sulphurated, Merck.—U. S. P.—**

Pure.....c. b.—lb. 1.34

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Liver of Sulphur; so-called "Potassium Sulphide").—Fr. pure potass. carbonate w. sublimed sulphur, by fusion.— K_2S_3 with $\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ & K_2SO_4 .—Hard, brittle, brownish subsc.; faint sulphuretted hydrogen odor; alkaline, bitter taste.—*Sol.* 2 W. at 15° C.—Alter., Antacid, Emetic, Local Irritant.—*Uses*: Intern., sm. doses: increase frequency of pulse; large: rheum., gout, scrof., painter's colic, skin dis., catarrh, & croup.—Extern., lotion in parasitic skin dis.; antidote in lead & mercury poison.—*Dose* 2–10 grains (0.13–0.65 Gm.).—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, lead or zinc acetate, brandy.—*Incomp.*, acids, alcohol, &c. Even carbon dioxide precip. sulphur fr. solut.

do. Merck.—Purified.....c. b.—lb. .89

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. purified potass. carbonate & sulphur.

*** do. Merck.—Crude.....c. b.—lb. .27**

Also in bulk & 1 lb. cans.

Uses: For baths in skin affect. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ounces (50–100 Gm.) to one bath.—*Caut.* Avoid metal bath-tubs, metal spoons & water w. much carbon dioxide.

Potassio- & Ammonio-ferric Tartrate, — see Ammonium Tartrate with Iron & Potassium Tartrate.**Potassio-mercuric Iodide,—see Mercuric & Potassium Iodide.****Potassium Merck.— $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. g.s.v. & tin case—oz. 2.25**

Metal.—K.—Sm. balls, of consistence of wax; fresh cut surface has silvery lustr., rapidly passes to bluish or gray.—*Melt.* 58° C.—*Uses*: Chem.—*Caut.* Keep covered with B., benzoin, or o. liquid free fr. oxygen.

Potassium Acetate Merck.—C. P....c. b.—lb. .65Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

$\text{KC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$.—Wh., cryst., hygro. pwd., or scaly masses w. satiny lustre; saline taste.—*Sol.* 0.86 W., 1.9 A. at 15° C.—*Diur.*, Aper., Cath.—*Uses*: Gout, lithiasis, rheum., dropsy, ecz., & psoria.—*Dose* 10–60 grains (0.65–4 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

***Potassium Acetate Merck.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. .38**

do. Merck.—Pure, fused.....c. b.—lb. 1.84

Potassium Aceto-tungstate Merck....c. v.—oz. .34

(Potassium Aceto-wolframate).—Double salt prep. fr. potass. tungstate & potass. acetate.—Wh., lustr. cryst.—*Sol.* W.

Potassium Amyl-sulphate Merck....c. v.—oz. .39

(Potassium Iso-amyl-sulphate).— $2\text{KC}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Warty cryst.—*Sol.* W.; sl. A.

Potassium Amyl-xanthogenate Merck.c.v.—oz. .39

(Potassium Amyl-oxy-di-thio-carbonate).— $\text{K}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11})\text{CS}_2\text{O}$.—Yellowish, scaly pwd.; pung. odor.—*Sol.* W.—Antiparasitic.—*Uses*: Destroy grape vine parasite, *Phylloxera vastatrix*.

Potassium Anhydrosulphate, — see Potassium Pyrosulphate.**Potassium Anthranilate Merck....15 gr. vial .75**

(Potassium Ortho-amido-benzoate).— $\text{KC}_7\text{H}_5\text{NO}_3$.—*Sol.* W.

Potassium Antimonate.—Pure....c. v.—oz. .29

(Acid Potassium Metantimonate or "Pyro-antimonate").— $\text{K}_2\text{H}_2\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_7 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Sm., cryst. gran.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Analysis.

*** do. Merck.—Purified, washed....c. b.—lb. 1.09**Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Diaphoretic Antimony; "White Oxide of Antimony").—Mixt. neutral & acid potass. antimonates w. antimony antimonate & oxide.—Chiefly KSbO_3 .—Wh. pwd.—Diaphoretic.—*Uses*: Hemorrhage of lungs, pneum., & puerperal fever.—*Dose* 8–24 grains (0.52–1.5 Gm.).

do. Merck.—Crude.....c. b.—lb. .84

Potassium Antimonate Merck's G. R. c. b.—lb. 2.09

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Acid Potassium Metantimonate or "Pyro-antimonate").— $\text{K}_2\text{H}_2\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_7 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Tests: — (HNO_3 , &c.) solut. neutral to Litmus paper; add equal volume H_2SO_4 & pour on FeSO_4 ; no colored zone; to fresh solut. add NaCl : cryst. ppt.; no ppt. w. KCl or NH_4Cl .

***Potassium Arsenate Merck.— Pure, cryst.**

.....c. v.—oz. .14

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

K_3HASO_4 .—Colorl. cryst.—*Sol.* W.—Antiper., Alter.—*Uses*: Skin dis. & malaria.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{20}$ – $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.003–0.006 Gm.).—*Max. D.* $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.006 Gm.), single; $\frac{1}{3}$ grain (0.022 Gm.), p. day.—*Antid.*, see Arsenous Acid.—*Caut.* Keep dry. Very poisonous!

do. Merck.—Crude.....c. v.—oz. .13

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.***Potassium Arsenite Merck.—Pure.c.v.—oz. .18**Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

$\text{KAsO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{AsO}_3$.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{32}$ – $\frac{1}{16}$ grain (0.002–0.004 Gm.).

do. Merck.—Crude.....c. v.—oz. .16

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.Gray pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Techn.**Potassium Benzene-disulphonate Merck.....**

.....c. v.—oz. .94

 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{SO}_3\text{K})_2$.—Thin, wh. plates.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

	Cases	Completely Cured	Much Improved	Little Improved	No Result
Pelvie-peritonitis.....	15	6	7	..	3
Parametritis.....	40	14	17	6	3
Retro-uterine exudation.....	28	10	8	7	3
Salpingo-oöphoritis.....	17	4	7	3	4
Total.....	100	34	39	15	12

The authors agree with Dr. Freund that Ichthylol is most commendable for its convenience of application and its reliability.

Quick relief. Dr. R. BLOCH, assistant to Professor Hofmohl, Vienna, uses Ichthylol in the following manner (*Wien. med. Wochenschrift*, 1890, Nos. 50, 51): First, the parts are cleaned with dry antiseptic cotton, and then Ichthylol-glycerin (1:10) or undiluted Ichthylol is applied by means of a catheter covered with a thick layer of antiseptic wadding impregnated with the remedy. His results are described as most gratifying, the pain being very quickly relieved.

Preferable to iodine. Dr. ALBERTOLETTI, physician to the Maria Vittoria Hospital at Turin, in endometritis, has used Ichthylol mostly mixed with equal parts of glycerin, and applied by means of a Braun's syringe (*Giornale della R. Accademia di Medicina*, 1891, No. 6). The medicament was always very efficacious, without causing any irritation whatever. In parametritis and perimetritis, tampons soaked with a 10-per-cent. solution of Ichthylol were employed. Never was any injurious effect observed. The author prefers Ichthylol to iodine on this account.

Superior to any other remedy. Prof. EDGAR KURZ, director of the Chirurgico-gynecological Polyclinic at Florence, (*Deutsche med. Wochenschrift*, 1891, No. 43,) at first used Ichthylol according to Dr. Freund's directions; but later on the doses were increased, particularly in torpid cases. Externally, pure Ichthylol was rubbed in over the abdomen; locally, tampons saturated with 10- to 20-per-cent. Ichthylol-glycerin were employed; and internally, three to five Ichthylol pills, containing 1½ minim each, daily. For some cases undiluted Ichthylol was also applied to the vagina and the vulva; but not repeated in rapid succession, as the vagina then easily gets too dry, thereby rendering introduction of the speculum difficult. For endometritis the uterus was first dried, and then pure Ichthylol was applied by pencil covered with cotton. The results are designated as decidedly superior to what could be expected from any other remedy thus far employed for similar purposes.

Exudation promptly absorbed. Dr. P. I. KÖTSCHAU has used Ichthylol in aqueous as well as glycerin solution.

He found the latter more prompt (*Volkmann's Sammlung klinischer Vorträge*, 1891, No. 31). The out-patients were ordered to apply tampons soaked with 10-per-cent. Ichthylol-glycerin, to be renewed once every 12 to 24 hours; the vagina was washed with warm boiled water before introducing a fresh tampon. The patients called at the clinic two or three times a week, when the parts were each time thoroughly cleansed and pure Ichthylol applied. In eight severe cases of cervical catarrh the author was better satisfied with this treatment than with any other. Besides, he has cured 27 cases of chronic endometritis by means of intra-uterine applications of Ichthylol. Of 48 cases of inflammation of the adnexa, 42 were cured by painting with Ichthylol and then introducing tampons two or three times a week. Sometimes baths and lotions were also prescribed.

The author gives additional evidence of the efficacy of Ichthylol in promoting the absorption of exudations. In 18 cases of chronic parametritis, the tumor was pressed as far as possible downward into the vagina, and injected by means of a long needle. In cases of extensive character, 5 c.c., equal parts Ichthylol and distilled water, were injected every two or three days; half as much in less severe instances. The exudations were invariably absorbed after five or six injections. Although the injections were not always painless, the pain soon passed off, and could readily be kept within bounds by a Priessnitz bandage.

The Adnexa. Dr. ROBERT BELL (meeting of the *British Gynecological Society*, 1891) said: "In the treatment of disease of the adnexa, which persists after the health of the uterus has been restored, the tampon, which in my hands has proved most beneficial, is one soaked in a 10-per-cent. solution of Ichthylol in glycerin and boric acid, the latter being employed just as in the case of the glycerin of alum, to enable the tampon to be retained for three days without becoming offensive. In Ichthylol we possess a most powerful resolvent, in pelvic cellulitis and inflammatory disease of the adnexa, either with or without hyperplasia. I have also seen it of immense service in promoting absorption when hematocele was present. Upon this agent great reliance is placed by me in the treatment of inflammatory affections of the pelvis and its contents. I further maintain that no one is warranted in resorting to surgery in disease of the adnexa until he has exhausted, without success, every other acknowledged method."

Conclusions from nearly 1000 cases. Dr. ROM. POLACCO, surgeon to the gynecological department of the General Hospital at Milan, (*Annali di Ostetric. e Ginecol.*, 1891, March, and 1892, August) records an experience of 972 cases, from which he formed the following conclusions:

"1. Ichthylol is the most powerful analgesic remedy hitherto known and used in gynecological practice.

Continued on page 191a.

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Potassium Benzoate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .44
 $\text{KC}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., cryst., efflores. masses.—*Sol.* W., A.
 —*Dose* 5–20 grains (0.32–1.3 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep fr. air.

Potassium Bicarbonate Merck.—*U. S. P.*—

C. P., cryst......c. b.—lb. .39
 (Acid Potassium Carbonate).—Fr. solut. potass. carbonate, by carbonic acid.— KHCO_3 .—Colorl., transp. or transl. cryst.; sl'y alkal., saline taste.—*Sol.* W.—*Diur.*, Antilithic, Antacid.
 —*Uses*: Dyspep., dropsy, lithiasis, sour stom., jaund., &c. Us'y taken effervesc. w. tartaric or citric acid.—*Dose* 20–60 grains (0.8–4 Gm.).

do. Merck.—*U. S. P.*—**C. P., powder**....

.....c. b.—lb. .40

* **do. Merck.**—Pure, cryst.c. b.—lb. .24

do. Merck.—Pure, powder.....c. b.—lb. .28

***Potassium Bichromate Merck.**—*U. S. P.*—

C. P., cryst......c. b.—lb. .59
 (Potassium Dichromate; Acid, or Red Chromate of Potash).— $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$.—Large, orange-red, transl. cryst.; bitter, metal. taste.—*Sol.* 10 W. at 15° C.—Corros., Astring., Alter.—*Uses*: Intern., syph.—*Extern.*, sweat, feet, tuberc. elevations, syph. veget., & warts; also to harden anatomical specimens.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{16}$ – $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.005–0.01–0.02 Gm.); $\frac{5}{8}$ solut. for sweat, feet; 10% solut., caustic.—*Antid.*, emetics & stomach siphon, followed by soap, magnesia, or alk. carbonates.

do.—**C. P., fused**.....c. b.—lb. 1.09

Dark red tablets.

do.—***U. S. P.*—Commercial**....c. b.—lb. .26

Large, reddish-yellow, rhombic cryst.—*Uses*: Techn.

do.—**Commercial, fused**.....c. b.—lb. .49

Sm., red sticks.

do.—**Commercial, powder**....c. b.—lb. .28

do. Merck.—**Caustic pencils**.....doz. 3.00

Dark red pencils.—*Uses*: Cauterize superabundant granul., diphth. & syph. patches.

Potassium Bichromate Merck's G. R.

—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.—

Cryst......c. b.—lb. .89

Tests:—(H_2SO_4 :) 3 Gm. diss. in 100 Cc. W.; add HCl & BaCl_2 ; no chg. in 12 hrs.

Potassium Bifluoride Merck.—Pure...c. v.—oz. .44

(Potassium Acid Fluoride).—KF.HF.—Colorl. cryst.

Potassium Biniodate Merck.—Cryst...c. v.—oz. 1.50

(Potassium Acid Iodate).— $\text{KHI}_2\text{O}_6 = \text{KIO}_3 \cdot \text{HIO}_3$.—Sm., wh., lustr. cryst.—*Sol.*, v. dil. acids.

Potassium Binoxalate.—Pure, cryst...c. b.—lb. .79

(Acid Potassium Oxalate; Sal Acetosella; Salt of Sorrel; Essential Salt of Lemons).— $\text{KHC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., monoc. prisms.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Remove ink stains; scour metals, clean wood, & in photo. Somet. in dil. solut. as drink.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.008–0.1 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep dry.

* **do. Merck.**—Cryst.c. b.—lb. .32

do. Merck.—Powder.....c. b.—lb. .34

Potassium Biphosphate.—see **Potassium Phosphate, Monobasic.**

Potassium Bisaccharate Merck....c. v.—oz. 1.54
 $\text{KHC}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_8$.—Trimet. cryst.—*Sol.*, ab. 100 W.

Potassium Bisulphate Merck.—**C. P., cryst.**

.....c. b.—lb. .74

(Acid Potassium Sulphate; Potassium Hydrogen Sulphate).— KHSO_4 .—Colorl., more or less moist, rhomb. plates.—*Sol.* W.—*Aper.*, Tonic.—*Uses*: Constip. w. weak appetite; give w. equal wt. sod. carbonate.—*Dose* 60–120 grains (4–8 Gm.).

do. Merck.—**C. P., fused**.....c. b.—lb. .99

Wh., deliq. plates.—*Caut.* Keep fr. air.

* **do. Merck.**—Pure, cryst.c. b.—lb. .59

do. Merck.—Pure, fused.....c. b.—lb. .64

do. Merck.—Crude.....c. b.—lb. .49

(Sal Enaxum; Potash Salt Cake).

Potassium Bisulphate Merck's G. R.

—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.—

Cryst......c. b.—lb. .89

Tests:—(*H. M.*, &c.) aqu. solut. 1:20; clear; (pt. 1) add H_2S aq.; (pt. 2) add Amm. w. Amm. S; no chg.—(*Cl* :) aqu. solut. 1:30; add AgNO_3 ; no chg.—(*As* :) Marsh test: none.

Potassium Bisulphite.—**C. P., cryst.**...c. b.—lb. 2.00

(Acid Potassium, or Potassium Hydrogen, Sulphite).— KHSO_3 .—Wh. needl., or large, transp. cryst.; sulphurous acid odor & taste.—*Sol.* W.—Antiseptic.—*Dose* 5–80 grains (0.32–2 Gm.).

Potassium Bitartrate Merck.—**C. P., cryst.**..

.....c. b.—lb. .90

(Acid Potassium Tartrate; Cream of Tartar).— $\text{KHC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$.—Colorl., or sl'y opaque, cryst.; pleas., acid. taste.—*Sol.* 201 W.; solut. of borax or boric acid.—*Cath.*, *Diur.*, *Aper.*—*Uses*: Dropsy, & as refrigerant drink in febrile affect.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{2}$ –8 drams (2–31 Gm.).

do. Merck.—**C. P., powder**....c. b.—lb. .99

do. Merck.—Pure, cryst.bulk.—lb. .29

* **do. Merck.**—Pure, powder....bulk.—lb. .30

Uses: Techn.

Potassium Borate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .24

("Kalium Biboricum"; Potassium Tetraborate or Pyroborate).— $\text{K}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. pwd.; alkal. taste.—*Sol.* W.

Potassium Borate, Meta-, Merck....c. v.—oz. .19

("Kalium Boricum").— $\text{K}_3\text{B}_3\text{O}_4$.—Wh. pwd.

Potassium Boro-sulphite Merck....c. v.—oz. .38

50% each of potass. baborate & sulphite.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—Antiseptic.

Potassium Boro-tartrate Merck....c. v.—oz. .39

Equal parts of potassium borate & potassium bitartrate.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.*, sl. in W.—Antiseptic.

Potassium Bromate Merck.—**C. P.**...c. v.—oz. .44

KBrO_3 .—Cryst. pwd.—*Sol.*, hot W.—*Uses*: Volumetric anal.

Potassium Bromate Merck's G. R.

—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.—

.....c. v.—oz. .54

Tests:—See Q. D.:

Q. D.:—0.1 Gm. (dry) diss. in W.; add 2 Gm. KI & 15 Cc. HCl; titr. w. $\frac{1}{10}$ norm. Sod. thiosulphate (1 Cc. = 0.0027778 KBrO_3).

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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS.** The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

"2. Ichthyol possesses an undoubtedly resolvent action in affections of an exudative character.

"3. In its manifold effects as an analgesic and resolvent, Ichthyol is the most important development of modern therapy for females."

As an absorbent of tumors.

Prof. JULES CHÉRON, of the St. Lazare Hospital in Paris, reports on his experiments with Ichthyol in the treatment of tumors (Tumeurs fibreuses adhérentes) in the *Revue des Maladies des Femmes*, Feb. 25, 1895, and states that a quick improvement is obtained by the use of Ichthyol in form of tampons soaked in a mixture of Glycerin and Ichthyol in the proportion of 100:5-7, applied daily, combined with an embrocation to the abdomen of the following ointment: Ichthyol, 5 parts; Extract Digitalis, 2 parts; Soft-soap, 4 parts; Vaseline, 20 parts; Lanolin, 20 parts. Leave on only during the night, in order to avoid irritation from the soap.

TREATMENT OF GONORRHEA, ETC.

Unequalled save by silver nitrate.

Dr. JADASSOHN (*Deutsche med. Wochenschrift*, 1892, September 29th) publishes details of experiments made in the dermatological department of Professor Neisser, University of Breslau, upon both male and female patients. Solutions of 1-5-per-cent. strength were quite well borne by the anterior portion of the male urethra, and up to 10 per cent. by the posterior male urethra, and by the urethra and cervical canal of women. Subsequently solutions up to 7½ per cent. were used for the anterior urethra, and up to 20 per cent. for the posterior urethra; while in women the undiluted substance was applied to the urethra and cervix, without producing any severe pain.

The 1-per-cent. solutions exercised a very notable antigonorrheic influence. In the great majority of cases the gonococci disappeared very rapidly, more so than when other customary antiseptics were used (resorcin, weak corrosive-sublimate solution, potassium permanganate). In a strikingly large number of cases this effect was permanent. The Ichthyol converted the purulent secretion into a thin, serous discharge; in later stages a large number of epithelia appeared in the preparations, which is a favorable symptom. The odor of the dilute solutions is so slight that it never proved a drawback even in private practice. The author formed the opinion that of all the remedies which have hitherto been tried against gonorrhea only silver nitrate is equal to Ichthyol in efficacy, while the nitrate has the disadvantage of being often strongly irritating even in quite dilute solutions.

Ichthyol did excellent service also in the urethritis of women.

No complications caused.

Dr. O. MANGANOTTI (*Riforma medica*, 1892, April 13th), after referring to the antiseptic and anticatarrhal effect of Ichthyol, continues: "I used Ichthyol solutions of 1, 2, 3, and 5 per cent., commencing with the weakest.

The injections were but very slightly painful, and on employment of very weak solutions (1- and 2-per-cent.) practically painless; the bladder, glands, and testicles were not disturbed. According to individual symptoms, I made three to five injections daily; toward the end of the treatment I gradually reduced their number. In all cases the results were very favorable, in acute cases prompt, in chronic cases rather slower, especially if the urinary tract had already been accustomed to other strong injections. The greatest advantage of Ichthyol solutions (1-, 2-, and 3-per-cent.) for injection into the urinary tract is that they cause no complications."

Kills gonococci quickly and safely.

In the *Sanitary Report on the Bavarian Army for the Period from April, 1889, to March, 1891*, it is reported (p. 231) by the Station for Syphilitic Patients in the Munich garrison, that "careful trial proves that Ichthyol is one of the few medicaments which kill gonococci quickly and safely without increasing the inflammatory catarrhal process or affecting the mucous membrane itself injuriously. Twice daily, irrigations were made with 3-per-cent. Ichthyol solution. These never caused inconvenience, while the antigonorrheic effect cannot be doubted. In acute gonorrhea Ichthyol is a prompt remedy, and in chronic forms it renders excellent services in many cases where other treatment has failed."

Further details.

Dr. H. LOHNSTEIN (*Allgemeine medicinische Central-Zeitung*, 1893, No. 103) arrives at the following conclusions:

"1. Ichthyol 0.5- to 2-per-cent. warm irrigations are excellent in acute urethritis, especially when the mucous membrane is hyper-sensitive.

"2. In acute urethritis anterior, especially when superficially circumscribed, Ichthyol applied locally by the endoscope renders great benefit.

"3. In infiltrated chronic urethritis, Ichthyol alone does not appear to be sufficient; but when combined or alternated with mechanical treatment it is excellent."

Urethral pencils.

At the *International Congress at Rome*, 1894, in the Dermatological Section, Dr. JULLIEN, surgeon to the St. Lazare Hospital in Paris, recommended formula No. 146. The same mixture serves for tampons, which, in the vagina, act as a separatory wall between urinary tract and uterus.

Urethral or vesical injections.

According to Dr. R. VILLETTE, assistant to Professor Colasanti (*Reports of the Institute of Experimental Pharmacology of the Royal University of Rome*, 1894), Ichthyol urethral or vesical injections yield prompt results in ordinary urethritis and cystitis, and in infectious urethral catarrh; particularly in the acute period, when the pain with micturition is intense, and vesical tenesmus is very violent. His directions are: "Inject a 2-per-cent. aqueous solution five or six times daily,

Continued on page 192a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Potassium Bromide Merck.—C. P., cryst.

.....c. b.—lb. .84

KBr.—Colorl., or wh., gran. pwd., or medium-sized cryst.; pung., saline taste.—*Sol.* 1.6 W., 4 G., 200 A.—Anti-epileptic, Sed., Hypn.—*Uses:* Epilepsy, neurasth., convuls., delir. trem., tetanus, strychnine poison., syph., scrof., semi-impotence, nymphomania, urethral fever, iodof. poison.—*Dose* 20-60 grains (1.3-4 Gm.) in solution. In tetanus or strychnine poison. up to 1½ oz. (15.5 Gm.).

* **do. Merck.—U.S.P.—Cryst.**...bulk.—lb. .49

do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Gran....bulk.—lb. .49

do. Merck.—U.S.P.—Powder....bulk.—lb. .55

Potassium Bromide Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Cryst......c. b.—lb. 1.34

Tests:—(BrO_3 & CO_3): moisten pwd. on porcelain w. dil. H_2SO_4 : not at once, yellow; w. moist red Litmus paper: not at once, blue.—(H_2SO_4 , H.M., Ba:) aqu. solut. 1:20; (pt. 1) add H_2S aq.; (pt. 2) $Ba(NO_3)_2$; (pt. 3) dil. H_2SO_4 : no chg.—(KI): 5 Cc. same solut.; add few drops Fe_2Cl_6 solut., & chlorof.; shake: not violet.—(KCl): see "Acid, Hydrobromic, Merck's G. R.," for HCl.

Potassium Bromide, Effervescent.—N. F.

11% potass. bromide.—Wh., gran. pwd.; effervesc. with W.—*Uses:* Soporific & pleasant drink in headache.—*Dose* 60-120 grains (4-8 Gm.).

Potassium Bromide with Caffeine, Effervescent.—N. F.

11% potass. bromide, & 1.1% caffeine.—Wh., gran. pwd.; effervesc. with W.—Sedative.—*Uses:* Headache, insom., nervoun., &c.—*Dose* 90 grains (6 Gm.), in W.

Potassium Bromo-arsenite Merck...c. v.—oz. 1.50

Mixture of potassium bromide & arsenic bromide, in molecular prop.—Wh. to gray-wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.

Potassium Bromo-salicylate Merck...c. v.—oz. 4.00

(Potassium Bromo-ortho-oxy-benzoate).— $KC_7H_4BrO_3$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—Anti-rheumat., Hypn.—*Uses:* Rheumatism & neuralgia.

Potassium Butyl-sulphate, Iso-, Merck.c.v.—oz. .79

$K_4H_8SO_4$.—*Sol.* W.

Potassium Butyrate Merck.—C.P.—g.s.v.—oz. .87

$K_4C_8H_{16}O_4$.—V. deliq. cryst.—*Sol.* W.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Potassium Butyrate, Iso-, Merck—g.s.v.—oz. 1.57

$K_4C_8H_{16}O_4$.—Deliq., wh. cryst.—*Caut.* Keep fr. air.

Potassium Camphorate Merck.—Cryst.—c.v.—oz. 1.54

$K_2C_{10}H_{14}O_4$.—Wh., deliq. cryst.—*Sol.* W.—Antiseptic.—*Uses:* Night sw. of phth., bronch., cyst., pyelitis, gonorr., sore throat, ulc. mouth, &c.—*Dose* 10-30 grains (0.65-2 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep dry, & fr. air.

Potassium Cantharidate Merck...15 gr. vial 1.25

$K_2C_{10}H_{12}O_3+2H_2O$.—Wh., amorph. pwd., or cryst. mass.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses:* Hypoderm., in v. attenuated solut., for tuberculosis (Liebreich).

Potassium Carbolate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .24

C_6H_5OK .—Wh., radiated, cryst., v. deliq. sticks.—*Sol.* W.—Antiseptic.—*Uses:* Diar., dysent., &c.—*Dose* 1-5 grains (0.065-0.32 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep fr. air.

***Potassium Carbonate Merck.—U. S. P.—**

C. P.....c. b.—lb. .59

Fr. potass. oxalate, by heat.— K_2CO_3 .—Wh., deliq., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Melt.* Bright red heat.—Antacid, Solv.—*Uses:* Intern., acid stom., lithiasis, dropsy, jaundice.—*Extern.*, as 16% oint. or bath to cutan. affect.—*Dose* 10-30 grains (0.65-2 Gm.) several t. p. d.—*Antid.*, emetics, acids, fixed oils.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure...c. b.—lb. .54
(Salt of Tartar).

do. Merck.—Crude, 90-92%...c. b.—lb. .25

(Crude Carbonate of Potash; Pearlash).—Fr. ash of plants, & espec. of beet-root.— K_2CO_3 .—Wh., deliq., gran. pwd., or large, wh. plates.

do. Merck.—Crude, 80-84 %...c. b.—lb. .23

Potassium Carbonate Merck's G. R....c. b.—lb. .69

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Ab. 98 %.

Tests:—See "Potassium Hydrate, C. P., Merck's G. R."

Potassium Chlorate.—U. S. P.—C. P., cryst.

.....c. b.—lb. .49

(Chlorate of Potash).— $KClO_3$.—Transp., colorl., shin. prisms or plates; cooling, saline taste.—*Sol.* 16.7 W. at 15° C.—Antiseptic.—*Uses:* Intern., all forms of stomatitis, diphth., merc. ptyalism, & dis. of muc. membr.—*Extern.*, satur. solut., w. laudanum, per enema, for painful hemorrhoids; powder on ulc. & badly healing wounds. It should never be given on an empty stomach.—*Dose* 10-20 grains (0.65-1.3 Gm.) in lozenges, tablets or chalk mixt.—*Incomp.*, iron iodide, tartaric acid.—*Caut.* Do not triturate w. sulphur, phosphorus, or organic or combustible compounds. Inflames or explodes w. sulphuric acid & any organic pwd. Keep carefully, in dry place.

do. Merck.—U.S.P.—Powder...c. b.—lb. .49

do. Merck.—Granular...c. b.—lb. .34

Also in bulk & lb. cartons.

do. — Cryst....c. b.—lb. .29

Uses: As a source of oxygen; pyrotechny.

do. — Powder...c. b.—lb. .27

Potassium Chlorate Merck's G. R....c. b.—lb. .59

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Tests:—(Gen'l): aqu. solut. clear & neutral.—(M., E., Chlorides): aqu. solut. 1:20; (pt. 1) add H_2S aq.; (pt. 2) Oxal.; (pt. 3) $AgNO_3$: no chg.—(NO_3): 1 Gm. heat w. 5 Cc. aqu. NaOH; also w. 0.5 Gm. each Zn filings & Fe pwd.: no Amm. odor.—(As): see "Acid, Chloric, Merck's G. R."—(H_2SO_4): aqu. sol. 1:20; add $BaCl_2$: no chg. in hrs.

Potassium Chloride Merck.—C. P....c. b.—lb. .44

KCl.—Wh., cubical cryst.; saline taste.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses:* Techn.

do. — Crude...c. b.—lb. .25

Uses: Techn.

Potassium Chloride Merck's G. R....c. b.—lb. .59

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Tests:—(Free Acid): aqu. solut. neutral.—(O. Tests): see "Sodium Chloride, Merck's G. R."

Potassium Chloro-chromate Merck...c. b.—lb. .84

$KClCrO_3$.—Red cryst.; evolve chlorine w. heat.—*Sol.* W., with decomp.—*Uses:* Oxidizer.—*Incomp.* W.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the **MERCK** Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: **MERCK!**

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS.** The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

and gradually increase the strength to 5 per cent., according to the patient's tolerance. As the patient improves diminish the number of injections to one in the morning and one in the evening. In acute cystitis, where the usual treatment during the febrile period is internal, the application of 30-per-cent. Ichthyol ointment is very useful to assuage pain. When that passed, irrigation should be begun. Inject slowly a quart of half-per-cent. aqueous solution of Ichthyol at 30° C. (86° F.). Irrigate twice during the first few days, and later on but once. In chronic cystitis use a 1-per-cent. Ichthyol solution, once daily."

TREATMENT OF PROSTATITIS.

Injections. Dr. SCHAREF (*Der aerzliche Rathgeber*, 1892, No. 10) used Ichthyol in inflammation of the prostata. A small syringe of a 10-per-cent. aqueous solution was injected *per anum* three or four times daily, and always with the most satisfactory results. The inflamed glands returned to their normal size, and entire absence of pain was reported. In forty cases not one abscess was formed.

Compound suppositories. With equally good results, Dr. K. ULLMANN (*Wien. aerztl. Central Anzeiger*, 1893, Nos. 5 and 6), used suppositories as per formula No. 253.

Simple suppositories. Dr. A. FREUDENBERG (*Centralblatt für klinische Medicin*, 1893, No. 26) has found Ichthyol suppositories, as per formula No. 255, a most valuable remedy, especially in the chronic forms, and without any drawbacks. It was nearly always well tolerated; the desire to defecate, which at first presents itself, was overcome in five to twenty minutes, especially if a restful position be maintained. As a matter of precaution he always commences with 5 grains, and rarely goes above 10 grains, to 30 or 40 cacao-butter. It is very important that the Ichthyol be *equally distributed* throughout the mass of the suppository.

TREATMENT OF INFLUENZA AND ANGINA.

Ichthyol being recommended by Professor Ewald in diseases of the throat, Dr. LORENZ (*Berl. klin. Wochenschrift*, 1890, No. 15) employed inhalations of the steam spray of a 2-per-cent. aqueous Ichthyol solution, twice daily, in "grip," in 110 cases, 30 of which were cured in two days, while in the remaining 80 the symptoms were promptly alleviated from the first inhalation. The solution, besides being inhaled as above, was pretty constantly sprayed into the atmosphere of the rooms. Expectoration ceased on the second day, and the cough after six to ten inhalations. Excretion from the nose was lessened from the first, and ceased entirely after about ten or a dozen inhalations.

Two to five 1½-grain Ichthyol pills, twice daily, were at the same time prescribed for all those patients that complained of dyspepsia. Appetite

was regained within two or three days, in severe cases after four or five days.

The attacks were shortened by the Ichthyol treatment; the patients did not suffer relapses, nor pass through long convalescence. They appeared to emerge from the struggle unweakened.

—Dr. L. HERZ (*Wien. med. Wochenschrift*, 1893, No. 2) employed 2-per-cent. aqueous solution of Ichthyol as a gargle in the Army Hospital at Pilsen in all cases of angina, with the exception of angina follicularis. He not only ordered the patients to gargle often, but also to swallow a portion of the solution, so that it might come in contact with the lower parts of the throat. The Ichthyol did not cause any irritation or inconvenience. The pain was relieved very soon, and often within 24 hours the swelling was so much decreased that the patients could eat. This was a great success, as only severe cases are treated in the hospital.

—Dr. E. SONNENBERG (*Therap. Blätter*, 1894, p. 106) has tried Ichthyol in 40 cases of ordinary sore throat, with excellent results, all the symptoms disappearing in about 24 hours. The patients gargled every 10-15 minutes with a 2- or 3-per-cent. solution.

—Dr. T. PASSMORE BERENS (*Manh. Eye and Ear Hosp. Rep.*, 1895, II, p. 94), in a lengthy paper, speaks of the encouraging results he has obtained from the use of Ichthyol in the treatment of the pharyngitis and laryngitis sicca so frequently occurring in cases of atrophic rhinitis. Pure Ichthyol may be applied directly to the parts affected, by means of the cotton applicator. As a rule the author makes applications to the nose three times weekly, and to the pharynx and larynx only when they are excessively dry or cause much discomfort to the patient. After the scabbing is under control the patient should be given an ointment containing 10 per cent. of Ichthyol and 5 per cent. of eucalyptol, with vaselin as the base; this ointment to be used as a part of the toilet twice daily, by inserting it freely into each naris and forcibly inhaling until it is felt in the pharynx. Of 78 cases treated by this means 38 were much improved, 24 improved, and 15 unimproved. These latter were very irregular in attendance at the hospital, frequently remaining a month with no treatment whatever. The application of Ichthyol was discontinued after two to four months, according to the severity of the disease; but the ointment, as described above, was still used as part of the toilet, to prevent a recurrence of the disease.

—Dr. P. SCHMITZ (*Amer. Medico-Surg. Bull.*, 1895, VIII, p. 921) considers Ichthyol as a very valuable remedy in a wide range of morbid conditions, if fairly tried. From the various reports and my own experience, Ichthyol seems to prove efficacious in all diseases dependent upon hyperemia and capillary dilatation. It has been tried unsuccessfully here and there in certain affections dependent upon atrophic conditions.

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*Potassium Chromate Merck.—C. P....c. b.—lb. .69

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Neutral, or Yellow, Chromate of Potassium).— K_2CrO_4 .—Yellow cryst.—Sol. W.—Uses: Indicator in volumetric anal. Also techn.—Caut. Poison!

do. — Purifiedc. b.—lb. .56

do. — Commercialc. b.—lb. .49

Uses: Techn.

Potassium Chromate Merck's G. R....c. b.—lb. .79

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—(Gen'l:) aqu. solut. clear, only fbly. alkal.— H_2SO_4 & Cl_2 : see "Potass. Bichromate, Merck's G. R." (Also following).—(HNO_3 & Cl_2) 5 Gm. heat in retort w. 5 Gm. dil. H_2SO_4 (1:1); test distillate w. Indigo solut. & H_2SO_4 : no HNO_3 react.; also w. $AgNO_3$: no chg.

Potassium Chrysammate Merck....15 gr. vial .75

$K_2C_4H_3(NO_2)_3O_4$.—Flat, rhomboidal cryst.—Sol. W.

Potassium Cinnamate Merck.—Pure.c.v.—oz. 2.00

(Potassium Cinnamate).— $KC_9H_7O_2$.—Fine pwd.; str. aromatic odor.—Sol. W.

Potassium Citrate Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure..

.....c. b.—lb. .63

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Citrate of Potash).— $K_3C_6H_5O_7 \cdot H_2O$.—Colorl. cryst., or wh., deliq. pwd.; cooling, saline taste.—Sol. 0.6 W. at 15° C.; sl. in A.—Diaph., Refrigerant.—Uses: Rheum., lithiasis, fevers, bronch. affect., &c.—Dose 20-25 grains (1.3-1.6 Gm.).—Max. D. 480 grains (31 Gm.) p. day.

Potassium Citrate, Effervescent.—U. S. P.

Mixt. citric acid, potass. bicarbonate & sugar.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. W., with effervesc.—Refrigerant, Diaph.—Uses: Agre. drink in fevers, rheum., lithiasis, bronch., &c.—Dose 30-90 grains (2-6 Gm.).

Potassium Cyanate Merck.—Pure...c. v.—oz. 1.50

$KCNO$.—Sm., wh., odorl. cryst.—Sol. W.

Potassium Cyanide Merck.—C. P....g. s. b.—lb. 3.39

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. satur. hydrocyanic acid w. pure potassa.— KCN .—Dusty powder.—Uses: Reag. organic synthesis, &c.

do. Merck.—Pure, 98-100%....c. b.—lb. .77

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Medicinal.—90%

lumps.....c. b.—lb. .74

Fr. potass. ferrocyanide.— KCN .—Wh., amorph., deliq. pieces; odor of hydrocyanic acid.—Sol. 2 W. at 15° C; sl. in A.—Sed., Antispasm., Anod.—Uses: Intern., dyspnea, asthma, phth., catarrh, whoop, cough, &c.—Extern., 0.2-0.8% aqu. solut., neural. & local pains; 0.6-1.2% aqu. solut., removes silver nitrate stains fr. conjunctiva.—Dose $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.008 Gm.).—Antid., chlorine water, chlorinated soda solut., ammonia, cold affusion, 10 grains iron sulphate with 1 dram tincture of iron in ounce of water.—Incomp., morphine salts, acid syrups, & silver nitrate.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

do. Merck.—Medicinal.—90%, granular

.....c. b.—lb. .82

* do. Merck.—Fused, plates, 40% c.b.—lb. .64

Also in 100, 50, 25, 10, & 5 lb. tins.

do. Merck.—Fused, plates, 30%....c. b.—lb. .49

Also in 100, 50, 25, 10, & 5 lb. tins.

Potassium Cyanide Merck's G. R....c. b.—lb. 3.89

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—(Sulphides:) add solut. Lead Acetate: pure wh. ppt.—(SiO_2 ;) see "Potass. Hydrate, Merck's G. R." (Caut. HCN liber. on evap.)—(CO_2 , Cl , &c.) compl. sol. in hot aqu. alc.; to alcohol. solut. add HCl : no CO_2 .—(Ferrocyanide & $KSCN$;) supersat. aqu. solut., w. HCl ; add Fe_2Cl_6 : not blue, nor red.—(K_2SO_4 ;) same solut., add $BaCl_2$: no chg.—(Cl ;) heat to redness 2 Gm. w. 2 pts. KNO_3 & 10 pts. K_2CO_3 ; diss. in W., supersat. w. HNO_3 ; add $AgNO_3$: no ppt.

Q. D.:—5 Gm. diss. to 500 Cc.; take of this 10Cc.; add 5 drops dil. KOH , titr. w. $\frac{1}{10}$ norm. $AgNO_3$.

Potassium Dithio-carbaminat Merck.....

.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.07

$K.NH_2CS_2$.

Potassium Dithio-carbonate Merck.g.s.v.—oz. .97

K_2COS_2 .—Deliq., orange-red, cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.; sl. A.—Antisept., Dermic.—Uses: Extern., ecz., tinea tonsurans & o. skin dis., in 5 or 10% oint.; in psoriasis, 20% oint.

Potassium Ethyl-sulphate Merck....c. b.—lb. 2.00

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Potassium Sulphovinate).— $KC_2H_5SO_4$.—Large, deliq. cryst. or tablets.—Sol. W., A.—Caut. Keep dry.

*Potassium Ferricyanide Merck.—Pure.....

.....c. b.—lb. 1.29

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Potassium Ferricyanide; Red Prussiate of Potash).— $K_3Fe(CN)_{12}$.—Large, red prisms.—Sol. W.—Uses: Chem. & techn.—Caut. Keep dry & fr. light.

do. Merck.—Pure, pwd.....c. b.—lb. 1.34

do. — Commercialc. b.—lb. .69

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Potassium Ferricyanide Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

.....c. b.—lb. 1.84

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—(H_2SO_4 & Ferro-salt:) solut. 1:80; add Fe_2Cl_6 : no blue; same solut. add $BaCl_2$: no chg.

*Potassium Ferrocyanide Merck. — U. S. P.

—Pure, cryst.....c. b.—lb. .64

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Yellow Prussiate of Potash).— $K_4Fe(CN)_6 \cdot 8H_2O$.—Lemon-yellow to amber-yellow cryst.; mild, saline taste; effloresc. on expos.—Sol. 4 W. at 15° C.—Sed., Astring.—Uses: Night sw. of phth. Largely techn.—Dose 10-15 grains (0.65-1 Gm.).

do. — Commercial.....c. b.—lb. .39

Transl., or yellow, flat cryst.—Source, formula, solubility, &c., as in preceding.—Uses: Techn.

Potassium Ferrocyanide Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

.....c. b.—lb. 1.09

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—(H_2SO_4 ;) solut. 1:80; add $BaCl_2$: no chg.—(Cl ;) equal pts. Pot. Ferro-cyan. & KNO_3 burn on porcelain diss. with W.; add. dil. HNO_3 & $AgNO_3$: no react.

Potassium Filicate Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00

$KC_4H_3O_5$.

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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

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PLASTER.

Also the celebrated and inimitable

American
Surgeons' Adhesive **Plaster**

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Chicago.

Send for catalogue, mentioning MERCK'S INDEX.

Ethyl Bromide Merck.

(See page 95.)

**Absolutely Harmless, Reliable,
and Agreeable Anesthetic.**

Specially adapted for minor surgical operations and dental surgery, etc. No heart or respiratory poison.

Ethyl Bromide (Monobromethane), C_2H_5Br , occurs as a clear, colorless, or almost colorless, volatile, not readily inflammable liquid, of an agreeable, sweetish chloroform-like odor; specific gravity 1.45 to 1.50; boiling-point between 38° and $40^\circ C$; miscible in all proportions with alcohol, ether, chloroform, or fatty and ethereal oils; almost insoluble in water.

Ethyl Bromide Merck has been recommended by Drs. L. Szumann, Gilles, C. E. Diehl, C. Eschricht, H. Hamecker, J. Asch, J. Fessler, T. Kölliker, Rogli, and numerous other surgeons and surgeon-dentists as an agreeable, reliable, and absolutely innocuous inhalation-anesthetic. From 2 to 6 fl. dr. ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz. av.) suffice to produce profound narcosis.

CAUTION.—Stress is laid on the necessity of employing a *chemically pure* article, such as Merck's; and it is deemed advisable to procure the Ethyl Bromide only in *original, hermetically sealed, tubes* containing 1 oz. av. (6 fl. dr.), because any measuring out or subdividing of the preparation may induce decomposition in it! Ethyl Bromide should be kept in a *cool, dark* place (in summer preferably in a refrigerator), since it is exceedingly prone to decompose under the conjoint action of air and light. The contents of a tube once opened should be used *immediately*, and any portion thereof not so used should never be stored away again for future service, but rejected! A brownish, poorly volatile article is not fit for use.

Ethyl Bromide Merck is to be had of all druggists, in 1-oz. hermetically sealed tubes.

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

H-23-02

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Potassium Fluoresceinate Merck.—Pure-----

c. v.—oz. 1.50

Potass. salt of fluorescein ($C_{20}H_{12}O_5$).— $K_2C_{20}H_{10}O_5$.—Yellowish-red pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses:* To detect corneal ulcerations. See Fluorescein.

***Potassium Fluoride Merck.—C. P. c. b.—lb.** 2.00Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

KF.—Wh., cryst., deliq. pwd.; sharp, saline taste.—*Caut.* Keep fr. air.

do. Merck.—Commercial-----c. b.—lb. 1.00

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.Grayish-wh. pwd.—*Uses:* Techn.**Potassium Formate Merck**-----c. v.—oz. .44

KCHO₂.—Clear, colorl., deliq. cryst.—*Sol.* W.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Potassium Glycerate Merck-----c. v.—oz. 5.00K₃C₂H₅O₄.—Wh. pwd.**Potassium Glycerino-phosphate Merck**-----

c. v.—oz. 1.00

K₂PO₄C₃H₅(OH)+H₂O.—*Sol.* W.—Nerve Tonic.—*Uses:* Deficient nerve nutrition, neurasthenia, Addison's dis., phosphaturia, convalesc. fr. influenza, &c.—*Inj.* 3-4 grains (0.2-0.25 Gm.) daily in W. cont. sod. chloride.

Potassium Hippurate Merck-----c. v.—oz. 2.00KC₉H₅NO₃+H₂O.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* A.; boil. W.**Potassium Hydrate Merck.—C. P., abs. free fr. Alumina, Silica, & Sulphuric Acid.**

c. b.—lb. 2.59

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Potassium Hydroxide; Caustic Potash).—KOH+aq.—Wh., deliq. pieces. Absorbs carbon diox. fr. air.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses:* Chemical.

do. Merck.—Purified by Alc.—(Potassa, U. S. P.)-----c. b.—lb. .84

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Wh. sticks; cryst. fracture.—*Sol.* W., A.—Escharotic, Antacid, Diur.—*Uses:* Intern., lithiasis, gonorr., cystitis, acid dyspep., & cutan. affect.—*Extern.*, caustic to destroy warts, gangr. tissue, &c.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 grain (0.0016-0.065 Gm.), h'y dil. with W.—*Antid.*, vinegar, lemon juice, orange juice, oil, milk; opium, if pain, & stim. in depression.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

*** do. Merck.—Purified**-----c. b.—lb. .44Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Sticks.

Potassium Hydrate, C. P., Merck's G. R.

—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

c. b.—lb. 2.84

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Wh., cryst. pieces.

Tests:—(*Sol.*) 5 Gm. diss. in 10 Cc. W.: clear.—(Al_2O_3) 5 Gm. in 10 Cc. W., supersat. w. Acetic Acid; add. Amm. in sl. exc.; dil. to 100 Cc.; heat $\frac{1}{2}$ h. on W.-b., till only faint odor Amm.; if none, add 2 drops Amm.: no flocc. or ppt. for hrs.—(*Ca & H. M.*) to above fbl. alkal. solut., add Amm. S; also Amm. Oxal.: no chg.—(SiO_2) 5 Gm. w. dil. HCl; evap.: dry res. at 100° C for $\frac{1}{2}$ h.; rediss. in 250 Cc. W. cont. 2 Cc. HCl: solut. clear.—(H_2SO_4) 3 Gm. diss. in 50 Cc. W.; supersat. sl. w. HCl; boil; add BaCl₂: no chg. for hrs.—(*Cl*) aq. solut. 1:20; acidify w. HNO₃; add AgNO₃: al. opal. only.—(HNO_3) (a.) 2 Gm. diss. in 10 Cc. W.; super-

sat. w. dil. H₂SO₄; add 1 drop dil. Indigo solut. (1:8) & 10 Cc. conc. H₂SO₄: no disc. for hrs.—(*b*) 50 Gm. diss. in 200 Cc. W.; add 5 Gm. Zn pwd. (As-free) & 5 Gm. Fe (reduced by H); put in retort (capac. 500 Cc.), connect w. receiver cont. 10 Cc. dil. H₂SO₄ (1:100), leave for some hrs.; then distil caref. 15 Cc. in $\frac{3}{4}$ h.; make alkal. w. KOH (absolutely C. P.); add 2 Cc. Nessler Reag.: yellow opal. only (no brown-red ppt.).—(CO_2) 5 Gm. diss. in 25 Cc. 90% alc.: clear, colorl.—(H_3PO_4) 5 Gm. diss. in 50 Cc. W.; add exc. HNO₃; add solut. Amm. Molybdate in HNO₃; keep warm; no ppt. in 2 hrs.

Potassium Hydrate, alcohol-purified, Merck's G. R.

—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Sticks-----c. b.—lb. .94

Lumps-----c. b.—lb. .89

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—(*Sol.*, *Al*, *Ca*, *Fe*, &c.) 10 Gm. diss. in 40 Cc. W.: clear & colorl.; dil. to 100 Cc.; supersat. w. Acetic Acid; add. Amm. in sl. exc.: no ppt. in 5 m.; add. Amm. Oxal., also Amm. S: no turb at once, only sl. ppt. in hrs.—(HNO_3 , H_2SO_4 , & *Cl*) see "Potassium Hydrate, C. P., Merck's G. R."—(SiO_2) 5 Gm. evap. w. dil. HCl; dry res. at 100° C; rediss. in 150 Cc. W.: sl. turb. only.—(CO_2) 2 Gm. diss. in 10 Cc. W.; pour into mixt. of 8 Cc. HCl (Sp. Gr. 1.12) & 8 Cc. W.: no effervesc.

Potassium Hydrate, purified, Merck's G. R.

—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Sticks-----c. b.—lb. .54

Lumps-----c. b.—lb. .49

Solut. 33%.—Sp. Gr. 1.30.

Tests:—(HNO_3) 2 Gm. diss. in 10 Cc. W.; supersat. w. H₂SO₄; add drop dil. Indigo solut. (1:8) & 10 Cc. conc. H₂SO₄: no discolor.—(CO_2) see "Potassium Hydrate Merck's G. R. Purified by alc."

***Potassium Hydrate with Lime.—(Potassa with**

Lime, U. S. P.)—Powdered-----c. b.—lb. .64

(Vienna Caustic; Vienna Paste; Potassa-lime).—Mixt. equal parts of calc. & potass. hydrate.—*Deliq.*, grayish-wh. pwd.—*Caustic.*—*Uses:* *Extern.*, cautery in paste w. alc.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

do. Merck.—Lumps-----c. b.—lb. .79

Grayish-wh. lumps.

do. Merck.—Sticks-----c. b.—lb. .74

Fused sticks; 4 pts. potass. hydrate, 1 calc. hydrate.

***Potassium Hypophosphite Merck**---c. b.—lb. 1.49Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

KPH₂O₂.—Wh., gran., deliq. pwd., or opaque, wh. cryst.; pung., saline taste.—*Sol.* 0.6 W., 7.3 A.—Nerve Stimulant.—*Uses:* Phth., scrof., & all cases of deficient nerve power.—*Dose* 10-30 grains (0.65-2 Gm.).—*Caut.* Explodes violently on trituration or heating w. any nitrate, chlorate, or o. oxidizer.

do. Merck.—Purified-----c. b.—lb. 1.69

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

do. Merck.—C. P.-----c. b.—lb. 5.84

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.**Potassium Hyposulphate Merck**-----c. v.—oz. 1.00

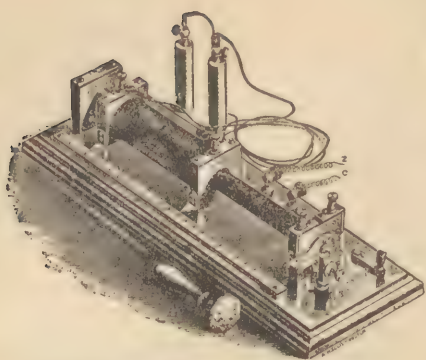
(Potassium Dithionate).—K₂S₂O₈.—Colorl., hexagonal cryst.—*Sol.* W.

Potassium Hyposulphite, — see Potassium Thio-sulphate.

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New Adjustable
Bunsen Burner, \$1.25

By mail to any ad-
dress . . . \$1.50



Microscopes, Telescopes, and Lanterns, Standard Electrical Test
Instruments, Dynamos and Motors, Electro-Mechanical Gongs,
Anatomical Models, Physiological Manikins, and Articulated
Skeletons. . . Chemicals and Chemical Glassware. . . Experi-
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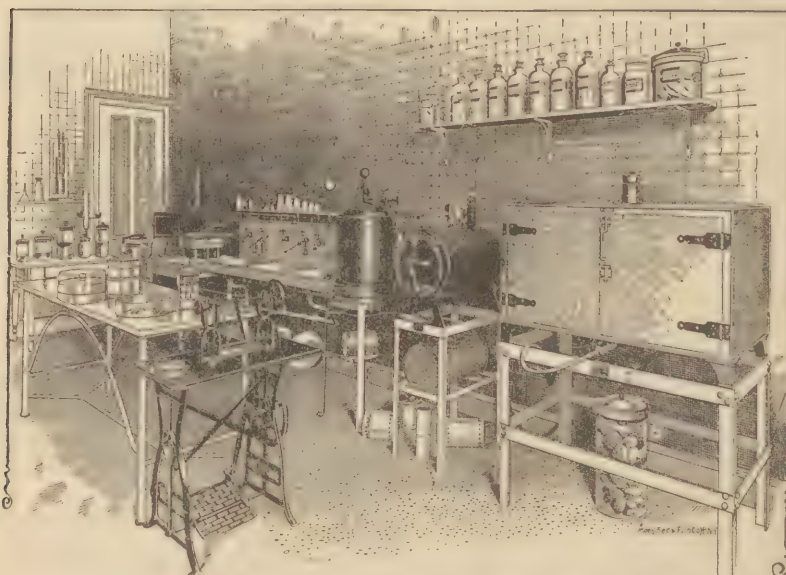
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sterilization of our
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Tendons, Silk, Silk-
worm Gut, and
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Potassium Indigo-disulphonate Merck .c.v.—oz. .75
(Potassium Sulphindigotate, or Indigo-sulphate). — $K_2C_{16}H_8N_2O_2(SO_3)_2$.—Dark blue pwd.—Sol. W.—Uses: Techn.

Potassium Indigo-monosulphonate Merckc.v.—oz. 2.00
 $KC_{16}H_8N_2O_2SO_3$.—Purple pwd.—Sol. W.—Uses: Techn.

Potassium Iodate Merckc.v.—oz. .55
 KIO_3 .—Wh., lustr. cryst.—Sol. W.—Antisept., Alter.—Uses: Diphth., gangr. stomatitis, & ptialism, inst. of potass. chlorate. Also anal.—Dose 4-8 grains (0.26-0.52 Gm.).—Caut. Poison!

Potassium Iodate Merck's G. R.c.v.—oz. .75
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —
Tests:—(KI:) aq. solut., acidul. w. dil. H_2SO_4 ; shake w. CS_2 or chloroform; no color.

Potassium Iodide Merck—C. P.c.b.—lb. 3.84
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

KI.—Colorl., transp. or transl. cryst., or wh., gran. pwd.; pung., saline, bitter taste.—Sol. 0.75 W., 2.5 G., 18 W.—Alter., Emmen., Uric Acid Solv.—Uses: Intern., pleuritis, rheum., pericarditis, syph., aneurisms, pneum., dyspnea, scrof. swellings, lead poison., chronic metritis, amenor., &c.—Extern., ointments 1:10. Also as reagent.—Dose 2-10 grains (0.13-0.65 Gm.).—Antid., sodium bicarbonate.—Incomp., chloral hydrate, tartaric acid, calomel, silver nitrate, potass. iodate & chlorate, metallic salts, acids.

* **do. Merck**—U. S. P.—Crystals or granulatedc.b.—lb. 3.38
Also in bulk & 5 lb. boxes.

***Potassium Iodide, Alkaline, Merck's G. R.**c.b.—lb. 4.09
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—(M ., H_2SO_4 , CN .) aq. solut. 1:20; (pt. 1) add H_2S aq.; no chg.; (pt. 2) add $BaCl_2$; no chg.; (pt. 3) add grain $FeSO_4$ & 1 drop $FeCl_3$; add $NaOH$; warm; supersat. w. HCl ; no blue color.—(HIO_3 .) solut. in 20 W., boiled & cooled; add Starch solut. & dil. H_2SO_4 ; not at once, blue.—(HNO_3 .) 1 Gm. heat w. 5 Cc. $NaOH$ solut.; add 0.5 Gm. Zn filings & 0.5 Gm. Fe pwd.; no amm. odor.—(Cl , Br .) aq. solut., add $AgNO_3$ till compl. ppt.; add exc. Amm.; shake; filter; supersat. w. HNO_3 ; no ppt.

Potassium Iodide, Neutral, Merck's G. R.c.v.—oz. .75
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Tests:—(K_2CO_3 .) pwd. on moist red Litmus paper: not at once blue.—(O Tests:) see "Potassium Iodide, Alkaline, Merck's G. R."

Potassium Iso-purpurate Merck—C. P.c.v.—oz. 5.00

(Potassium Picro-cyanate).—Fr. solut. potass. cyanide, in picric acid & heat.— $KC_8H_4N_2O_6$.—Brownish-red scales; greenish, metal. lustre.—Sol., sl. in W.—Explodes at 215° C.—Incomp., sulphuric acid (caus. explosion).—Caut. Highly explosive!

Potassium Lactate Merckc.v.—oz. .50
 $KC_3H_5O_3$ +aq.—Faint, amber, syrupy liq.—Sol. W.

Potassium Lacto-phosphate Merck .c.v.—oz. .55
(Potassium Phospho-lactate).—Potass. phosphate w. 51.8% potass. lactate.—Wh., or syrupy, cryst. mass.—Sol. W.

Potassium Malate Merckc.v.—oz. 1.50
 $K_2C_4H_4O_5$.—Uncryst., deliq., yellowish mass.—Caut. Keep fr. air.

Potassium Manganate Merck—Crude .c.b.—lb. .30
 K_2MnO_4 .—Dark green pieces.—Sol. W.—Uses: Techn.

Potassium Metantimonate,—see **Potassium Antimonate**.

Potassium Methyl-sulphate Merck—Pure, cryst.c.v.—oz. .44
 $2KCH_3SO_4+H_2O$.—Wh., deliq. scales.—Sol. W., A.—Caut. Keep fr. air.

Potassium Molybdate Merckc.v.—oz. .44
(Potassium Molybdenate).— $K_2MoO_4+5H_2O$.—Microcryst., wh. pwd.—Sol. W.

Potassium Myronate Merck15 gr. vial 2.50
Fr. black mustard seed.— $KC_{10}H_{18}NS_2O_{10}$.—Sm., wh. prisms; bitter taste.—Sol. W.; dil. A.

Potassium Nitranilate Merckc.v.—oz. 5.00
 $K_3C_8N_3O_8$.—Light yellow need.; blue lustre; detonate violently when heated.—Sol., hot W.

***Potassium Nitrate Merck**—U. S. P.—C. P., cryst.c.b.—lb. .47
(Saltpetre; Nitre).— KNO_3 .—Transp., colorl. prisms, or wh., cryst. pwd.; cooling, saline, pung. taste.—Sol. 3.8 W. at 15° C.—Antisept., Refrigerant, Diur., Diaph.—Uses: Fevers, dropsy, asthma, rheum., & dis. of muc. membr. Fumes of burning potass. nitrate paper are inhaled for asthma. Also chem.—Dose 10-60 grains (0.65-4 Gm.).

do. Merck—U. S. P.—Pure, pwd.—c.b.—lb. .34

Potassium Nitrate with Potassium Sulphate.—Fused, drops.c.b.—lb. .49
(Sal Prunelle).—Mixt. 80% of potass. nitrate w. 20% potass. sulphate.—Sm., wh., flat drops; cryst. fracture.—Sol. W.—Antisept., Diur., &c.—Uses: Sore mouth & throat, colds, &c.

Potassium Nitrate Merck's G. R.c.b.—lb. .52
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Cryst.c.b.—lb. .52
Tests:—(Ca , H , M , &c.) 3 Gm. diss. in 50 Cc. W.: clear & neutral; (pt. 1) add Amm., Amm. Oxal. & Amm. S: no chg.; (pt. 2) sl. acid w. HCl ; add H_2S aq.; no chg.—(Cl & $HClO_3$.) aq. solut. 1:20, add $AgNO_3$; no chg.—1 Gm. heat dark red; diss. in 20 W.; add few drops HNO_3 & $AgNO_3$; no chg.—(H_2SO_4 .) 3 Gm. diss. in 80 Cc. W.; add $BaCl_2$; no chg. for hrs., kept warm.

***Potassium Nitrite Merck**—C. P., sticks .c.b.—lb. 1.59
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

KNO_2 .—Wh., amorph., deliq. sticks.—Increases cerebral circ.—Uses: Asthma, epilepsy, hemicrania; also chem.—Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ -2 grains (0.016-0.13 Gm.) several t. p. d.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

do. Merck—Pure, sticks.c.b.—lb. .89
Yellowish-wh., deliq., cryst. sticks.

do. Merck—Technical.c.b.—lb. .79
Yellowish-wh., deliq. lumps.—Sol. W.—Uses: Org. chem.

Potassium Nitrite Merck's G. R.c.b.—lb. 1.84
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Ab. 90% KNO_2 .
Tests:—(H , M .) aq. solut. 1:20; add Amm. S: no ppt.

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3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS**. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

SOZOIODOLE SALTS.

(See page 230.)

Antiseptic, Astringent, and
Alterative.

Since antiseptics became recognized as an integral part of therapeutics, being indispensable in the treatment of wounds, the chief representatives of the group of antiseptics, corrosive sublimate, carbolic acid, and, in recent years, iodoform, have enjoyed an almost universal application. Experience has taught, however, that these chemicals are not only not indifferent in their action upon the human organism, but often injurious,—nay, even poisonous, especially when large quantities are used. Furthermore, these substances were frequently employed with great reluctance in individuals manifesting an idiosyncrasy toward their action or to whom the odors were repulsive.

For this reason, the demands from the medical world for a readily soluble antiseptic embodying the favorable properties of the above-named substances, but devoid of their objectionable features, became greater and greater day by day, until 1887, when they were satisfied by the introduction of the Soziodole Salts, manufactured by the chemical firm of H. Trommsdorff, of Erfurt, which in every respect fulfill these requirements. These salts, constructed upon a scientific basis, satisfy all the demands which can be made upon a perfect antiseptic; for they are readily soluble in most of the known solvents, are wholly odorless, are not decomposed by light (in which respect they differ from most of the iodine preparations), and, excepting the mercury salt, are absolutely non-toxic. Besides, these preparations possess the advantage of cheapness, especially the potassium salt, as compared with iodoform, an economic advantage to state and municipal hospitals, but chiefly to the poor, because, as a rule, 10 to 25% triturations of it have at least the same therapeutical effect as pure iodoform.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL NATURE OF THE SOZOIODOLE SALTS.

Since, as is known, carbolic acid readily diffuses into the blood, and, not meeting in the organism sufficient sulphuric acid for combination, produces carbolic-acid intoxication, it was but rational to at once employ the phenolsulphonic acids as antiseptics. The antiseptic properties of

Continued on page 196a.

H-88-88

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Potassium Nitroprussiate Merck.—Cryst.

.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.07
 $K_3Fe(NO)(CN)_5 \cdot 2H_2O$.—Garnet-red, monoc., deliq. cryst.—
Sol. W., A.—*Uses*: Test for albumin in urine.—*Caut.* Keep
 dry, fr. air.

Potassium Osmate,—see **Potassium Perosmate**.**Potassium Oxalate Merck.—C. P., neutral**

.....c. b.—lb. .59
 $K_2C_2O_4 \cdot 2H_2O$.—Colorl., transp. cryst.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*:
 Chem. analysis.

* do. Merck.—Pure, neutral. 1 lb. cartons.—lb. .27
Uses: Photography.

Potassium Para-tungstate Merck.—Pure,

cryst.c. v.—oz. .75
 (Potassium Para-wolframate).— $3K_2O \cdot 7WO_3 + 6H_2O$.—Wh.,
 rhombic cryst.—*Sol.* W.

Potassium Perbromate Merck.—Cryst. c. v.—oz.

2.00
 $KBrO_4$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.*, sl. in W.

Potassium Perchlorate Merck.—Pure. c. v.—oz.

.44
 (Hyper-chlorate of Potassium).— $KClO_4$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.*, sl.
 in W.—*Antipyr.*, *Antiper.*, *Sed.*, *Diur.*—*Uses*: Pernicious
 fever & intermitt. or remit. fevers. Also in pyrotechn.—*Dose*
 5-15 grains (0.32-1 Gm.).

Potassium Perchlorate Merck's G. R.—c. v.—oz.

.54
 Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Tests:—See "Potassium Chlorate Merck's G. R."

Potassium Periodate Merck.—c. v.—oz.

2.00
 KIO_4 .—Sm., wh. cryst.—*Sol.*, sl. W.

***Potassium Permanganate Merck.—U. S. P.**

—Large cryst.lb. cartons.—lb. .32
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

$KMnO_4$.—Dark purple, slender, opaque prisms; blue, metal.
 reflection; sweet, w. astring. after-taste.—*Sol.* 16 W. at 15° C;
 3 boiling W.—*Decomp.* 240° C.—*Disinf.*, *Deodorant*, *Emmen.*
Uses: Amenorr., dysmenorr., periton. after labor, involution
 or atrophy of uterus, diphth., zymotic dis. generally, & mor-
 phine poison. Injection in gonorr., gleet & leucorr., & as wash
 in cancer, gangr., & foul-smelling ulc., abscesses, otorr., &
 as general germicide. Injections should be 1% aq. Remove
 stains w. oxalic, or hydrochl., acid.—*Dose* 1-3 grains (0.065-0.13
 Gm.) in solut. or pills made w. kaolin & petrolatum, or w.
 cacao butter, after meals.—*Incomp.*, all oxidizable substc., par-
 ticularly organic ones.

do. Merck.—Small cryst. 1 lb. cartons.—lb. .31
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

do. — Crudec. b.—lb. .30
 Brownish-green lumps.

Potassium Permanganate, C. P., Merck's G. R.—

(99-100%).—Free fr. H_2SO_4
 — Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

.....c. b.—lb. 1.84

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—(*Cl.*) 0.5 Gm. diss. in 2 Cc. alc. & 25 Cc. W.; boil;
 filter; colorl.; add HNO_3 & $AgNO_3$: sl. opal. only.—
 (H_2SO_4) 3 Gm. heat w. 150 Cc. W. & 15 Cc. A. till compl.
 discol.; filter; add few drops Acetic Acid & $BaCl_2$: no chg.
 for hrs.—(HVO_3): hot aq. solut. 1:10; add solut. Oxal.
 Acid till disc.; filter; take 2 Cc. of filtrate, mix w. 2 Cc.
 H_2SO_4 & pour on 1 Cc. solut. $FeSO_4$: no colored zone.

Potassium Permanganate, pure, Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

.....c. b.—lb. .49
Tests:—(H_2SO_4 , *Cl.*) 0.5 Gm. diss. in 2 Cc. A. & 25 Cc.
 W.; boil; colorl.; filter; add HNO_3 & (pt. 1) $BaCl_2$, (pt. 2)
 $AgNO_3$: sl. opal. only.—(HNO_3): see the "C. P."

Potassium Perosmate Merck.—C. P.15 gr. v.

1.75
 (Potassium Osmate).— $K_2OsO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$.—Violet cryst.—
 Alter., *Sed.*—*Uses*: Like perosmic acid in epilepsy, neural,
 goitre, &c.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.004-0.016 Gm.).

Potassium Perruthenate Merck....15 gr. vial 7.50

Also in 10, & 5 gr. vials.

Fr. ruthenium tetroxide w. potass. hydrate.— $KRuO_4$.—Black,
 opaque pyramids.—*Sol.*, sl. in W.

Potassium Pertungstate Merck

(Potassium Per-wolframate).— $NaWO_4 \cdot H_2O$.—Heavy, wh.,
 cryst. pwd.—*Sol.*, sl. in hot W.

***Potassium Phosphate, Dibasic, Merck.—C. P.**

.....c. b. .99
 (Dipotassium Ortho-phosphate).— K_2HPO_4 .—Deliq., amorph.,
 wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Alterative.*—*Uses*: Scrof., rheum., phth.,
 &c.—*Dose* 10-30 grains (0.65-1.2 Gm.).

do. Merck.—Purec. b.—lb. .89

Cont. traces of chlorine & sulphate.

Potassium Phosphate, Monobasic, Merck

.....c. b.—lb. 2.09
 (Mono-potassium Ortho-phosphate).— KH_2PO_4 .—Colorl.,
 transp. cryst.—*Sol.* W.

Potassium Phosphate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .49

K_2HPO_4 .—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.*, hot W.

Potassium Phospho-lactate,—see **Potassium Lacto-phosphate**.**Potassium Phtalimide Merck**

Fr. alcoh. solut. phtalimide, by alcoh. potass.— $KC_8H_4NO_2$.—
 Leaflets.—*Sol.*, sl. W.; insol. A., E.—Changes to potass.
 phtalimate by boil. in aq. solut.—*Uses*: Antiseptic.

Potassium Picrate

(Potassium Trinitro-phenate).— $KC_6H_2(NO_3)_3O$.—Yellow,
 reddish, or greenish, shin. need.; explode when struck or
 heated.—*Sol.* 260 W. at 15° C; 4 boil. W.—*Uses*: Techn.

Potassium Piperate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 3.00

Prep. by boil. piperin w. potassa & alc.— $KC_{12}H_8O_4$.—Yellow
 cryst.—*Sol.*, hot W.

Potassium Plumbate Merck.....c. b.—lb. 2.00

By diss. lead dioxide in boil. conc. potass. hydrate.— $K_2PbO_3 \cdot 3H_2O$.—Deliq., brown plates.—*Uses*: Techn.

***Potassium Propionate Merck.—Pure**

.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
 $KC_3H_5O_2$.—Sm., colorl. cryst.—*Sol.* W.

do. Merck.—Crudec. v.—oz. .69

Potassium Propyl-sulphate Merck....c. v.—oz. 1.54

$KC_3H_7SO_4$.—Fine need.—*Sol.* W.

Potassium Pyrophosphate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .34

$K_4P_2O_7$.—Deliq. cryst.

Potassium Pyrosulphate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .29

(Anhydrous Acid Potassium Sulphate; Potassium An-
 hydrosulphate).— $K_2S_2O_7 (=K_2SO_4 + SO_3)$.—Colorl. prisms.—
Sol. W.

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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS**. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Potassium Pyrosulphite Merck.....c. v.—oz. .30
 $K_2S_2O_5$.—Sol., sl. W.

Potassium Ruthenate Merck.....15 gr. vial 4.00
 $K_2RuO_4 \cdot H_2O$.—Brownish-black pwd.—Sol. W.

Potassium Salicylate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .29
 Also in r, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

$KC_7H_5O_3$.—Wh., sl'y deliq. pwd.—Sol. W., A.—Antirheum., Antipyr., Analg.—Uses: Rheum., pleurisy, pericarditis, lumbago, muscular pains, &c.—Dose 6-15 grains (0.4-1 Gm.).—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Potassium Salicylite Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00
 (Potassium-salicylaldehyde).— $KC_7H_5O_3 \cdot H_2O$.—Yellow, v. deliq. pwd.—Sol. W., A.—Antirheumatic.—Uses: Rheum., lumbago, muscular pain, &c.—Dose 3-15 grains (0.3-1 Gm.).—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

***Potassium Santoninate Merck**.—Pure, dry---
c. v.—oz. 2.50
 $KC_{12}H_{19}O_4$.—Wh., cryst., deliq. pwd.—Sol. W., A.

do. Merck.—Syrupyc. v.—oz. 1.00
 Amber, syrupy liq.—Sol. W.

Potassium Selenate Merck.....15 gr. vial .85
 K_2SeO_4 .—Colorl. cryst., or wh. pwd.—Sol. W.

***Potassium Silicate Merck**.—Pure, dry—c. b.—lb. 2.00
 (Soluble Glass; Water-glass).—Approx.: K_2SiO_3 .—Transl. to transp., sl'y deliq., glass-like pieces.—Sol. W.—Uses: Fixed dress. for dis. joints, fractures, &c.; also techn.

do. — Crude, dryc. b.—lb. .50

Potassium Silicate, Liquid,—see **Solution, Potassium Silicate**.

Potassium Silicofluoride Merck.—Pure—c. v.—oz. .44
 $K_2SiF_6 = 2KF \cdot SiF_4$.—Fine, wh. pwd.—Sol., hot W.

Potassium Sozo-iodolate Merck---g. s. v.—oz. 1.15
 (Potassium Di-iodo-para-phenol-sulphonate).—Fr. phenol-para-sulphonic acid in aqueous hydrochl. acid, by solut. of potass. iodide & iodate.— $KHC_6H_4I_2OSO_3$.—Glitt., wh., cryst. pwd.; sl. sour taste.—52.5% of iodine; 20% of phenol; & 7% of sulphur.—Sol., hot W.; sl. in cold W.—Melt. 120° C.—Antisept., Bactericidal.—Uses: Extern., scabies, ecz., herpes tonsurans, impetigo, syph. ulc., diphth., buras, & scalds; ozena, otitis, & rhinitis; inj. for gonorr. The sozoiodole salts quickly destroy the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus of diphth., & soult. of 2½% suffic. strong to kill acarus scabiei in 25 minutes.—Incomp., mineral acids, ferric chloride, silver salts, &c. (Str. sulphuric acid or heat drives off iodine vapor).

Potassium Stannate Merck.—Pure—c. v.—oz. .44
 By fusing tin dioxide w. potash.— $K_2SnO_3 \cdot 3H_2O$.—Sm., colorl. cryst.; alkal. taste.—Sol. W.

Potassium Stearate Merck.—Pure—c. v.—oz. 2.00
 $KC_{18}H_{35}O_2$.—Wh. pwd.—Sol., hot W., w. part. decomp.; hot A.

Potassium Succinate Merck.—Neutral—c. v.—oz. .64
 $K_2C_4H_4O_4$.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. W.—Uses: Delirium tremens.—Dose 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).

Potassium Sulphate Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P.,
 cryst.lb. cartons.—lb. .40
 K_2SO_4 .—Colorl., transp. cryst.; bitter, saline taste.—Sol. 9.5 W.—Cath., Diur., Aper.—Uses: Constip. & as antigalactic.—Dose 15-60-240 grains (0.9-3.7-15 Gm.) several t. p. d. in solut.

Potassium Sulphate Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P.,
 powderc. b.—lb. .49

do. Merck.—Twice purified, cryst. or
 powderlb. cartons.—lb. .22

* do. Merck.—Purified, cryst. or powder.
lb. cartons.—lb. .20

Potassium Sulphate Merck's G. R.—c. b.—lb. .59
 —Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—(Cl, Metals, &c.) aqu. solut. 1:20; neutral; add H_2S aq.: no chg. nor w. Amm. Oxal., nor $AgNO_3$.—(Na $_2SO_4$.) heat on Pt wire: flame at most a flash of yellow.

Potassium Sulphide Merck's G. R.—c. b.—lb. 1.59
 —Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—Clearly soluble: trifling residue.

"Potassium Sulphide", (so-called),—see **Potassa, Sulphurated**.

Potassium Sulphindigotate,—see **Potassium Indigo-disulphonate**.

Potassium Sulphite Merck.—Pure—c. b.—lb. 2.00
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

$K_2SO_3 \cdot 2H_2O$.—Wh., opaque cryst., or sl'y deliq., wh. pwd.—Sl. 4 W. at 15° C; sl. sol. in A.—Antisept., Lax.—Uses: Acid ferment. of stom. & gastric ulc.—Dose 15-60 grains (1-4 Gm.).

* do. Merck.—Commercial—c. b.—lb. 1.00
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Potassium Sulphobenzoate Merck—c. v.—oz. .79
 $KC_7H_5SO_3 \cdot 5H_2O$.—Clear, colorl. cryst.—Sol. W., A.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Skin dis. & eroded surf. in 0.4 to 0.5% solut.

Potassium Sulphocarbonate Merck—c. v.—oz. .15
 $KC_6H_4SO_3 \cdot H_2O$.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W., A.—Melt. 400° C.—Antisept., Antiparasitic, Germicidal.—Uses: As an antiphyllloxerin, check ravages of grape-vine parasite.

***Potassium Sulphocarbonate Merck**.—Pure,
 cryst.c. v.—oz. .24
 (Potassium Trithiocarbonate).— K_2CS_3 .—Yellow, v. deliq. cryst.—Sol. W.

do. Merck.—Commercial—c. b.—lb. .49
 Uses: In baths for skin dis.; also chem. & techn.—An antiphyllloxerin.

***Potassium Sulphocyanate Merck**.—Pure,
 cryst.c. b.—lb. 1.09
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Potassium Thiocyanate or Rhodanide or Sulphocyanide).—KONS.—Colorl. need.—Sol. W., A.—Sed., Antispasm., Anod.—Uses: Phth., cough, catarrh, dyspnoea, mania, &c.; also as chem. reagent.—Dose $\frac{3}{4}$ -3 grains (0.05-0.2 Gm.).—Max. D. 4½ grains (0.3 Gm.), single; 24 grains (1.5 Gm.), p. day.

do. Merck.—Purified—c. b.—lb. .89
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Colorl. scales.

do. Merck.—Commercial—c. b.—lb. .79
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Colorl. to reddish cryst.

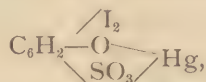
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at ordinary temperature, readily soluble in alcohol or glycerin.

4. Soziodole-Mercury (Mercury Soziodolate),



an extremely fine, orange-yellow, neutral powder, containing 40.7% of iodine and 32% of mercury; insoluble in water. Upon addition of common salt it is readily soluble.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF THE SOZOIODOLE SALTS.

The labors of Langgaard,¹ Lübbert,² Spierig,³ Dräer,⁴ and Müller⁵ have demonstrated that the Soziodole Salts are capable of destroying in the shortest possible time even the most resistant bacteria; *e.g.*, staphylococci, streptococci, anthrax spores, the micro-organism of green pus, Löffler's diphtheria bacillus, cholera spirilla, itch mite, etc., whereby their powerful antiseptic powers are amply proved. According to the preceding experiments, the antibacterial action of soziodole mercury is equal to that of corrosive sublimate; at the same time, it is far less toxic than the latter.

Further researches of Langgaard,⁶ Seifert,⁷ Stern,⁸ Cohn,⁹ Buffalini, Dräer,¹⁰ Lübbert,¹¹ and others show that the Soziodole Salts do not liberate iodine within the organisms of warm-blooded animals, but pass through the body unaltered. Herein is found a scientific explanation of the observations of Langgaard, Lübbert, Schwarz, Dräer, Vossen,¹² and others, which demonstrate that the Soziodole Salts may be administered internally in relatively large amount without injury. This explains the fact that intoxications have *never* been observed during the employment of the Soziodole Salts. Feeding-experiments upon animals have shown that these salts do not irritate the kidneys; on the contrary, the urine always remains free from albumin.

¹Dr. A. LANGGAARD, Lecturer at the Pharmacological Institute, Berlin.—*Therapeutische Monatshefte*, 1888, Sept. 1889, Nos. 22 and 23.

²Dr. A. LÜBBERT, Imperial Staff Physician (from the laboratory of Dr. Lehne, Berlin).—*Fortschritte der Medicin*, No. 1.

³Dr. SPIERIG, Assistant to Prof. Sahli, Bern.—*Zeitschrift für Hygiene u. Infektionskrankheiten*, 1893, XIII, No. 1.

⁴Dr. ARTHUR DRÄER, of the Hygienic Institute of Königsberg, Prussia.—*Centralblatt für Bakteriologie u. Parasitenkunde*, 1893, No. 7.—*Deutsche med. Wochenschrift*, 1894, Nos. 27 and 28.

⁵Dr. G. MÜLLER, *Monatshefte für praktische Dermatologie*, VIII, No. 7.

⁶Dr. A. LANGGAARD, Privatdocent at the Pharmacological Institute, Berlin.—*Therapeutische Monatshefte*, Sept., 1888.

⁷Dr. OTTO SEIFERT, *Münch. med. Wochenschrift*, No. 47, 1888.

⁸Dr. CARL STERN, Inaugural Dissertation, Düsseldorf, 1889.

⁹Dr. MAX COHN, Inaugural Dissertation, Berlin, 1888; published by Gustav Schade.

¹⁰Dr. ARTHUR DRÄER (from the Hygienic Institute, of Königsberg, Prussia).—*Centralblatt für Bakteriologie u. Parasitenkunde*, 1893, No. 7; and *Deutsche med. Wochenschrift*, 1894, Nos. 27 and 28.

¹¹Dr. A. LÜBBERT, Imperial Staff Physician (from the laboratory of Dr. Lehne, Berlin).—*Fortschritte der Medicin*, 1889, Nos. 22 and 23.

¹²Dr. O. VOSSEN, private communication.

Continued on page 198a.

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Potassium Sulphocyanate Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

c. b.—lb. 1.34

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—(H_2SO_4 :) aqu. solut. 1 : 30; add $BaCl_2$: no chg. in 5 m. — (Fe :) same solut. add 10 Cc. dil. HCl (1 : 10) : colorl. — ($H. M.$:) same solut. add Amm. S : no chg.

Potassium Sulphhydrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .49

(Potassium Hydro-sulphide).—KHS.—Reddish-yellow gran.—Sol. W., with part. decomp.

Potassium Tannate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .49Approx.: $KC_4H_5O_6$.—Brown pwd.***Potassium Tartrate Merck.—Pure, cryst.**.....

c. b.—lb. .62

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Soluble Tartar).— $2K_2C_4H_4O_6 + H_2O$.—Colorl., transp. cryst.—Sol. 66 W. at 14° C.—Diur., Lax.—Uses : Check griping effects of senna; also in fevers as refrigerant.—Dose 1-8 dr. (4-32 Gm.).—Caut. Keep dry.

do. Merck—Pure, powder.....c. b.—lb. .63

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.**Potassium Tellurate Merck.—C. P., cryst.**.....

15 gr. vial 1.25

$K_2TeO_6 + 5H_2O$.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W.—Antihidrotic.—Uses : Night sw. of phth.—Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ grain (0.033–0.05 Gm.), at night, in pills or alcohol. julep.

Potassium Tellurite Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00 K_2TeO_3 .—Wh., amorph. pwd.—Sol. W.**Potassium, Tetra-oxalate, Merck.—C. P.**.....

c. b.—lb. 2.34

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Potassium Tetra-oxalate, or Quadroxalate).— $KHC_2O_4 \cdot H_2C_2O_4 + H_2O$.—Transp., monoc. prisms.—Sol. 55 W.—Uses : Chem. & techn.

Potassium Tetra-oxalate Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

c. b.—lb. 2.59

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.**Tests:**—Q.D. by titr. w. $KMnO_4$.**Potassium Thiosulphate Merck**.....c. b.—lb. 1.09

(Potassium Hyposulphite).— $2K_2S_2O_3 + 3H_2O$.—Wh., hygro. cryst.—Sol. W.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Potassium Tungstate Merck.—Purified.....c. b.—lb. 2.59Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Normal Potassium Wolframate).— $K_2WO_4 + 5H_2O$.—Heavy, deliq., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Caut. Keep fr. damp air.

Potassium Urate Merck.—Pure.....c. v.—oz. .84 $K_2C_4H_2N_4O_3$.—Wh. pwd.—Sol., sl. in W.**Potassium Valerianate Merck**.....c. v.—oz. .79

$KC_8H_{15}O_2$.—Amorph. mass.—Sol. W.—Stimulant.—Uses : Hyst., insanity, & low fevers.—Dose 2-5 grains (0.13-0.32 Gm.) several t. p. d.

Potassium Wolframate, — see **Potassium Tungstate**.

Potassium Xanthogenate Merck.....c. b.—lb. 1.40

(Potassium Ethyl-di-thio-carbonate or Ethyl-xanthogenate or Xanthate).—Fr. carbon disulphide w. alcohol. solut. potass. hydrate.— $KC_2H_5S_2O_3$.—Light yellow cryst.—Sol. W., A.—Insecticide.—Uses : As an antiphyloxerin.

Potassium & Aluminum Salicylate

React.-prod. aluminum salicylate w. potass. acetate.—Cryst.—Sol. W.—Antisept., Antirheum.

Potassium & Ammonium Chromate Merck.....

c. b.—lb. 1.44

 $(NH_4)_2CrO_4 \cdot K_2CrO_4$.**Potassium & Ammonium Citrate Merck**.....c. b.—lb. 2.50

$NH_4K_2C_6H_5O_7$.—Trimet. prisms, or groups of silky need.—Sol. W.

Potassium & Ammonium Fluoride Merck.—

Pure.....c. b.—lb. 3.75

 $NH_4F \cdot KF$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.**Potassium & Ammonium Malate.—Pure** $NH_4KC_4H_4O_7$.—Wh., cryst. masses.—Sol. W.**Potassium & Ammonium Phosphate Merck**.....

c. b.—lb. 2.09

(Potassium Ammonium Hydrogen Ortho-phosphate).— KNH_4HPO_4 .—Wh. pwd.—Sol. W.**Potassium & Ammonium Tartrate Merck**.....c. b.—lb. 1.59

Fr. cream of tartar w. amm. carbonate.— $NH_4KC_4H_4O_6$.—Transp., colorl. cryst.—Sol. W.—Cathartic.

Potassium & Antimony, Sulphurated,

Crude, Merck.....c. b.—lb. .39

(Liver of Antimony).—Antimony oxide & sulphide, w. potass. sulphide & sulphate.—Brown or gray-brown masses.

***Potassium & Antimony, Sulphurated,**

Washed, Merck.....c. b.—lb. 1.00

(Antimonial Saffron; Crocus of Antimony). Brownish-yellow pwd. or mass.

Potassium & Antimony Tartrate,—see **Antimony & Potassium Tartrate**.

***Potassium & Sodium Boro-tartrate Merck**.....

c. b.—lb. 1.09

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Soluble Cream of Tartar; Borated Tartar).—71.5% potass. bitartrate, & 28.5% borax.—Wh., deliq. pwd. or gran.—Sol. W.—Cath., Antisept.—Uses : Constip. & diar. due to ferment changes in intest.—Dose 60-240 grains (4-16 Gm.).

do. — Soluble, scales.....c. b.—lb. 1.09

Wh., lustr. scales.—Sol. W.

Potassium & Sodium Tartrate Merck.—U.S.P.

—C. P., powder.....c. b.—lb. .84

(Rochelle, or Seignette, Salt).— $KNaC_4H_4O_6 + 4H_2O$.—Pure, wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. 1.4 W. at 15° C.—Purg., Refrigerant.—Uses : Constip., headache, rheum., dropsy. Pref. as lax. in hemorrhoids.—Dose 4-8 dr. (15-30 Gm.).

*** do. Merck.—U.S.P.—C.P., cryst.**.....c. b.—lb. .84

Colorl., transp. cryst.

Propenyl Oxide,—see **Allyl Oxide, Di**.

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THERAPY OF THE SOZOIODOLE SALTS.

The first practical experiments with the Soziodole Salts were made in 1887 by Dr. Henry Wagner, of Berlin, now professor in San Francisco; and, at the latter's suggestion by Prof. Dr. Lassar, of Berlin. The extraordinarily favorable results obtained by these gentlemen induced a number of prominent physicians to further test the Soziodole Salts as to their practical value. The large number of publications which resulted, gave the subjoined indications for the use of the Soziodole Salts. Here it should be remarked that it is by no means immaterial which one of the four commonly employed Soziodole Salts is used. It should be remembered that each salt has its specific action, indicating its employment in certain distinct forms of disease. Carbonates and alkalies, *e.g.*, limewater, leadwater, ammonia, borax, etc., should not be prescribed in combination with the Soziodole Salts, because they give, with these, decomposition-products,—that is, they destroy the therapeutical action of the salts.

SOZOIODOLE-POTASSIUM is primarily a substitute for iodoform, and, as has already been stated, is non-toxic, odorless, and soluble. Even when employed in substance it does not irritate the skin, and when the latter is inflamed it leads to a mild and reactionless exfoliation. It is less expensive than iodoform or any of its substitutes, because, as a rule, at least the same effect is obtained with 10 to 25% triturations of it with chalk, sugar of milk, boric acid, starch, zinc oxide, vaselin, lanolin, etc., as with pure iodoform. Frequently it is much more effective in action than iodoform, and manifests its superiority in instances where the latter is inert. According to the observations of Professors Schwimmer, Lassar, Albert, Wagner, Elischer, Kuhn, Lossen, Schmidt, Bresgen, Fritsche, Koch, Ostermayer, Schwarz, Nitschmann, Stern, Matschke, Herzog, Meyer, Gaudin, Hopmann, Grazi, Seifert, Suchanek, Rosinski, Glässner, Vossen, Reissert, Dunn, Hartmann, and many others, it is applicable in all instances where the custom has been to employ iodoform, *e.g.*, in operations, burns, scalds, and traumatism in general; in rhinology and laryngology, syphilidology, dermatology, otology, and dentistry. The salt acts as a desiccant, and is used in powder or salve form in concentrations of 1 to 10, to pure. (For further particulars see the subjoined Formulary.)

SOZOIODOLE-SODIUM, like the potassium salt, is nontoxic, odorless, but more soluble than the latter. Aside from the specific uses mentioned below, its general application is the same as the potassium salt. It is to be preferred in all instances where antiseptic solutions are called for. It has been warmly recommended by Drs. Schwarz, Dräer, Willerding, Böhm, Luedecke, in diphtheria, and by Drs. Tarnowski, Matschke, Koch,

Continued on page 199a.

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Propion-amide Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.50
Fr. ethyl propionate, by ammonia.— $C_3H_7ON=C_2H_5.CO.NH_2$.
—Colorl. cryst.—*Sol.* W.—*Melt.* 79° C.—*Boil.* 218° C.

Propione,—see Di-ethyl-ketone.

Propio-nitrile,—see Ethyl Cyanide.

Propionyl Chloride Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.50
Fr. propionic acid w. phosphorus trichloride & heat.— $C_3H_5.OCl=C_2H_5.COCl$.—Colorl. liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.0646 at 20° C.—*Boil.* 78° C.

Propyl Acetate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00
 $C_5H_{10}O_2=C_3H_7.C_2H_3O_2$.—Liq.; like ethyl acetate; odor of pears.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.909 at 0° C.—*Boil.* 102° C.

Propyl Aldehyde,—see Aldehyde, Propylic.

Propyl, Iso-, Bromide, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.25
(Iso-propyl Bromide).—Fr. iso-propyl iodide by addition of bromine.— $C_3H_7.Br=CH(CH_3)_2.Br$.—Liquid.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.3588 at 0° C.—*Boil.* 60° C.

Propyl, Normal, Bromide, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.25
Fr. normal propyl alc., by hydrobromic acid.— $C_3H_7.Br=CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.Br$.—Liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.358 at 16° C.—*Boil.* 71° C.

Propyl Butyrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.50
(Propyl Ether of Normal Butyric Acid).— $C_7H_{14}O_2=C_3H_7.C_4H_7O_2$.—Liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.879 at 15° C.—*Boil.* 143° C.

Propyl Carbamate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.25
(Normal Propyl Ether of Carbamic Acid; Propyl Urethane).— $C_4H_9NO_2=C_3H_7.NH_2.CO_2$.—Colorl. prisms.—*Melt.* 53° C.—*Boil.* 195° C.

Propyl Chloride Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.25
(Normal Propyl Chloride).—Fr. chlorinating normal propyl alcohol.— $C_3H_7.Cl=CH_3.CH_2.CH_2.Cl$.—Colorl., mobile liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.9156 at 0° C.—*Boil.* 46.5° C.

Propyl Chloro-carbonate
Fr. propyl alcohol, by carbonyl chloride.— $C_4H_7ClO_2=C_3H_7.CClO_2$.—V. pungent liquid; irritates the eyes.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.094 at 15° C.—*Boil.* 115.2° C.

Propyl Formate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.50
(Propyl Ether of Formic Acid).— $C_4H_8O_2=C_3H_7.CHO_2$.—Colorl., pleas. smelling liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.918 at 0° C.—*Boil.* 81-83° C.

Propyl-carbinol,—see Alcohol, Butylic, Primary.

Propyl, Iso-, Iodide, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.50
(Isopropyl Iodide).—Fr. dil. glycerin, by iodine, w. phosphorus.— $C_3H_7.I=CH(CH_3)_2.I$.—Oily liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.7109 at 15° C.—*Sol.* E., C.—*Boil.* 89° C.

Propyl, Normal, Iodide, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.25
Fr. propyl alcohol, by iodine w. amorph. phosphorus.— $C_3H_7.I=CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.I$.—Colorl. liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.747 at 16° C.—*Sol.* W.—*Boil.* 102.5° C.

Propyl Propionate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.50
(Propyl Ether of Normal Propionic Acid).— $C_6H_{12}O_2=C_3H_7.C_3H_5O_2$.—Colorl. liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.9022 at 0° C.—*Boil.* 122-124° C.

Propyl Valerianate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.50
(Normal Propyl Ether of Normal Valeric Acid).— $C_8H_{16}O_2=C_3H_7.C_5H_9O_2$.—Colorl. liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.880 at 0° C.—*Sol.* E., C.—*Boil.* 167.5° C.

Propylamine Merck.—True, normal, anhydrous.....c. v.—oz. 5.00
By heat, propyl nitrate w. alcoholic 10% ammonia.— $C_3H_7N=CH_3.CH_2.CH_2.NH_2$.—Alkal. liq.; str. ammoniacal odor.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.7283 at 0° C.—*Sol.* W.—*Boil.* 49-50° C.—*Sed.*, Antispasm.—*Uses*: Intern., chorea, hysteria, &c.—*Dose* 30-60 grains (1.8-3.7 Gm.) p. day in dil. peppermint W.—*Max. D.* 75-150 grains (5-10 Gm.), p. day.

"Propylamine," (so-called),—see Solution, Trimethylamine.

Propylamine Hydrochlorate Merck.—True, normal..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 4.00
 $C_3H_9N.HCl$.—Monocl. cryst.—*Melt.* 158° C.

Propylene Bromide Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00
(Propylene Dibromide; Dibromo-propane).— $C_3H_6.Br_2=CH_2.Br.CH_2.CH_2.Br$.—Sweet smelling liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.9617 at 0° C.—*Boil.*, above 141.5° C.

Propylene Butyrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
 $C_7H_{14}O_2=C_3H_6(C_4H_7O_2)_2$.

Propylene Propionate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00
 $C_6H_{12}O_2=C_3H_6(C_3H_5O_2)_2$.

Propylene Valerianate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00
 $C_{13}H_{24}O_4=C_3H_6(C_5H_9O_2)_2$.

Propyl-phtalimide, Monobromated, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00
(Monobromo-propyl-phtalimide).—Deriv. of phtalimide.— $C_{11}H_{10}BrNO_2=CH_2.Br.CH_2.CH_2.N:C_6H_4O_2$.—Need.—*Sol.*, hot A.; E.—*Melt.* 73-73° C.

Protagon Merck (not identical with Cerebrin).....15 gr. vial 3.00
Physiological prep. fr. brain; cont. phosphorus.—Compos. uncertain.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* A., E.

Protein, from Albumin, Merck.—C.P.—c.v.—oz. 2.00
(Alkali-albumin).—Proteid subst. fr. albumin.—Horny masses, or yellow pwd.

Protein, Vegetable, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 3.50
Proteid fr. grain gluten.

Prototine Merck.—Pure, precip. 15 gr. vial 12.00
Alkaloid fr. opium, in minute amounts.— $C_{20}H_{19}NO_6$.—Wh. cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* C., hot A.—*Melt.* 201° C.

Prunin,—see Cerasin (Electric).

Prussian Blue,—see Iron Ferro-cyanide.

Pseudo-aconitine,—see Aconitine, from Aconitum Ferox.

Ptelein.....c. v.—oz. 2.20
Alcoh. extr. fr. root bark Ptelea trifoliata, L.—*Sol.* A.—Tonic, Stim.—*Uses*: Eclectic & domestic practice: dyspep. & tonic for convalesc.—*Dose* 1-8 grains (0.065-0.2 Gm.).

Ptyalin Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.29
Amyolytic ferment of saliva.—Yellowish pwd.—*Sol.* G.; partly in W.—*Uses*: Dyspep.; also for convert. starch into dextrin & maltose sugar.—*Dose* 10-30 grains (0.65-1.9 Gm.).

Ptyalin Glycerite.....c. v.—oz. .39
Solut. of ptyalin in glycerin.—Amber liq.

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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

SOZOIODOLE SALTS.—Continued from page 198a.

Dräer, Mihocinovic, in soft chancre. The results obtained by these gentlemen overshadow those obtained with all other preparations. The mortality rate in diphtheria ranged from 3 to 10%. In alternation with Soziodole-Zinc, it rendered excellent service in gonorrhea. It enjoys the widest application in affections of the nose and throat, and in ophthalmology. The salt acts as a desiccant and is mostly employed in the form of powder, in 1:10 concentrations, or pure; or in 1:12-50 solution. (See Formulary.)

SOZOIODOLE-ZINC is likewise odorless and readily soluble. Caution should be exercised in its employment, since the application of too strong concentrations may be followed by escharotic action. According to the observations of Profs. Kuhn and Schwimmer, Drs. Schmitt, Suchanek, Seifert, Herzog, Stetter, Fritsche, Schwarz, Bresgen, and others, this salt manifests superior therapeutic properties in affections of the nose and throat; while Drs. Grazi, Krause, Stetter, Riedlin, Friedländer, and others employ it with excellent result in affections of the ear. Judging from the reports of Profs. Schwimmer, Tarnowski, Neisser, Nitschmann, Koch, Schwarz, Gaudin, Aumer, Mihocinovic, and others, its action in gonorrhea is most satisfying. (See also Soziodole-Sodium.) Prof. Albert, Dr. Schultze, Witthauer, Gaudin, Friedländer, Stern, and others laud its action in dermatology and syphilidology. It has also found application in frost-bite, ozena, and in gynecological practice. The salt increases secretion, and is in these cases employed in concentrations of 1:5-100, in powder form, as salve, or in solution. Here it should again be mentioned that strong concentrations exert escharotic action. (See Formulary.)

SOZOIODOLE-MERCURY is insoluble in water, but is made readily soluble by addition of common salt. As in the case of the zinc compound, care should be exercised in the use of this salt, since it too is caustic when employed in concentrated form. It is the only Soziodole salt that is poisonous. However, the medicinal doses employed are so small that they are wholly devoid of injurious effects. This salt is especially indicated in all conditions where other mercury salts have heretofore been exhibited. In syphilis and cutaneous affections eminent results have been obtained with this salt by Profs. Schwimmer, Tarnowski, Albert, Fritsche, Herzog, Matschke, Mihocinovic, Grazi, Seifert, Suchanek, Koch, Schwarz, and others. Dr. Klamann lauds its action in aural polypi, while many others have secured good results in ozena, fungous affections of the joints, fistula (also tuberculous), abscesses, and tuberculous ulcers. It is employed in concentrations of 1:200, in powder form, as salve, or in solution. Attention must again be directed to the possible escharotic action of this salt if used in too concentrated form. (See Formulary.)

To be had of all Druggists.

Continued on page 200a.

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

H-11-11

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Ptyalin-pepsin Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
Mixt. of ptyalin & pepsin.—Yellowish-wh. pwd.—*Sol.* G.; partly in W.—Amylolytic, Proteolytic.—*Uses*: Dyspepsia.—*Dose* 10-30 grains (0.65-1.9 Gm.).

Punicine,—see **Pelletierine**.

Purple of Cassius,—see **Gold Purple**.

Pyoctanin, Blue, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.50
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. vials.

(Penta- & Hexa-methyl-para-rosaniline Hydrochlorate; C. P. Methyl, Dahlia, or Paris, Violet).—Fr. prod. of oxid'n of dimethyl-aniline. — $C_{24}H_{28}N_3Cl = [C_6H_4N(CH_3)_2]_2 : C : C_6H_4N(CH_3)_2HCl$.—Non-poison., violet, cryst. pwd.; n'lly odorl.; solut. v. d. Fusible in animal fluids.—*Sol.* C., 12 of 90° A., 50 G.; 30 boiling, 50 hot, & 75 cold, W.—Antisep., Disinf., Analg.—*Uses*: Surg., ophthalmic & otiatric practice, dis. of throat & nose, gonorr., leucorr., ulc., varicose ulc., burns, inflam., wounds, malignant & syph. neoplasms, conjunctivitis, &c. Unexcelled in veter. practice & has specific healing effect in foot & mouth dis. of cattle. Stains removed by soap, rubbing well & washing with A. Powder is applied 1:1000 to 1:100. In pyloric carcinoma given in gelatin capsules; 2½ alcoh. solut.—*Dose* 1-5 grains (0.065-0.32 Gm.).—*Max. D.* 10 grains (0.65 Gm.), single; 20 grains (1.3 Gm.), p. day.—*Caut.* Keep solut. in dark-colored bot. & use only when recent.

Pyoctanin, Blue, Pencils, Merck.—Large, in handles.....each 75
Uses: Cuts, sinuses, ulcers, &c.

do. Merck.—Small, clasp-holders.....each 75

Pyoctanin, Yellow, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.50
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. vials.

(Imido-tetramethyl-diamido-diphenyl-methane Hydrochlorate; Apyonine; C. P. Auramine).—Fr. heat. tetramethyl-diamido-diphenyl-methane w. sulphur in ammonia gas current.— $C_{17}H_{24}N_3ClO = NH : C : [C_6H_4N(CH_3)_2]_2 : C_6H_4N(CH_3)_2HCl$.—Yellow pwd.; st'ly resembling sulphur.—*Sol.* W., A.—Antisep., Disinf.—*Uses*: Considerably weaker than the blue, & principally employed in dis. of skin & ophthalmic practice.—*Dose* 1-8 grains (0.065-0.52 Gm.).—*Max. D.* 15 grains (1 Gm.), p. day.

Pyoctanin, Yellow, Pencils, Merck.—Large, in handles.....each 75
Uses: Cuts, sinuses, ulcers, &c.

do. Merck.—Small, clasp-holders.....each 75

Pyrazine Hexahydride,—see **Piperazine**.

***Pyridine Merck**.—C. P.c. v.—oz. .29
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Fr. dry distil. of organic comp'ds cont'g nitrogen.— C_5H_5N .—Colorl., limp, hygrosc. liq.; empyreumatic odor; sharp taste.—Sp. Gr. 1.0083 at 0° C.—*Misc.* W., A., E., benzoin, fatty oils, &c. *Boil.* 116-118° C.—Respiratory Sed., Antigonorr., Antisep.—*Uses*: Asthma, angina pectoris, dyspnea, &c. Contraind. in heart weakness.—*Dose* 2-10 drops several t. p. d. in W.—Us'y by inhalation, 45-75 ml (3-5 Cc.), evaporated spontaneously in room. As urethral inj., $\frac{1}{2}$ % solut., & as paint, a 10% solut.

do. Merck.—Water-white.....c. v.—oz. .29

Pyridine Chloro-iodated, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.54
(Chloro-iodo-pyridine).— C_5H_3ClIN .

Pyridine Citrate Merck.—Cryst.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
 $C_{11}H_{13}NO_7 = C_5H_5N.C_6H_5O_7$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.

Pyridine Hydrochlorate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .75
 $C_5H_5NCl = C_5H_5N.HCl$.—Deliq. mass.—*Sol.* W., A.

Pyridine Methyl-chloride Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00
(Pyridine Chloro-methylate). — $C_5H_5NCl = C_5H_5N.CH_2Cl$.—Wh., cryst. need.

Pyridine Nitrate Merck.—Cryst.....c. v.—oz. .75
 $C_5H_5N.HNO_3$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.

Pyridine Sulphate Merck.—Cryst.....c. v.—oz. .75
 $C_5H_5N.H_2SO_4$.—Deliq., wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Pyrocatechin Merck.—C. P., twice sublimed
.....c. v.—oz. 2.00
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. vials.

(Ortho-di-oxy-benzene; Pyrocatechuic Acid; Catechol).—Occurs in nature; but us'y prep. fr. guaiacol.— $C_6H_4O_2 = C_6H_4(OH)_2$.—Colorl. scales or need.—*Sol.* W., A., E., B., C.—*Melt.* 104° C.—*Boil.* 240-245° C.—Antisep., Antipyr.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, solut. & saline for dress. wounds, burns, injuries, &c. More powerful antiseptic than carbolic acid, resorcin or hydroquinone.

Pyrodin,—see **Acetyl-phenyl-hydrazine**.

Pyrogallol,—see **Acid, Pyrogallie**.

Pyrosulphuryl Chloride Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .67
(Disulphuryl Chloride; Pyro-sulphuric Oxy-chloride; Chloro-sulphonic Anhydride).—Fr. sulphuric anhydride by phosphorus pentachloride. — $S_2O_5Cl_2 = Cl.SO_2.O.SO_2.Cl$.—Colorl., mobile, v. refractive, fum. liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.88946 at 0° C.—Decomp. by W.—*Boil.* 146° C.

Pyroxylin.—U. S. P.oz. .30
(Collodion Cotton; Colloxylin; Soluble Gun Cotton; Xyloidin; Collodion Wool).—Fr. purified cotton, by nitric & sulphuric acids.—Chiefly mixture of di-, & tri-, nitro-cellulose: $C_6H_5(NO_3)_2O_5$, & $C_6H_7(NO_3)_3O_5$.—Wh., flossy substc.; poss. physical appearance of ordinary cotton.—*Sol.*, mixture of A. & E.—*Uses*: Surg., photo., & techn.—*Caut.* Can be shipped with safety only when wet.

Pyrrrole Merck.....15 gr. vial .45
(Pyrrhol; Pyrrolone).—Fr. bone-tar by fractional distil. w. sulphuric acid.— $C_4H_5N = NH(CH:CH)_2$.—Yellowish liq.; odor of chlorof.; having hot, pung. taste.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.9752 at 12.5° C.—*Sol.*, A., E.—*Boil.* 133° C.

Pyrrrole, Tetra-iodated,—see **Iodole**.

Quassin Merck.—C. P., cryst....15 gr. vial 2.25
(Quassine).—Bitter prin. fr. wood *Picræna excelsa*, Lindley (Jamaica Quassin).— $C_{26}H_{24}O_8$ (?).—Wh., opaque, intens. bitter cryst.—*Sol.* A., C.; sl. in W.—Tonic, Stimulant.—*Uses*: Invigorate digestive org.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{32}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ grain (0.002-0.02 Gm.).

do. Merck.—C. P., pwd.. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 12.00
Light yellow pwd.

* do. Merck.—Purified, dry.. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 7.00
Light brown, fine pwd.—*Sol.* A.

do. Merck.—French.. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 2.00
Light yellow, amorphous pwd., or sm. cryst.; odorl.; v. bitter.—*Sol.* W., E.; v. sol. A.—Bitter Tonic, Appet.—*Dose* $\frac{3}{8}$ -2½ grains (0.025-0.16 Gm.).

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REMARKS.

In general, before employing the Soziodole preparations, it is advisable to thoroughly cleanse the affected parts, when they are accessible, by washing with warm water and soap, or by irrigation with lukewarm water.

When the salts are to be used pure, or in trituration, it is absolutely necessary to reduce them to the finest possible powder; otherwise the minute, pointed, crystalline fragments may give rise to undesirable irritation.

In the preparation of aqueous solutions, care should be

taken to heat the water only, and then dissolve the salt in it by stirring. Long-continued or too violent heating of the salt may cause the latter to decompose, with liberation of iodine. Watery solutions should not be kept for any considerable length of time, especially if exposed to light, since decomposition readily takes place. For this reason, when dispensing, brown or blue glass bottles should be used.

THE SOZIODOLE FORMULARY.

Abscess, Deep-seated.—See also Bubo.

- 1.—Soziodole-Mercury..... 1 part
Glycerin..... 8 parts
Powdered Acacia..... 4 parts
Distilled Water..... 88 parts
Inject 15 to 30 minims every 3 or 4 days! [WITTHAUER.]

Acne.

- 2.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 9 parts
Embrocation!

Adenitis, Ulcerative.

- 3.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 oz.
Dust on the parts! [KOCH.]

Angina Catarrhalis.

- 4.—Soziodole-Sodium..... 2 to 3 parts
Distilled Water..... To make 100 parts
Gargle! [SCHWARZ.]

Angina Diphtheritica.

In children up to 3 years:

- 5.—Soziodole-Sodium, fine powd..... 1 part
Flowers Sulphur..... 2 parts
Insufflate the oral and nasal cavities every 4 hours by means of a freshly prepared paper tube. If possible, deposit the medicament directly upon the affected parts!

In children up to 5 years:

- 6.—Soziodole-Sodium, fine powd..... Equal parts
Flowers Sulphur..... Equal parts
Insufflate the cavities of the throat and nose every 4 hours by means of a freshly prepared paper tube. If possible, deposit the medicament directly upon the affected parts! [SCHWARZ; BOEHM; WILLERDING; LUEDKE; BRESGEN; DRÄER.]

In older children and adults:

- 7.—Soziodole Sodium, fine powd..... ½ oz.
Insufflate the cavities of the throat and nose every 4 hours by means of a freshly prepared paper tube. If possible, the powder should be blown directly upon the affected parts! [SCHWARZ; BOEHM; WILLERDING; LUEDKE; BRESGEN; DRÄER.]

Angina Tonsillaris.

- 8.—Powdered Soziodole-Sodium..... Equal parts
Flowers Sulphur..... Equal parts
For insufflation, in children! [SCHWARZ.]

Anthrophores, Soziodole.—See Soziodole Anthrophores.**Aphthæ.**—See also Stomatitis Parasitica.

- 9.—Soziodole-Sodium..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 9 parts
Paint! [SCHWARZ.]

Arthritis Fungosa.

- 10.—Soziodole-Mercury..... 1 part
Glycerin..... 8 parts
Powdered Acacia..... 4 parts
Distilled Water..... 88 parts
Inject 15 to 30 minims every 3 or 4 days! [WITTHAUER.]

Barber's Itch.

- 11.—Soziodole-Sodium..... 1 part
Vaselin..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 8 parts
Ointment! [LASSAR.]

- 12.—Soziodole-Mercury..... 1 part
Talcum..... To make 100 parts
Dusting-powder! [OSTERMAYER.]

Bedsore.—See Decubitus.**Bladder Affections.**

- 13.—Soziodole Sodium..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 100 parts
For irrigating the bladder! [SCHWIMMER.]

- 14.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 200 parts
For washing-out the bladder! [GLÄSSNER.]

Blennorrhœa Neonatorum (Ophthalmia Neonatorum).

- 15.—Soziodole-Sodium..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 15 parts
Collyrium! [NITSCHMANN.]

Blennorrhœa Urethræ.—See Gonorrhœa.**Blennorrhœa Vaginæ.**—See Fluor Albus, and Vaginitis.**Bruises.**—See Wounds, Contused.**Bubo, Open.**

- 16.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 2 parts
Talcum..... 5 parts
Dusting-powder! [SCHWARZ.]

- 17.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 4 parts
Vaselin..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 9 parts
Ointment! [SCHWARZ.]

- 18.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 to 2 parts
Lycopodium..... To make 10 parts
Dusting-powder! [SCHWIMMER.]

- 19.—Soziodole-Sodium..... 1 to 2 parts
Lycopodium..... To make 10 parts
Dusting-powder! [SCHWIMMER.]

Burns.—See Combustiones.**Caries.**

- 20.—Soziodole-Mercury..... 1 part
Glycerin..... 8 parts
Powdered Acacia..... 4 parts
Distilled Water..... 88 parts
Inject 15 to 30 minims every 3 or 4 days, after previous use of cocaine! [WITTHAUER.]

Catarrh, Retronasal.—See also Rhinitis.

- 21.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 to 2 parts
Talcum..... 2 parts
For insufflation! [HERZOG.]

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Quassin, Surinam, Merck.—C. P., powder.—

-----15 gr. vial 2.25

Bitter prin. fr. wood Quassia amara, L. fl. (Surinam Quassia).
—Light brown pwd.—Sol. A. & C.

Quebrachamine Hesse-Merck.-----15 gr. vial 5.00

Fr. bark Aspidosperma Quebracho-blanco, Schlecht.—Wh.,
cryst., bitter scales.—Sol., sl. in A., E. & C.—Melt. 143° C.

Quebrachamine Sulphate Hesse-Merck-----

-----15 gr. vial 5.00

Wh. cryst.—Sol. W., A.

Quebrachine Hesse-Merck.—Cryst.15 gr. vial 3.50

Fr. bark Aspidosperma Quebracho-blanco, Schlecht.—
 $C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_3$.—Colorl. to yellowish cryst.; darken by expos.;
bitter taste.—Sol. C., hot A., hot E., amyl alc.—Melt. 214-
216° C.—Antiper., Tonic.—Uses: Asthma & dyspnoea fr. heart
dis.—Dose 1-2 grains (0.065-0.13 Gm.).

Quebrachine Hydrochlorate Hesse-Merck.—

Cryst.-----15 gr. vial 3.50

$C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_3 \cdot HCl$.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W., A.—Dose $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$
grains (0.05-0.1 Gm.).

Quebrachine, Hypo-, Hesse-Merck

(Hypo-quebrachine).—Fr. bark Aspidosperma Quebracho-
blanco, Schlecht.— $C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_3$.—Yellow, or brown, amorph.,
bitter pwd.; agglutinates in masses.—Sol. A., E., C.—Melt.
80° C.

Quebrachine, Hypo-, Hydrochlorate, Hesse

(Hypo-quebrachine Hydrochlorate).— $C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_3 \cdot HCl$.—Yel-
low pwd.—Sol. W., A.

Quercetin Merck-----15 gr. vial 1.00

Fr. quercitrin, by dil. sulphuric acid.— $C_{24}H_{18}O_{11} + 3H_2O$.—
Lemon-yellow, cryst. pwd.—Sol., in alkal. solut.; sl. in W.—
Uses: Dye.

Quercit Merck-----15 gr. vial .65

(So-called "Acorn Sugar").—Constit. of acorns.— $C_6H_{12}O_5$.
—Wh., well-formed cryst.—Sol. W.—Melt. 234° C.

Quercitannin,—see Acid, Quercitannic.

Quercitrin Merck-----15 gr. vial .35

(Quercimelin).—Glucoside fr. bark Quercus tinctoria, Bartram
(Black Oak).— $C_{36}H_{50}O_{20} + 3H_2O$.—Sm., yellow need. or
plates.—Sol. A., amyl alc., alkali solut., acetic acid.; sl. W.—
Melt. 168° C.—Astring., Tonic.

Quicksilver,—see Mercury.

Quinaldine Merck.—C. P.-----c. v.—oz. 3.00

(Alpha-methyl-quinoline; Chinaldine).—Fr. aniline w. paral-
dehyde & hydrochloric acid, by heat.— $C_{10}H_9N = C_6H_4(CH:$
 $CH)N:CCH_3$.—Oily liq.; odor of quinoline.—Sp. Gr. 1.064 at
20° C.—Sol. E., C.; sl. in W.—Boil. 240-246° C.

Quinaldine Sulphate Merck-----c. v.—oz. 4.00

$C_{10}H_9N \cdot H_2SO_4$.—Delic., colorl. prisms.—Melt. 211-213° C.—
Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Quinalgen-----oz. 1.00

(Analgen; Ortho-ethoxy-ana-mono-benzoyl-amido-quinoline;
Benzanalgen).—Deriv. of ortho-oxy-quinoline.— $C_{18}H_{16}N_2O_2$.
= $C_6H_4(OC_6H_5) \cdot NH \cdot CO \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot N$.—Colorl., tast. cryst.—
Sol., hot A., dil. mineral acids; insol. W.—Melt. 208° C.—Anti-
pyr., Analg., Antirheum.—Uses: Neural., rheum., febrile dis.
—Dose 7-15 grains (0.45-1 Gm.) several t. p. d.—Max. D. 75
grains (4.9 Gms.).

Quinetum Merck.—Pure-----c. v.—oz. 1.00

(Chinetum).—Mist. of alkaloids fr. bark Cinchona succirubra,
Pavon.—Amorph., grayish-white pwd.; 50 to 70% of cinchoni-
dine.—Sol., dil. acids; sl. in W.—Antiperiodic.—Uses:
Malaria & intermit. fevers.—Dose 1-8 grains (0.065-0.52 Gm.).

Quinetum Sulphate Merck-----c. v.—oz. 1.50

Neutral sulphate of preceding.

Quinhydrone

React.-prod., aq. solut. quinone & hydroquinone.— $C_6H_6O_2$.
 $C_6H_4O_2$.—Long, thin, green prisms; red-brown by trans-
mitted light; metal. lustre; odor like quinone; pungent
taste.—Sol., hot W., A., E., amm.; sl. sol. cold W.

Quinidine.—Pure, cryst.-----c. v.—oz. .55

(Chinidine; Conchinine).—Fr. some spec. of Cinchona bark.
— $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_4 + 2\frac{1}{2}H_2O$.—Colorl., lustr. prisms; effloresce on
expos.—Sol. 20 A., 30 E., 2,000 W.—Melt. 168-170° C.—Anti-
pyr., Antipyr., Antisept., Tonic.—Uses: Remit. & intermit.
fevers, espec. of children. Substit. for quinine. Salts less
agre. to take, but more prompt in action.—Dose: Children,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5 grains (0.032-0.32 Gm.); adults, 3-30 grains (0.2-2 Gm.),
in suspension in syrup.—Max. D. 40 grains (2.6 Gm.), single.

Quinidine Bisulphate Merck-----c. v.—oz. .50

(Acid Sulphate of Quinidine).— $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_4 \cdot H_2SO_4 + 4H_2O$.—
Long, colorl. cryst.; bitter taste.—Sol. W., with fluoresc.—
Dose 5-60 grains (0.32-4 Gm.).

Quinidine Citrate Merck-----c. v.—oz. .55

$C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_4 \cdot C_6H_8O_7$.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. A.—Dose $1\frac{1}{2}$ -12
grains (0.1-0.8 Gm.).

Quinidine Dihydrobromate

$C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_4 \cdot 2HBr$.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W.—Dose, as tonic;
 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 grains (0.032-0.52 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.; as antiper.: 20-60 grains
(1.3-4 Gm.); for a cold: 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).

Quinidine Hydrobromate Merck-----c. v.—oz. .55

$C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_4 \cdot HBr$.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W., A.

Quinidine Hydrochlorate

$C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_4 \cdot HCl + H_2O$.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W., A.

Quinidine Sulphate Merck.—U.S.P.—c. v.—oz. .43

(Neutral Sulphate of Quinidine).— $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_4)_2 \cdot H_2SO_4 +$
 $2H_2O$.—Wh. need.; v. bitter taste.—Sol. 8 A., 14 C., 100 W.—
Antipyr., Antiper., Antisept., Tonic.—Dose, as tonic: $\frac{1}{2}$ -8
grains (0.032-0.52 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.; as antiper.: 20-60 grains
(1.3-4 Gm.); for a cold: 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).

Quinidine Tannate Merck-----c. v.—oz. .45

Amorph., yellow pwd.; tastel.—Sol., partly in A.—Uses:
Intern., dyspep., diar., albumin., malaria.—Veter., erysip. of
swine.—Dose 8-12 grains (0.5-0.8 Gm.) in pwd.

Quinine Merck.—C. P., precip.-----c. v.—oz. .78

Fr. Cinchona bark.— $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_4 + 3H_2O$.—Bulky, wh.,
amorph., or cryst. pwd.; v. bitter taste.—Sol. E., C., B.,
carbon disulphide, benzin, oils, 6 A., 200 G., 1,960 W.—Melt.
57° C.—Antipyr., Antiper., Antisept., Emmen., Ecbolic, Tonic.
—Uses: Reduce fever & hectic in phth., yellow fever, typhus,
& typhoid, remit. & intermit. fevers, malaria, amenor;
antiseptic for intest. canal; hasten labor & as general bitter
tonic. The salts are us'y prescribed. For hypodermic use,
the bisulphate, ethyl-sulphate, quinate, hydrobromate, or
carbamidated hydrochlorate is to be preferred.—Dose 2-15
grains (0.13-1 Gm.).—Max. D. 25 grains (1.6 Gm.), single;
50 grains (3.25 Gm.), p. day.—Caut. Keep in dark, well stop-
pered bottles.

* do. Merck.—U.S.P.—Pure, precipitated

-----c. v.—oz. .73

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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS**. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

THE SOZOIODOLE FORMULARY.—Continued from page 200a.

Cauterization Wounds.

22.—Sozoiiodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder! [ELISCHER; OSTERMAYER; FRITSCHER.]

23.—Sozoiiodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Milk-sugar..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder! [ELISCHER; OSTERMAYER.]

24.—Sozoiiodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Vaseline..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 8 parts
Ointment! [ELISCHER; OSTERMAYER.]

Cervical Catarrh.—See also Endometritis.

25.—Sozoiiodole-Sodium, fine powder,
or
Sozoiiodole-Potassium, fine powder..... 1 oz.
To be blown directly upon the parts! Cover with a
dry cotton tampon. [NITSCHMANN.]

Chafing.—See also Excoriations.

26.—Sozoiiodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder! [SCHWARZ.]

27.—Sozoiiodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Vaseline..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 8 parts
Salve! [SCHWARZ.]

Chancre, Urethral.—See also Ulcus Molle, and Ulcus Durum.

28.—Sozoiiodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 1 part
Glycerin Jelly..... 8 parts
Make into Bougies! [MATSCHKE.]

29.—Sozoiiodole-Sodium..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 1 part
Glycerin Jelly..... 8 parts
Make into Bougies! [MATSCHKE.]

Chronic Obstructive Rhinitis.—See also Rhinitis.

30.—Sozoiiodole-Zinc..... 7 parts
Menthol..... 1 part
Milk-sugar..... To make 100 parts
Snuff! When possible, the nasal mucous membrane
is first to be cocaineized. [SUCHANEK.]

Collodion, Sozoiiodole.—See Formula No. 71.

Combustiones (Burns).

31.—Sozoiiodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder! [ELISCHER; PLESCOFF; NITSCH-
MANN; COHN; OSTERMAYER.]

32.—Sozoiiodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Milk-sugar..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder! [PLESCOFF; ELISCHER; NITSCH-
MANN; COHN; OSTERMAYER.]

33.—Sozoiiodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Vaseline..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 8 parts
Salve! [SCHWIMMER; ELISCHER; COHN; NITSCH-
MANN; OSTERMAYER; PLESCOFF.]

34.—Sozoiiodole-Potassium..... 1 to 2 parts
Lycopodium..... To make 10 parts
Dusting-powder! [SCHWIMMER.]

35.—Sozoiiodole-Sodium..... 1 to 2 parts
Lycopodium..... To make 10 parts
Dusting-powder! [SCHWIMMER.]

36.—Sozoiiodole-Sodium, fine powder,
or
Sozoiiodole-Potassium, fine powder..... 2 oz.
Apply after removal of shreds of skin! [LOSSEN.]

37.—Sozoiiodole-Sodium..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
Dust on after removal of shreds of skin!
[SCHULTZE; WITTHAUER.]

38.—Sozoiiodole-Sodium..... 4 parts
Zinc Oxide..... 9 parts
Wheat Starch..... 9 parts
Vaseline..... 18 parts
Apply after removal of shreds of skin!
[SCHULTZE; WITTHAUER.]

39.—Sozoiiodole-Zinc..... 1 part
Vaseline..... 2 parts
Lanolin..... 17 parts
Apply after removal of shreds of skin!
[THOMAN; ALBERT.]

Condylomata.

40.—Sozoiiodole-Mercury..... 1 to 2 parts
Wheat Starch..... To make 30 parts
Dusting-powder! [SCHWIMMER.]

41.—Sozoiiodole-Mercury..... 1 part
Vaseline..... 19 parts
Ointment! [SCHWIMMER.]

Conjunctivitis, Acute.

42.—Sozoiiodole-Sodium..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 15 parts
Instill into the eye! [NITSCHMANN; COHN.]

Conjunctivitis Catarrhalis.

43.—Sozoiiodole-Sodium..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 24 parts
Instill 1 drop in the eye 3 times a day!
[NITSCHMANN; COHN.]

Conjunctivitis Blepharorrhagica.

44.—Sozoiiodole-Sodium..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 14 parts
Collyrium! [NITSCHMANN.]

Conjunctivitis Purulenta.

45.—Sozoiiodole-Sodium..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 15 parts
Collyrium! [NITSCHMANN; COHN.]

Coryza.—See also Rhinitis.

46.—Sozoiiodole-Zinc..... 7 parts
Menthol..... 1 part
Milk-sugar..... To make 100 parts
Snuff!—If possible, the nasal mucous membrane
should be previously cocaineized. [SUCHANEK.]

47.—Sozoiiodole-Sodium, fine powder..... ½ oz.
Insufflate after careful cocaineization of the mucous
membrane. In copious watery secretion use pure
Sozoiiodole-potassium in fine powder! [BRESGEN.]

Cystitis.—See Bladder Affections.

Decubitus (Bedsores).

48.—Sozoiiodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder! [TROMMSDORFF.]

49.—Sozoiiodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 9 parts
Salve! [TROMMSDORFF.]

Dentistry.

a.—PULP EXPOSED BY EXCAVATION.

50.—Sozoiiodole-Sodium, fine powder..... 1 part
Sozoiiodole-Potassium, fine powder..... 2 parts
Glycerin..... To make a paste
[REISERT; DUNN; HARTMANN.]

b.—MOUTH-WASH.

51.—Sozoiiodole-Sodium..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 50 parts
[REISERT; DUNN; HARTMANN.]

c.—PERIOSTITIS.—See Periostitis.

d.—STOMATITIS.—See Stomatitis.

e.—ROOT-FILLING MATERIAL FOR DEAD TEETH.

52.—Sozoiiodole-Sodium, fine powder..... 1 part
Sozoiiodole-Potassium, fine powder..... 2 parts
Glycerin..... To make paste
[REISERT; DUNN; HARTMANN.]

f.—TOOTH-POWDER.

Continued on page 202a.

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Quinine Acetate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .68
 $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot C_2H_4O_2$.—Fine, wh. need.; acetic acid odor.—*Sol.* 7 A. & hot W.—*Dose* 1-15 grains (0.065-1 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Quinine Albuminate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 3.05
 Wh., to yellowish-wh., bulky scales.—*Sol.*, dil. hydrochl. acid, acid pepin W. — *Uses*: Agrees w. feeble patients; nutrient as well as medicinal.—*Dose* 1-15 grains (0.065-1 Gm.).

Quinine Anisate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
 (Anethol-quinine).— $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2 \cdot C_{10}H_{12}O + 2H_2O$.—*Lustr.*, well-developed cryst.—*Sol.* E., hot A.—*Uses*, &c.: As the sulphate.

Quinine Antimonate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
 Wh. pwd.

Quinine Arsenate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .68
 $2(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2) \cdot H_3AsO_4 + 8H_2O$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.*, hot W.—*Antiperiodic*.—*Uses*: Persistent intermit. fever.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.004-0.008 Gm.).—*Max. D.* $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.008 Gm.), single.—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, hot milk & water w. mustard, then milk w. magnesia, saccharated iron oxide, dialyzed iron, &c.—*Caut.* Poison!

Quinine Arsenite Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
 Wh. pwd.—*Uses* & *Antidotes*: As the arsenate.—*Caut.* Poison!

Quinine Benzoate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .68
 $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot C_6H_5O_2$.—Fine, wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* A., 350 W.—*Uses*, &c. As the sulphate.—*Dose* 2-20 grains (0.13-1.3 Gm.).

Quinine Bihydro-, &c.,—see Quinine Dihydro-, &c.

***Quinine Bisulphate.**—*U. S. P.*.....c. v.—oz. .39
 (Acid Sulphate of quinine).— $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot H_2SO_4 + 7H_2O$.—*Colorl.*, *lustr. cryst.*; effloresce rapidly & become opaque on expos.—*Sol.* 10 W., 32 A.—*Uses*: *Intern.*, as the sulphate, but used also subcut.—*Extern.*, chiefly in solut. for irrigating nose in hay-fever.—*Dose* 1-30 grains (0.065-2 Gm.).—*Nasal Inj.*, in hay fever, 0.2% aq. solut.

do. — C. P.c. v.—oz. .59

Quinine Bitartrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .68
 $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot C_4H_6O_6 + H_2O$.—Crystals.

Quinine Borate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .65
 $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot H_2BO_3(?)$.—Sm., wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses*, &c. As the sulphate.

Quinine Bromate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
 $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot HBrO_3$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses*, &c. As the sulphate.

Quinine Camphorate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .85
 $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2 \cdot C_{10}H_{16}O_4$.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* A.—*Uses*, &c. As the sulphate.

Quinine Carbolate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .80
 (Quinine Phenolate, or Phenate; Phenol-quinine).— $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot C_6H_5O$.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* 80 A., 400 W.—*Uses*, &c. As the sulphate.

Quinine Chlorate Merck.—C. P.c. v.—oz. 1.00
 $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot HClO_3 + 1\frac{3}{4}H_2O$.—Wh. cryst.; quite combustible; explode at h. temp.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses*: Malarial & o. fevers w. anginal symp.

Quinine Cinnamate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
 $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot C_9H_8O_2$.—Sm., whitish-yellow cryst.—*Sol.* A.—*Uses*, *Doses*, &c. As the sulphate.

Quinine Citrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .65
 $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2 \cdot C_6H_8O_7 + 7H_2O$.—Sm., wh. cryst.—*Sol.*, A., hot W.—*Uses*, &c. As the sulphate. — *Dose* 2-20 grains (0.13-1.29 Gm.).

Quinine Citrate with Iron Pyrophosphate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .35
 Yellowish-brown flakes.—*Uses*: Malarial affect. w. chlorosis, anæmia, &c.

Quinine Citro-hydrochlorate Merck .c. v.—oz. 1.25
 Wh., hygro. pwd.—*Sol.* A.—*Uses*, &c. As the sulphate.

Quinine Citro-hydrofluorate Merck .c. v.—oz. 1.25
 Dellq., wh. pwd.—*Sol.* A.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Quinine Citro-salicylate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .90
 Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* A.—*Uses*: *Espec.* value in malarial migraine.

Quinine Dihydrobromate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .73
 (Acid Hydrobromate, or Bihydrobromate of Quinine).— $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot 2HBr + 3H_2O$.—Yellowish pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses*, &c. As the sulphate.—*Dose* 2-20 grains (0.13-1.3 Gm.).

Quinine Dihydrochlorate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .73
 $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot 2HCl + 2H_2O$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—*N. B.* Well adapted to subcut inj., on account of solubility.

Quinine Dihydro-iodate Merck.—C. P. .c. v.—oz. .95
 $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot 2HI + 5H_2O$.—Yellowish, wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses*, &c. As the sulphate.

Quinine Ethyl-sulphate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .85
 (Quinine Sulphovinate, or Sulpho-ethylate).—Fr. hot alcoh. solut. of sodium sulphovinate & quinine sulphate.— $C_{22}H_{29}N_2O_6 = C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot C_2H_5SO_4$.—Wh. cryst. — 71% quinine. — *Sol.* 3 W.—*Uses*: Hypoderm. in severe malarial fever.—*Dose* 3-8 grains (0.19-0.52 Gm.), hypoderm.

Quinine Ferri-, or Ferro-salts,—see Iron & Quinine, &c.

Quinine Ferricyanide Merck.....c. v.—oz. .65
 $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot H_3Fe(CN)_6 + 1\frac{1}{2}H_2O$.—Yellow cryst.—*Sol.*, v. sl. W.

Quinine Ferrocyanide Merck.—C. P. .c. v.—oz. .64
 $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot H_4Fe(CN)_6 + 3H_2O$.—Yellow pwd.—*Sol.* A.; insol. W.—*Uses*: Substit. for the sulphate & potass. ferrocyanide in fever & night sw. of phth.—*Dose* 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).

Quinine Formate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.50
 $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot CH_3O_2$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*, &c. As the sulphate.

Quinine Hydrobromate Merck.—C. P., cryst.c. v.—oz. .68
 $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot HBr + H_2O$.—Silky, wh., light need.—*Sol.* 0.6 A., 6 E., 12 C., & 54 W.—*Melt.*, ab. 200° C.—*Uses*, *Doses*, &c. As the sulphate.—*Caut.* Keep dark & well stoppered.

* do. Merck.—*U. S. P.*—Cryst....c. v.—oz. .60

Quinine Hydrochlorate Merck.—C. P., cryst.c. v.—oz. .69
 (Quinine Muriate).— $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot HCl + 2H_2O$.—Wh., silky need.—*Sol.* 3 A., 9 C.; 84 W. at 15° C.—*Melt.* 190° C.—*Uses*, *Doses*, &c. As the sulphate.

* do. Merck.—*U. S. P.*—Cryst....c. v.—oz. .61

Quinine Hydrochloro-phosphate Merckc. v.—oz. 1.00

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THE SOZOIODOLE FORMULARY.—Continued from page 20 1a.

- 53.—Soziodole-Sodium, fine powder 1 part
Chalk 49 parts
[REISERT; DUNN; HARTMANN.]

Diphtheria.—See Angina Diphtheritica.

Diphtheritic Ulcers.—See Ulcus Diphthericum.

Dressing, Permanent.

- 54.—Soziodole-Potassium 1 part
Milk-sugar or Talcum 9 parts
Dusting-powder! [THOMAN; ALBERT.]

Ear, Suppuration of.—See also Otitis, and Myringitis.

- 55.—Soziodole-Zinc 1 part
Talcum 49 parts
For insufflation! [KRAUSE]

Eczema.

- 56.—Soziodole-Potassium 1 part
Talcum 9 parts
Dusting-powder! [LASSAR.]

- 57.—Soziodole-Potassium 1 part
Vaseline 1 part
Lanolin 8 parts
Salve! [LASSAR.]

- 58.—Soziodole-Zinc 1 part
Vaseline 2 parts
Lanolin 17 parts
Ointment! [THOMAN; ALBERT; GAUDIN.]

- 59.—Soziodole-Mercury 1 part
Vaseline 5 parts
Lanolin 44 parts
Ointment! [HERZOG.]

- 60.—Soziodole-Mercury 1 part
Talcum 99 parts
Dusting powder! [WITTHAUER.]

- 61.—Soziodole-Zinc 1 part
Talcum 9 parts
Dusting-powder! [WITTHAUER; FRIEDLÄNDER.]

Eczema, Moist.

- 62.—Soziodole-Zinc 1 to 2 parts
Diachylon Ointment (Hebra) 50 parts
Salve! [SCHWARZ.]

- 63.—Soziodole-Zinc 1 part
Talcum 9 parts
Dusting-powder! [SCHULTZE.]

Eczema, Dry.

- 64.—Soziodole-Sodium 4 parts
Wheat Starch 18 parts
Zinc Oxide 18 parts
Dusting powder! [SCHULTZE.]

- 65.—Soziodole-Sodium 4 parts
Zinc Oxide 9 parts
Wheat Starch 9 parts
Vaseline 18 parts
Paste! [SCHULTZE.]

Eczema, Narium.

- 66.—Soziodole-Mercury 1 part
Vaseline 5 parts
Lanolin 44 parts
Introduce into the nose on cotton! [TEICHMANN.]

- 67.—Soziodole-Potassium 2 to 5 parts
Talcum To make 10 parts
Insufflate into the nose! [STERN.]

Endometritis.

- 68.—Soziodole-Zinc 7 parts
Distilled Water 83 parts
Inject into the uterus, and after a short interval soak up! The solution must be injected luke-warm, otherwise crystals will be deposited.
[NITSCHMANN.]

Erythema.—See Chafing, and Excoriations.

Erysipelas.

- 69.—Soziodole Potassium 1 part
Talcum 8 parts
Dusting powder! [WAGNER.]

- 70.—Soziodole-Potassium 8 parts
Vaseline 1 part
Lanolin 8 parts
Salve! [WAGNER.]

- 71.—Soziodole-Zinc 1 part
Ether 1 part
Collodion 2 parts
Soziodole-collodion! (In facial erysipelas.)
[GAUDIN.]

Exanthemata.

- 72.—Soziodole-Potassium 1 part
Vaseline 1 part
Lanolin 8 parts
Salve! [SCHWIMMER.]

- 73.—Soziodole-Sodium 1 to 2 parts
Lycopodium To make 10 parts
Dusting-powder! [SCHWIMMER.]

- 74.—Soziodole-Potassium 1 to 2 parts
Lycopodium To make 10 parts
Dusting-powder! [SCHWIMMER.]

- 75.—Soziodole-Mercury 2 parts
Triturate with sufficiency of water.

Add:

- Potassium Iodide 4 parts

Now add:

- Distilled Water To make 25 parts

Filter! For subcutaneous injection!

Once a week inject 1 Cc. (16 min.) into the gluteal region, changing from right to left side, or *vice versa*, as case may be. Five or six minutes previous to injection 1 Cc. of a 4 or 5% solution of cocaine hydrochlorate should be injected into the point where the medicament is to be introduced [SCHWIMMER.]

Exanthema of the mucous membranes, E. maculosa, E. papulosa, E. maculo-papulosa, E. papulosa with mucous patches, and E. maculo-papulosa with mucous patches,—use the same subcutaneous solution as given above. [SCHWIMMER; JANOVSKY; ENDLITZ.]

Excoriations.

- 76.—Soziodole-Mercury 1 part
Lanolin 49 parts
Salve! [HERZOG.]

Excoriations of Nostrils.

- 77.—Soziodole-Mercury 1 part
Lanolin 49 parts
Anoint the parts! [HERZOG.]

Excoriations in Little Children.

- 78.—Soziodole-Potassium 1 part
Talcum 9 parts
Dusting powder! [GLÄSSNER.]

- 79.—Soziodole-Potassium 1 part
Vaseline 1 part
Lanolin 8 parts
Salve! [GLÄSSNER.]

- 80.—Soziodole-Sodium 1 part
Talcum 9 parts
Dusting-powder! [GLÄSSNER.]

Fissured Nipples.—See also Rhagades.

- 81.—Soziodole-Potassium 1 part
Vaseline 1 part
Lanolin 8 parts
Salve! [VOSSEN.]

- 82.—Soziodole-Potassium 1 part
Cold Cream 9 parts
[VOSSEN.]

Fistula (also Tuberculous).

- 83.—Soziodole-Mercury 1 part
Glycerin 8 parts
Powdered Acacia 4 parts
Distilled Water 88 parts
Inject 15 to 30 min. every 3 or 4 days.
[WITTHAUER.]

Continued on page 203a.

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Quinine Hydrochloro-sulphate Merck...c. v.—oz. .70
 $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2 \cdot HCl \cdot H_2SO_4 + 3H_2O$.—Fine, wh. need.—Sol. 1 W.—*Uses*: Especially sub-cutan.; dose same as the sulphate. Less pain hypoderm. than any o. salt of quinine.

Quinine Hydrofluorate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.50
 $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot HF$.—Colorl. cryst. of inconstant form.—Sol. A.

Quinine Hydro-iodate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .97
 $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot HI$.—Deliq., yellowish pwd.—Sol. A.—*Uses*: Chronic scrof. affect., on account of alter. properties of iodine.

Quinine Hydro-silico-fluorate Merck...c. v.—oz. 1.50

Quinine Hypophosphite Merck.....c. v.—oz. .75
 $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot H_2P_2O_5$.—Fine, wh., light need.—Sol. A.

Quinine Iodate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00
 $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot HIO_3$.—Wh. need.—Sol. A.

Quinine Iodo-hydro-iodate Merck...c. v.—oz. .97
 $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot I \cdot HI$.—Kermes-brown pwd.—Sol. A.—Dose 1-5 grains (0.065-0.32 Gm.).

Quinine Iodo-sulphate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.25
 (Herapathite; Sulphate of Iodo-quinine).— $4C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot 3H_2SO_4 \cdot 2HI \cdot I_2 + 8H_2O$.—Dichroic cryst.; red or green w. reflected or transmitted light; polarize perf. as tourmaline.—Sol., boiling A.

Quinine Lactate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .77
 Sm., wh. need.—Sol. A.—*Uses & Doses*: As the sulphate.

Quinine Lacto-phosphate Merck...c. v.—oz. 1.50
 Wh. pwd.—Sol. A.

Quinine Nitrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .90
 $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot HNO_3 + H_2O$.—Colorl., v. bitter cryst.—Sol. W., A.—*Uses & Doses*: As the sulphate.

Quinine Oxalate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .75
 $2C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot C_2H_2O_4$.—Fine need.—Sol. A.; sl. sol. W.

Quinine Peptonate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .75
 80% peptone w. 20% quinine.—Brown pwd.—Nutrient, Tonic, Antipyr.—*Uses*: Convalesc. fr. severe sickness & defect. nutrition w. intermit. or remit. fever.—Dose 5-60 grains (0.32-4 Gm.).

Quinine Phosphate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .64
 $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2 \cdot H_3PO_4 + 3H_2O$.—Fine, wh. need.—Sol. A.—*Uses, Doses, &c.*: As the sulphate.

Quinine Phthalate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.50
 $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2 \cdot C_6H_4O_4$.—Light, transl. scales.—Melt. 70° C.—*Uses & Doses*: As the sulphate.

Quinine Picrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
 $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot C_6H_3N_3O_7$.—Yellow, cryst. pwd.; explodes w. heat.—Sol. A.

Quinine Quinate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.50
 $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot C_7H_{12}O_8 + 2H_2O$.—Wh. cryst.; v. bitter taste.—Sol. W. & A.—*Uses*: Chiefly inj., inst. of o. Q. salts, on account of its great solubility.—Dose: As the sulphate.

Quinine Quinovate
 $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot C_{12}H_{18}O_4(?)$.—Bitter, yellowish pwd.—Sol. A.—*Uses, &c.*: As the sulphate.

Quinine Saccharate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.25
 (Quinine Saccharinate).— $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot C_6H_{10}O_8$.—*Uses & Doses*: As the sulphate.

Quinine Salicylate Merck.—Cryst. c. v.—oz. .61
 $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot C_7H_5O_3$.—Fine, wh., bitter cryst.—Sol. 20 A., C., 120 E., 225 W.—Antisep., Antipyr., Analg.—*Uses*: Typhus fever, rheum., lumbago, & muscular pain fr. cold.—Dose 2-30 grains (0.13-2 Gm.).

Quinine Santonate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.50
 $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot C_{15}H_{20}O_4$.—Yellow, bitter pwd.—Sol. A.

Quinine Stearate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .95
 $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot C_{18}H_{36}O_2$.—Sm., wh., bitter cryst.—Sol. A.—*Uses*: As the sulphate. Us'y employed extern. by inunction; mixes readily w. oint. & is easily absorbed.

Quinine Succinate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .95
 $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2 \cdot C_4H_4O_4 + 8H_2O$.—Bitter, wh. prisms.—Sol. A., boil. W.

***Quinine Sulphate—U. S. P.—Pure**...c. v.—oz. .37
 $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2 \cdot H_2SO_4 + 8H_2O$.—Wh., lustr., or shin., easily compressible, fragile need.; v. bitter; absorb moisture fr. damp air; darken in the light.—Sol., dil. acids, 3 boil A., 50 boil W., 40 G., 65 A.; 740 W. & 680 C. at 15° C.—Antipyr., Antiper., Antisep., Emmen., Ecboic, Tonic, Germic.—*Uses*: Intern., all fevers, espec. intermit. & remit.; antisep. & bitter tonic; also in whooping-cough; bitter taste disguised by yerba santa, licorice, or saccharin.—Extern., on wounds, ulcers, &c.—Dose, as tonic: $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 grain (0.032-0.13 Gm.); as antipyr.: 15-30 grains (1-2 Gm.) 6 to 12 hrs. before paroxysm; in pernicious fever: 30-75 grains (2-5 Gm.) within 12 hrs.; in neural.: $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 grains (0.1-0.2 Gm.) every 1 or 2 hrs.; as antipyr.: 15-30 grains (1-2 Gm.) in the course of 1 hr.; in hectic fever: 2-3 grains (0.13-0.2 Gm.) every 2 hrs.; as prophylactic in influenza: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.) every day or two. For children, per day $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 grains (0.05-0.1-0.2 Gm.) per yr. of age, in 2 doses. As suppository 15-23 grains (1-1.5 Gm.) w. 90 grains (6 Gm.) cacao butter.—Incomp., ammonia, alkalies, lime water, tannic acid, Donovan's solution, iodine, potass. iodide, &c.—*Caution*. Keep dark & well closed.

do. Merck.—C. P.—Made from the Bisulphate.....c. v.—oz. .37
 Free fr. o. cinchona alkaloids.

Quinine Sulpho-carbolate Merck...c. v.—oz. .65
 (Quinine Phenol-sulphonate).— $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2 \cdot C_6H_4OSO_3 + 2H_2O$.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. A.—Dose 1-8 grains (0.065-0.52 Gm.).

Quinine Sulpho-tartrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
 Fr. quinine sulphate & tartaric acid.—Wh. pwd.—Sol., hot W.—*Uses, &c.*: As the sulphate.

Quinine Tannate Merck.—C. P....c. v.—oz. .41
 $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot 3C_{14}H_{10}O_6 + 8H_2O$.—Light brown pwd.; tastel.—Sol., partly in A.—*Uses, &c.*: As the sulphate; commended because tastel. Less active than the more sol. salts.—Dose 2-10 grains (0.13-0.65 Gm.).

do. Merck.—Pure.....c. v.—oz. .39
 Light brown pwd.—Sol., partly in A.

*** do. Merck**.—Neutral & tasteless...c. v.—oz. .43
 Light brown pwd.—Sol., partly in A.—*Uses, Dose, &c.*: As the C. P. tannate.

do. Merck.—Commercial.....c. v.—oz. .32

Quinine Tartrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .68
 $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2 \cdot C_4H_6O_8 + H_2O$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. A., hot W., & sl. in W.—*Uses, Doses, &c.*: As the sulphate.

Quinine Thiosulphate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
 $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2 \cdot H_2S_2O_3$.—Flocculent precip., or fine need.—Sol. A.; sl. sol. W.

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THE SOZOIODOLE FORMULARY.—Continued from page 202a.

Fluor Albus.—See also Endometritis.

- 84.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 49 parts
For impregnation of vaginal tampons.
[TROMMSDORFF.]

Frostbite.

- 85.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Talcum..... 4 parts
Dusting-powder !
[TROMMSDORFF.]
- 86.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 2 parts
Vaselin..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 7 parts
Ointment !
[TROMMSDORFF.]
- 87.—Soziodole-Zinc 1 to 2 parts
Vaselin..... 2 parts
Lanol..... To make 20 parts
Ointment !
[THOMAN; ALBERT.]

Gingivitis.

- 88.—Soziodole-Sodium..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 49 parts
Mouth-wash !
[TROMMSDORFF.]

Gonorrhœa Acuta.

- 89.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 1 to 2 parts
Distilled Water..... To make 100 parts
Inject 3 or 4 times a day. If the result desired is not
obtained within a short time, change to :
- 90.—Soziodole Sodium..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 24 parts
Injection !
[SCHWIMMER; TARNOWSKY;
NEISSER; NITSCHMANN; MEYER; SCHWARZ;
GAUDIN; AUMER; KOCH; MIHOCINOVIC.]

Gonorrhœa Chronica.

- 91.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 50 parts
Sydenham's Laudanum..... 1 part
Injection !
[SCHWARZ.]
- 92.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 1 to 2 parts
Tincture Opium..... 2 parts
Distilled Water..... To make 100 parts
Injection !
[SCHWIMMER.]
- 93.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 1 to 2 parts
Bismuth Salicylate..... 1 to 2 parts
Distilled Water..... To make 100 parts
Injection !
[SCHWIMMER.]
- 94.—Soziodole Antrophores, Soziodole Bougies, etc.—
See under S.

Hemorrhoids.

- 95.—Soziodole-Sodium..... 30 gr. (2 Gm.)
Cacao Butter..... To make 10 suppositories
Externally !
[SCHWARZ.]
- 96.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 30 gr. (2 Gm.)
Cacao Butter..... To make 10 suppositories
Externally !
[TROMMSDORFF.]

Herpes Squamosus.

- 97.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder !
[LASSAR.]
- 98.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Vaselin..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 8 parts
Salve !
[LASSAR.]

Herpes Tonsurans.

- 99.—Soziodole-Mercury..... 1 part
Vaselin..... 10 parts
Lanolin..... 89 parts
Ointment !
[KOCH.]
- 100.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Vaselin..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 8 parts
Salve !
[LASSAR.]
- 101.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder !
[LASSAR.]

Impetigo.

- 102.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder !
[LASSAR.]
- 103.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Vaselin..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 8 parts
Salve !
[LASSAR.]
- 104.—Soziodole-Zinc 1 part
Vaselin..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 8 parts
Ointment !
[GAUDIN.]

Impetigo Syphilitica.

- 105.—Soziodole-Mercury..... 2 parts
Triturate with:
Distilled Water..... Sufficient
Add:
Potassium Iodide..... 4 parts
Triturate thoroughly, then add:
Distilled Water..... To make 25 parts
Mix and filter. Externally ! Once a week inject 1 Cc.
(16 min.) into the gluteal region, changing from left
to right side, or *vice versa*, as occasion may require.
Five or six minutes before injection, inject 1 Cc.
of a 4 or 5 per cent. solution of cocaine hydrochlor-
ate into the point receiving the medicament.
[SCHWIMMER; JANOVSKY; ENDLITZ.]

Laryngitis Acuta et Chronica.

- 106.—Soziodole-Sodium, fine powder
Flowers Sulphur..... Equal parts
To be blown upon the affected parts every 4 hours.
[FRITSCH; RIEDLIN.]

Laryngitis Sicca.

- 107.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 7 to 20 parts
Talcum..... To make 100 parts
Insufflation !
[SCHMIDT; FRITSCH; RIEDLIN; SUCHANEK.]

Laryngitis Tuberculosa.

- 108.—Soziodole-Sodium 1 to 2 parts
Milk-sugar or Talcum..... 2 parts
Insufflation !
[HERZOG; SCHWARZ.]
- 109.—Soziodole-Zinc 1 part
Milk-sugar or Talcum..... 99 parts
Insufflation !
[STETTER; SCHWARZ.]
- 110.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 7 to 20 parts
Milk-sugar or Talcum..... To make 100 parts
Insufflation !
[SCHMIDT; SCHWARZ.]

Leucorrhœa. — See Cervical Catarrh, and Endometritis.

Lupus and Tuberculosis (Nasal, Laryngeal, and Pharyngeal).

- 111.—Soziodole-Sodium, fine powder..... 1 oz.
Insufflation !
[BRESSEN.]

Metritis Chronica.

- 112.—Soziodole-Sodium, fine powder, or
Soziodole-Potassium, fine powder..... 1 oz.
Insufflation ! Follow with cotton tampon.
[GAUDIN.]

Mycosis.

- 113.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Vaselin..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 8 parts
Salve !
[LASSAR.]

Myringitis.

- 114.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 49 parts
Instill into the eye !
[STETTER.]

Myringitis Chronica Sicca (Sclerosis Myringis).

- 115.—Soziodoleic Acid..... 1 part
Glycerin..... 20 parts
Distilled Water..... 20 parts
Olive Oil 40 parts
Instill into the ear. Shake well before using !
[STETTER.]

Continued on page 204a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Quinine Thymate Merckc. v.—oz. 2.50
Wh. pwd.—Sol. A.—Uses & Doses: As the sulphate. Thymol increases the antiseptic power.

Quinine Urate Merckc. v.—oz. 2.00
 $C_{30}H_{24}N_2O_4 \cdot C_6H_4N_4O_3$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol., hot W., hot A.

Quinine Valerianate Merck. — U. S. P. —
Large, cryst.c. v.—oz. .70
 $C_{30}H_{24}N_2O_4 \cdot C_6H_4N_4O_2 + H_2O$.—Lustr., wh., or alm. wh., tricl. cryst.; slight odor of valerian; bitter taste.—Sol. 5 A., 100 W. at 15° C.—Melt. 90° C.—Nerve Tonic, Antipyr., &c.—Uses: Hemiplegia & debilitated or malarial condit. w. a nervous state or hyst.—Dose 2-6 grains (0.13-0.4 Gm.).

Quinine & Ammonium Citrate Merck
66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % quinine citrate & 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % amm. citrate.—Bulky, wh. pwd.—Sol. A.—Uses, &c.: As sulphate of quinine.

Quinine & Iron Lactate Merckc. v.—oz. .85
(Ferrous Quinine Lactate).—Yellowish-brown scales.—Sol. A.—Uses, &c. About as citrate of iron & quinine.

Quinine & Iron Salicylate
Comb. quinine & ferrous salicylates.—Scales.—Tonic in anæmia, chlorosis, &c.

Quinine & Iron salts,—other than the above,—
see under **Iron & Quinine salts**.

Quinine & Iron Sulphate Merckc. v.—oz. .90
Mixt. quinine & ferrous sulphates.—Uses: Tonic in anæmia, chlorosis, & convalesc.

Quinine & Iron Tannate Merckc. v.—oz. .55
(Ferrous Quinine Tannate).—Yellowish-brown pwd.; sl. bitter, ferruginous taste.—Uses: Inst. of iron & quinine where a bitter remedy cannot be tolerated.—Dose 2-10 grains (0.13-0.65 Gm.).

Quinine & Sodium Benzoate
Wh. pwd.—Sol. A.—Uses, &c.: About as quinine sulphate.

Quinine & Uranium Chloride Merckc. v.—oz. 2.25
Yellow, cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.

Quinine & Urea Hydrochlorate Merckc. v.—oz. .69
(Carbamidated Quinine Dihydrochlorate).— $C_{30}H_{24}N_2O_4 \cdot HCl + CH_4N_2O \cdot HCl + 5H_2O$.—Clear, colorl. cryst.—Sol. W., A.—Melt. 70-75° C.—Uses: Inj.; the salt v. soluble.—Inj. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 grains (0.1-0.52 Gm.) in 50% solut. in W.

Quinoidine Merckoz. rolls.—oz. .12
(Chinoline).—Mixed amorph. alkaloids fr. cinchona bark that remain in solut. after the cryst. alkaloids have been removed.—V. bitter, brownish-black mass; lustrous, resinous appearance & conchoidal fracture.—Sol., dil. acids, A., C.—Softens below 100° C.—Antipyr., Antiper., Tonic, &c.—Uses: Intermit. & remit. fever. Best taken between paroxysms.—Dose 2-8-15 grains (0.13-0.52-1 Gm.).

Quinoidine Borate Merckc. v.—oz. .35
Yellowish-brown scales.—Sol. W., A.—Uses, &c.: As quinoidine.—Dose 8-15 grains (0.52-1 Gm.).

Quinol,—see **Hydroquinone**.

Quinoidine Citrate Merck.—Scalesc. v.—oz. .30
Reddish-brown scales.—Sol. W., A.—Dose 5-25 grains (0.32-1.6 Gm.).

Quinoidine Hydrochlorate Merckc. v.—oz. .50
(Muriate of Quinoidine).—Wh. pwd.—Sol. W., A.

Quinoidine Sulphate Merck.—Dryc. v.—oz. .25
Micro-cryst., wh., bitter pwd.—Sol. W., A.

Quinoidine Tannate Merckc. v.—oz. .30
Amorph., yellow or brownish pwd.—Sol., partly in A.—Antipyr., Antiper., Astring., Tonic.—Uses: Intern., dyspep., diar., & albumin., intermit. & remit. fever.—Veter., hog cholera.—Dose 2-12 grains (0.13-0.8 Gm.); veter., 24 grains (1.5 Gm.) 8 t. p. d.

Quinoline Merck.—C. P.c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Chinoline; Lencoline).—A tertiary amine, naturally fr. coal-tar, or artificially fr. aniline, w. nitrobenzene, glycerin, sulphuric acid & heat.— $C_9H_7N = (CH_3)_3C \cdot C \cdot N(CH_3)_3$.—Colorl. liq.; yellow w. age or expos.; pecul. odor; absorbs moisture fr. air.—Sp. Gr. 1.061 at 0° C.—Misc. A., E., carbon disulphide; sl. sol. W.—Bolt. 234° C.—Antisept., Antipyr., Antizymotic.—Uses: In alcoh. solut. as gargle in diphth.; as a tooth wash, intest. antisept. in dysent., & as preserv. for anatomical & o. specimens.—Dose 15-30 M (1-2 Cc.).—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

do. Merck.—Fr. Cinchoninec. v.—oz. 5.00

* do. Merck.—Purec. v.—oz. .50

Quinoline Bisulphate Merckc. v.—oz. 1.00
 $C_9H_7N \cdot H_2SO_4$.—Deliq., colorl. cryst.—Melt. 164° C.—Uses, &c. As quinoline.

Quinoline Blue,—see **Cyanine**.

Quinoline Chlor-iodide Merckc. v.—oz. 1.00
 $C_9H_7N \cdot ClI$.—Sm., wh. need.—Melt. 160° C.

Quinoline Chlor-iodide-methyl-chloride Merckc. v.—oz. 1.50
 $C_9H_7N \cdot ClI \cdot CH_3Cl$.—Large, yellow plates.—Melt. 112° C.

Quinoline Citrate Merckc. v.—oz. 1.00
 $C_9H_7N \cdot C_6H_5O_7$.—Wh. pwd.

Quinoline Hydrochlorate Merckc. v.—oz. 1.00
 $C_9H_7N \cdot HCl$.—Deliq. pwd.—Sol. W., A., C.—Melt. 93-94° C.

Quinoline Methyl-chloride Merckc. v.—oz. 3.00
 $C_9H_7N \cdot CH_3Cl + H_2O$.—Melt. 126° C.

Quinoline Methyl-iodide Merckc. v.—oz. 2.50
 $C_9H_7N \cdot CH_3I$.—Large cryst.—Melt. 73° C.

Quinoline Nitrate
 $C_9H_7N \cdot HNO_3$.—Colorl. need.—Sol. W., A.

Quinoline Salicylate Merckc. v.—oz. .75
 $C_9H_7N \cdot C_6H_5O_3$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. A., E., oils, G., W.—Antisept., Antirheum.—Uses: Intern., whoop. cough.—Dose: 8-15 grains (0.5-1 Gm.).—Extern., inj. for gonorr.—Appl.: 0.7 aq. solut..

Quinoline Sulphate Merckc. v.—oz. .90
 $C_9H_7N \cdot H_2SO_4$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Melt. 164° C.—Antiseptic.—Uses, &c.: As quinoline.

Quinoline Tannate Merckc. v.—oz. 1.00
Yellow pwd.—Sol. A.

Quinoline Tartrate Merckc. v.—oz. .50
 $(C_9H_7N)_2(C_4H_6O_6)_4$.—V. wh., cryst. pwd.; pung. odor; sharp taste.—Sol. 80 W., 150 A., 300 E.—Melt. 125° C.—Antipyr., Antisept.—Uses: Intermit. fever, the dose being given three hours before paroxysm; in gonorr., inj. 0.7% aq. solut.—Dose 5-15 grains (0.32-1 Gm.).—Max. D. 30 grains (2 Gm.), single; 90 grains (6 Gm.), p. day.

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Operations.

116.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder! [FRITSCHÉ; NITSCHMANN;
HOPMANN; THOMAN; ALBERT; SCHWARZ;
MATSCHKE.]

117.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Milk Sugar..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder! [FRITSCHÉ; NITSCHMANN;
HOPMANN; SCHWARZ; THOMAN; ALBERT;
MATSCHKE.]

118.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Vaselin..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 8 parts
Salve! [FRITSCHÉ; NITSCHMANN;
HOPMANN; SCHWARZ; THOMAN; ALBERT;
MATSCHKE.]

119.—Soziodole Cotton, Soziodole Gauze, etc.—See under S.

After-treatment in Operations on the nose and throat:

120.—Soziodole-Potassium, fine powder..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Insufflate pure. [TEICHMANN.]

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—See Blennorrhœa Neonatorum.

Osteomyelitis.

121.—Soziodole-Mercury..... 1 part
Glycerin..... 8 parts
Powdered Acacia..... 4 parts
Distilled Water..... 88 parts
Inject 15 to 30 min. (1 to 2 Cc.) every 3 or 4 days!
[WITTHAUER.]

Otitis Interna Chronica.

122.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
Insufflation! [RIEDLIN; SCHMALTZ.]

Otitis Media Chronica.

123.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
Insufflation! [FRIEDLÄNDER.]

Otitis Media Purulenta.

124.—Soziodole-Sodium..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 49 parts
For irrigation! Follow by insufflation of pure Soziodole-potassium. [GRAZZI.]

125.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
Insufflation! [KRAUSE.]

126.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 1 to 2 parts
Boric Acid..... To make 10 parts
Insufflation! [AUMER.]

Otitis Purulenta.

127.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 1 part
Talcum..... 99 parts
Insufflation! [STETTER.]

Otorrhea.

128.—Soziodole-Sodium..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 50 parts
Irrigation! Follow by insufflation of pure Soziodole-potassium. [GRAZZI.]

129.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 1 part
Talcum..... 49 parts
Insufflation! [GLÄSSNER.]

130.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
Insufflation! [FRIEDLÄNDER.]

Ozena.

131.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 7 to 20 parts
Talcum..... To make 100 parts
Insufflation! [KUHN; SCHMIDT; HERZOG;
FRITSCHÉ; SUCHANEK.]

132.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
Insufflation! [KRAUSE.]

133.—Soziodole-Sodium..... 1 part
Powdered Cubebs..... 9 parts

or

134.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 1 part
Powdered Cubebs..... 19 parts
Insufflation! [SCHWARZ.]

135.—Soziodole-Mercury..... 1 to 5 parts
Talcum..... To make 50 parts
Insufflation! [FRITSCHÉ.]

136.—Soziodole-Mercury..... 1 to 5 parts
Vaselin..... 5 parts
Lanolin..... To make 50 parts
Apply in the nostrils by repeated introduction of cotton tampons. Follow by irrigation with a lukewarm $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1% solution of Soziodole-zinc. [FRIEDLÄNDER.]

137.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 7 to 10 parts
Talcum..... To make 100 parts
Insufflation! After disappearance of the odor, and when the secretion has become lessened, insufflate Soziodole-sodium, in fine powder. [BRESGEN.]

Parasites in the Nasal Cavity.

138.—After removal of the parasite by mechanical means, insufflate with finely powdered Soziodole-sodium. [BRESGEN.]

Periostitis.

139.—Soziodole-Sodium, or
Soziodole-Zinc..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Apply to the affected part by means of the moistened finger-tip. During the night apply by means of pledgets of cotton! [BUCKEISEN; REISSERT.]

Permanent Dressing.—See Dressing.

Pertussis.

140.—Soziodole-Sodium, fine powder..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
For deep nasal and pharyngeal insufflations every 4 hours! [GUTTMANN.]

141.—Soziodole-Sodium, fine powder..... 5 parts
Flowers Sulphur..... 2 parts
Insufflate the nose and throat every 4 hours! [TROMMSDORFF.]

Pharyngitis Acuta.

142.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 19 parts
Paint the parts every 2 hours. If painful, irrigate with pure water! [COHN; NITSCHMANN;
SUCHANEK.]

Pharyngitis Chronica.

143.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 7 to 20 parts
Talcum..... To make 100 parts
Insufflation! [SCHMIDT.]

144.—Soziodole-Sodium, fine powder..... 3 parts
Milk sugar..... 10 parts
Insufflation! ["Wittelschoefer-Kalender," Vienna, 1895.]

Phimosis, after Circumcision.

145.—Soziodole-Potassium..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Dusting-powder! [KOCH.]

Polypi, Aural.

146.—Soziodole-Mercury..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Insufflate in small quantities, and after $\frac{1}{2}$ hour remove by syringing. Until the next treatment instill with:

147.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 49 parts
Instillation! [KLAMMANN.]

After-treatment to avoid recurrence:

148.—Soziodole-Potassium, fine powder..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
For insufflation! [TEICHMANN.]

Pruritus.

149.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 1 to 2 parts
Distilled Water..... To make 20 parts
Paint!—The solution is to be gently heated; otherwise crystals will separate. [NITSCHMANN.]

150.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 1 part
Wheat Starch..... 25 parts
Dusting-powder! ["Wittelschoefer-Kalender," Vienna, 1895.]

Continued on page 205a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Quinoline & Iron Citrate Merck.—20% Quino-
line.....c. v.—oz. .85
(Ferrous Quinoline Citrate).—Greenish-brown scales.—Sol. W.

do. Merck.—10% Quinoline....c. v.—oz. .75

Quinoline-hydroquinone Merck.—Cryst.....
.....c. v.—oz. 2.75
(Dioxy-quinoline).—Fr. quinoline-quinone, by reduct. w. sulphur dioxide.— $C_6H_2(OH)_2 \cdot C_6H_3N$.—Thin, colorl. need.—Sol. W.—Decomp. 220° C.

Quinoline-resorcin Merck......c. v.—oz. 2.25
Gray, cryst. pwd.—Antipyr., Antisep.

Quinone Merck.....c. v.—oz. 3.50
(Benzo-quinone; Chinone).—Fr. aniline & o. substc. by oxid'n.— $C_6H_4O_2$ —Yellow, monoc. prisms, plates, or need.; character. odor.—Sol. A., E., alkal. solut.; sl. in W.—Melt., about 115° C.

Quinotoxin
(Diquinoyl-dimethyl-sulphate).— $C_{20}H_{18}N_2SO_4 = C_{18}H_{12}N_2 \cdot (CH_3)_2SO_4$.

Raffinose Merck.....15 gr. vial .50
(Mellitose; Gossypose).—Trisaccharide, fr. beets or cotton-seed cake.— $C_{18}H_{32}O_{16} + 5H_2O$.—Groups colorl. need.; sweetish taste.—Sol. W.—Melt. $118-119^\circ$ C.

Reagents, Merck's Guaranteed,
will be found under their respective titles,
in the proper alphabetic places.

Realgar,—see **Arsenic Sulphide, Red.**

Red Lead,—see **Lead Oxide, Red.**

Red Precipitate,—see **Mercury Oxide, Red.**

Rennet Powder.—1 : 100,000.....c. b.—lb. 2.59
Enzyme fr. stom. of calf.—Grayish-wh. to yellowish-wh. pwd.; coagulating 100,000 times its own weight of milk.—Sol., partly in W.—Uses : To coagulate milk & make it more easy of assimilation. Given to diabetics to convert the glucose of their food into lactic acid.—Dose 10-30 grains (0.65-1.95 Gm.).

do. — 1 : 20,000.....c. b.—lb. 1.59
Coagulates 20,000 times its own weight of milk.

Resin (Colophony).—U. S. P.
(Abietic Anhydride; Yellow Resin; Rosin).—Residue fr. turpentine distill.—Sol. A., E., oils & alkalies.—Melt., ab. 152° C.—Antiseptic.—Uses : Pharm. & technical.

Resin, Copaiba.—U. S. P.....lb. 1.25
Residue fr. distill. balsam copaiba.—Antiseptic.—Uses : Gonorr., cystitis, & dis. of muc. membr. of gen.-urin. org.—Dose 10-20 grains (0.65-1.3 Gm.).

Resin, Indian Hemp,—see **Cannabin.**

***Resin, Jalap, Merck.**—U. S. P.—True, brown,
sticks.....c. v.—oz. .54
(Heavy Jalap Resin).—Fr. powdered root *Ipomoea Jalapa*, Nuttall.—Contains convolvulin.—Sol., all prop. A.; partly sol. E.—Hydragogue, Cathartic.—Uses : Chronic constip., dropsy, &c.; us'y w. o. remed.—Dose 2-5 grains (0.13-0.33 Gm.).

do. Merck.—U. S. P.—True, brown, powder.....c. v.—oz. .69

Resin, Jalap, White,—see **Convolvulin.**

Resin, Kava Kava, Alpha, Merck.—15 gr. vial .75
Fr. root *Piper methysticum*, Forst.—Sol. A.—Local Anæsth., Antisep.—Uses : Extern., inst. of cocaine, & also for gonorr., leucorr., & o. inflamed condit. of muc. membr. The alpha-resin is the most potent.

Resin, Kava Kava, Beta, Merck.—15 gr. vial .40
Uses : As preceding ; effects less pronounced.

Resin, Kava Kava, Mixed, Merck.—15 gr. vial .55
(Kawine).—Arom., acrid, greenish-yellow substc., cont. alpha- & beta-resins of Kava.—Uses &c. : As preceding.

Resin, Podophyllum, Merck—C. P., perf. &
clearly sol. in Alcohol & in Ammonia
.....c. v.—oz. .60

(Podophyllin).—Fr. rhizome & roots *Podophyllum peltatum*, L. (May Apple; Mandrake).—Light-yellow pwd., or sm., yellowish, bulky, fragile lumps; faint odor; acrid, bitter taste. Irritates muc. membr.—Hydrag. Cathartic.—Uses : With o. cath. to increase their energy.—Habitual constip. sm., continued doses act best. In acute constipation, fr. $\frac{3}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.05-0.1 Gm.) can be given at a dose.—Dose $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.008-0.033 Gm.).—Tests : One pt. diss. in 2 pts. alc. remains clear on adding 10 pts. W.

* do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Perf. & clearly sol.
in Alcohol & in Ammonia....c. v.—oz. .35

Resin, Scammony Merck.—White, powder--
.....c. v.—oz. .85
(Scammonin).—The brown resin decolorized.

do. Merck.—White, lumps....c. v.—oz. .75

* do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Brown...c. v.—oz. .54
Fr. scammony by extr. w. alc. & precip. with W.—Misc. A., E., oil turpentine.—Hydragogue Cathartic.—Uses : With o. cath. to increase their power.—Dose 4-8 grains (0.26-0.52 Gm.).

Resin, Thapsia Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
Fr. root *Thapsia garganica*, L. (Spanish Turpeth-root).—Sol. A., E.—Epispastic.—Uses : Extern., as a counter-irritant plaster to relieve pain. Applied too long, leaves sore w. permanent scar.

Resineon Merck.....c. v.—oz. .29
Volat. oil fr. colophony by distil. w. potash; free fr. carbolic acid.—Boil. 148° C.—Antiseptic.—Uses : Extern., dress. for wounds or injuries & in skin dis.

Resopyrin
React.-prod. fr. mix. aqu. solut. resorcin & antipyrin in molecular prop.—Wh., opaque mass, or wh. pwd.—Sol. A., E., C.—Antipyr., Analg., Antisep.—Uses : All febrile & painful condit. where antipyrine & resorcin are indic.—Dose 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).

Resorcin Merck.—C. P., resublimed, medicinal.....c. v.—oz. .66

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Meta-di-oxy-benzene; Resorcinol).—Diatomic phenol fr. benzene-meta-di-sulphonic acid, by sodium hydrate w. heat.— $C_6H_2O_2 = C_6H_4(OH)_2[1:3]$.—Perf. wh. cryst.; reddish on expos.; unpleas., sweet taste.—Sol. 0.5 A., 0.6 W., E., G.; v. sl. in C.—Melt. $110-119^\circ$ C.—Antisep., Antispasm., Antipyr., Antiem., Antizymotic.—Uses : Intern., for vomiting, seasick., asthma, dyspep., emphysema, gastric ulcer, cholera inf., hay-fever, diar., whoop, cough, enteritis, cystitis, & diphth.—Extern., inflammatory dis. of skin, eyes, throat, nose, mouth, urethra, vagina, &c. Contraindic. in ulcer of

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THE SOZOIODOLE FORMULARY.—Continued from page 204a.

Psoriasis.

- 151.—Soziodole-Mercury..... 1 part
Vaselin..... 4 parts
Lanolin..... 45 parts
Inunction!
[“Wittelschoefer-Kalender,” Vienna, 1895.]

Retronasal Catarrh.—See Catarrh, and Rhinitis.

Rhagades (Fissures).

- 152.—Soziodole-Mercury..... 1 part
Vaselin..... 5 parts
Lanolin..... 4 parts
Salve!
[HERZOG.]

Rhinitis Atrophica.

- 153.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 7 to 20 parts
Milk-sugar..... To make 100 parts
[FRITSCH.]
and:
154.—Soziodole-Sodium..... 1 part
Milk-sugar..... 9 parts
The strength may be increased until pure Soziodole-sodium is used. [FRITSCH.]
155.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 7 to 20 parts
Milk-sugar..... To make 100 parts
For insufflation!
[SEIFERT; SUCHANEK; STERN.]

Rhinitis Atrophica Fœtida (Ozena, which also see).

- 156.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 1 to 2 parts
Vaselin..... 8 parts
Lanolin..... 8 parts
Liquid Paraffin..... To make a soft ointment
[FLATAU.]

Rhinitis Chronica, with abundant secretion.

- 157.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 to 2 parts
Milk-sugar..... 2 parts
[SEIFERT; BOEHM; GOETZ; PAROW;
JOHN; BRESGEN; SCHMIDT; TEICHMANN;
SUCHANEK.]
or:
158.—Soziodole-Sodium, fine powder..... 1 to 2 parts
Milk-sugar..... 2 parts
For insufflation or as snuff!
[BOEHM; GOETZ;
PAROW; SUCHANEK; SCHMIDT; JOHN;
BRESGEN; TEICHMANN.]
159.—Soziodole-Sodium..... 1 part
Powdered Cubebs..... 9 parts
Insufflation!
[SCHWARZ.]
160.—Soziodole-Sodium..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
For insufflation!
[STEINMAYER.]
161.—Soziodole-Sodium, fine powder..... ½ oz.
Insufflate every 2 or 3 days; if indicated, cauterize.
[BRESGEN.]

Rhinitis Chronica, with slight secretion.

- 162.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 7 to 20 parts
Milk-sugar..... To make 100 parts
Snuff!
[KUHN; SCHMIDT; SEIFERT; BOEHM;
TEICHMANN; GORTZ; HERZOG.]
163.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 1 part
Powdered Cubebs..... 19 parts
Snuff!
[SCHWARZ.]

Rhinitis Chronica Muco-Purulenta.

- 164.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Talcum..... 2 parts
For insufflation!
[SUCHANEK; TEICHMANN.]

Rhinitis Chronica Purulenta.

- 165.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Talcum..... 2 parts
Insufflation!
[SUCHANEK; TEICHMANN.]

Rhinitis Fibrinosa vel Pseudo-membranosa.

- 166.—Soziodole-Zinc, fine powder,
or:
167.—Soziodole-Potassium, fine powder..... ½ oz.
For insufflation.
[TEICHMANN.]

Rhinitis Hyperplastica.

- 168.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 7 to 20 parts
Milk sugar..... To make 100 parts
For insufflation!
[SEIFERT; TEICHMANN.]

Rhinitis Hypertrophica.

- 169.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 7 to 20 parts
Milk-sugar..... To make 100 parts
and:
170.—Soziodole-Sodium..... 1 part
Milk sugar..... 90 parts
Insufflate in alternation with former. Increase the strength, if necessary, even to pure Soziodole-sodium. [FRITSCH; SUCHANEK; STERN;
TEICHMANN; RIEDLIN.]

- 171.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 1 part
Talcum..... 99 parts
For insufflation!
[STETTER.]

Rhinitis Scrofulosa.

- 172.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 7 to 20 parts
Talcum..... To make 100 parts
For insufflation!
[SUCHANEK.]

Rhino-Pharyngitis, with tenacious secretion.

- 173.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 7 to 20 parts
Talcum..... To make 100 parts
For insufflation!
[KUHN; SCHMIDT; STERN; FRITSCH.]

Rhino-Pharyngitis, with liquid secretion.

- 174.—Soziodole-Sodium..... 1 part
Talcum..... To make 100 parts
For insufflation!
[KUHN; STERN; SCHMIDT; FRITSCH.]

Rhino-Pharyngitis Catarrhalis.

- 175.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 10 parts
Glycerin..... 10 parts
Paint!
[SCHWIMMER.]

Scrofulous Disease of the Scalp.

- 176.—Soziodole-Mercury..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 90 parts
Olive Oil..... 10 parts
Ointment!
[WITTHAUER.]

Sclerosis.

- 177.—Soziodole-Mercury..... 1 part
Vaselin..... 10 parts
Lanolin..... 89 parts
Inunction!
[KOCH.]

Sclerosis Myringis.—See Myringitis Chronica Sicca.

Soziodole Antrophores.

- 178.—Soziodole-Zinc, sufficient to make antrophores of the strength of 2%.
179.—Soziodole-Sodium, sufficient to make antrophores of the strength of 5%.

Soziodole Bougies.

- 180.—Soziodole-Zinc, sufficient to make, with glycerin jelly, bougies of the strength of 2%.
181.—Soziodole-Sodium, sufficient to make, with glycerin jelly, bougies of the strength of 5%.

Soziodole Collodion.—See Formula No. 71.

Soziodole Gauze, 10%.

- 182.—Soziodole-Sodium..... 2 parts
Distilled Water..... 23 parts
Gauze..... 20 parts

Soziodole Snuff.

- a.—In acute and chronic coryza accompanied by slight secretion:

Continued on page 206a.

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stomach.—*Dose*, in sea-sick., chronic gastric catarrh, cholera nostras, or cholera morbus: $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{1}{4}$ grains (0.1–0.15 Gm.) every 1–2 hours in solution or powder; ordinary: 2–4–30 grains (0.13–0.20–2 Gm.) several t. p. d.—*Appl.*, solut. 5–30%.—*Max. D.* 45 grains (3 Gm.), single; 150 grains (10 Gm.), p. day.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered, dark amber.

*Resorcin Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P., recryst., white, odorless.....c. v.—oz. .21
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

do. Merck.—C. P., fine pwd.....c. v.—oz. .28
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Uses: For insufflation.

do. Merck.—Purified, pwd.....c. v.—oz. .16
Yellowish, coherent pwd.; tends to form balls.—*Uses*: Veterinary.

Resorcin Merck's G. R.—Resubl.....c. v.—oz. .79
—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Tests:—(Res.) 2 Gm. evap.: no res.—(Empyreuma, Acids, & Phenol): aq. solut.: colorl.; no action on Litmus paper; no odor of Phenol w. heat.

Resorcin-eucalyptol Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.50
Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* A.—Antiseptic.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, dress. for wounds, ulcers & skin. dis. in oint. or alcoh. solut.

Resorcin-phtalein,—see Fluorescein.

Resorcin-salol Merck.....c. v.—oz. 3.00
Fr. resorcin by phenyl salicylate.—Antiseptic.—*Uses*: Intest. inflam., diar., dysent., typhoid fever, rheum., &c.—*Dose* 3–9 grains (0.2–0.6 Gm.).

Resorcinol.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Not simple Resorcin, called also Resorcinol).—Fr. resorcin, by melting with equal part iodoform.—Amorph., brown pwd.; iodine odor; taste like iodoform.—Antiseptic.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, surg. dress. in wounds, chancres, ulc., &c.; scabies, psoriasis, eczema, erysip., & o. skin dis.—*Appl.*, dust. pwd., 20–50% w. starch; or 7–15% oint. w. lard.

Resorcylalgin
(Beta-resalgin).—Fr. beta-resorcylic acid w. antipyrine.—Needles.—*Sol.* A., E., C.: 150 W.—*Melt.* 115° C.—Antipyr., Anodyne.—Clinical data wanting.

Retene Merck.—C. P.....c. v.—oz. 1.25
Constit. of wood-tar.— $C_{18}H_{18}=(CH_2)(C_6H_4)C_6H_2CH_3CH(CH_3)_2$.—Wh., cryst. plates.—*Sol.* A., E., carbon disulphide.—*Melt.* 93.5° C.—*Boil.* 394° C.

do. Merck.—Commercial.....c. v.—oz. .39

Retinol Merck.....oz. .65
(Rosin Oil).—Fr. colophony by distill'n.—Thick, viscid, yellow, oily liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.900.—*Sol.* E., oils, A., turpentine, G., &c.—*Boil.*, above 280° C.—Antiseptic.—*Uses*: *Intern.*, venereal affect.—*Extern.*, oint. or linim. in skin dis. & inj. for gonorrhea; also solv. of phosphorus, salol, camphor, naphthol, carbolic acid, &c. Recom. as excipient for phosphorus.

Rhamnose
(Formerly called Iso-dulcit, as it was supposed isomer. w. "dulcit").—Fr. quercitrin, sophorin, rhamnin, & o. glucosides, by dil. sulphuric acid.— $C_6H_{12}O_5=C_6H_5O_5.CH_3$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W. A.—*Melt.* (anhyd.) 93° C.

Rhein Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.50
(Rheic Acid; True Chrysophanic Acid; Rhubarb Yellow).—Color-matter fr. root Rheum officinale, Baillon (Rhubarb).—

$C_{13}H_{10}O_4=C_{14}H_8(CH_3)(OH)_2O_2$.—Yellow pwd., or golden-yellow need., or scales.—*Sol.* C., B., carbon disulph.; sl. A.—*Melt.* 178° C (Hesse).—Antiseptic.—*Uses*: Oint. in skin dis., inst. chrysarobin.—*Caut.* Keep fr. light & away fr. eyes.

Rhodium Merck.—Powder.....15 gr. vial 15.00
Metal.—Rh.—Wh., bluish-gray tinted, hard metal; ductility & mall'y of silver.—Sp. Gr. 12.1.

Rhodium Chloride Merck.....15 gr. vial 12.00
(Rhodium Sesquichloride; Rhodo-rhodic Chloride).— Rh_2Cl_4 .—Brownish-red pwd.

Rhubarb Yellow,—see Rhein.

Ricin Robert-Merck.....15 gr. vial 2.50
Albuminoid fr. seeds Ricinus communis, L.—Wh., v. poison. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Caut.* Handle very carefully; small particles in abrasions, eye or nose, may prove fatal.

Robin Merck
Albuminoid fr. bark Robinia Pseudacacia, L. (Locust).—V. poison. pwd.—*Sol.*, partly in W.—*Caut.* Handle with care; similar in poisonous action to abrin & ricin.

Rochelle Salt,—see Potassium & Sodium Tartrate.

Rosaniline Merck.....c. v.—oz. .75
(Tri-amido-di-phenyl-tolyl-carbinol).—Base fr. mixt. aniline, ortho-toluidine, & para-toluidine, by oxid'n.— $C_{20}H_{21}N_3O=(C_6H_4.NH_2)_2.C(C_6H_4.NH_2.CH_3).OH$.—Colorl., bitter cryst.—*Sol.* E., aniline.—*Uses*: Techn.

Rosaniline Acetate, or Rosaniline Hydrochlorate,—see Fuchsine, Medicinal; or (Dye) Red, Fuchsine.

Rosaurine,—see Acid, Rosolic.

Rotoine Merck.....15 gr. vial 2.50
Base, or mixt. (?) of bases, fr. Scopolia japonica, Maxim.

Rottlerin,—see Kamalin.

Rubidium Merck.—Pure.....15 gr. vial 10.00
Metal.—Rb.—Sm., gray lumps; freshlv cut, present a lustrous, white, metal. surf.; faint tinge of yellow.—Sp. Gr., less than W.—*Melt.* 38.5° C.—*Caut.* Keep under benzene or o. liquid not cont. oxygen.

Rubidium Acetate Merck.—C. P....15 gr. vial .50
 $RbC_2H_3O_2$.—Cryst. plates.—*Sol.* W.

Rubidium Bichromate Merck.—Cryst..15 gr. v. .40
 $Rb_2Cr_2O_7$.—Orange-red cryst.

Rubidium Bitartrate Merck.—Cryst...15 gr. v. .40
 $RbHC_4H_4O_6$.—Colorl., trimet. prisms.

Rubidium Bromide Merck.—Cryst..15 gr. vial .40
RbBr.—Colorl., transp., square cryst.; us'y caked together.—*Sol.* W.—Sed., Anti-epilep., Hypn.—*Uses*: Epilepsy, delir. trem., headache, & insom.—*Dose* 5–10 grains (0.32–0.65 Gm.).

Rubidium Carbonate Merck.....15 gr. vial .50
 Rb_2CO_3 .—Deliq. cryst., or deliq., sandy pwd.; alk. taste & reaction.—*Sol.* W., A.—Antacid.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Rubidium Chlorate Merck.....15 gr. vial .50
 $RbClO_3$.—Sm., trimet. cryst.—*Sol.* W.—Heart Stimulant.—*Uses*: Disturbed cardiac compensation.—*Dose* 5 grains (0.32 Gm.).

Rubidium Chloride Merck.—Cryst..15 gr. vial .50
 $RbCl$.—Glitt., cryst. cubes.—*Sol.* W.

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THE SOZOIODOLE FORMULARY.—Continued from page 205a.

183.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 7 parts
Menthol..... 1 part
Milk-sugar..... 92 parts
If possible, the nasal mucous membrane is first to be cocaineized! [KUHN; SCHMIDT; SCHWARZ; HERZOG; SUCHANEK; SEIFERT; BOEHM; GOETZ.]

b.—In acute and chronic coryza with copious secretion:

184.—Soziodole-Sodium..... 5 parts
Milk-sugar..... 100 parts
Menthol..... 1 part
Snuff! [SEIFERT; BOHM; GÖTZ; PAROW; SUCHANEK; SCHMIDT; JOHN; BRÜSGEN; SCHWARZ; STERN; MEYER.]

Soziodole Suppositories.

185.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Cacao Butter..... 14 parts
Make suppositories weighing 45 grn. each.

Soziodole Cotton, 10%.

186.—Soziodole-Sodium..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 17 parts
Cotton..... 10 parts

Soziodole Healing-salve.

187.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Vaseline..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 8 parts

Soziodole Dusting-powder for Wounds.

188.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts

189.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Milk-sugar..... 9 parts

Stomatitis.—See also Aphthæ.

190.—Soziodole Zinc..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 19 parts
Paint the parts every 2 hours, and if painful, wash out with pure water. [NITSCHMANN.]

191.—Soziodole-Sodium..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 15 parts
Paint!

192.—Soziodole-Sodium..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 49 parts
Mouth-wash!

Stomatitis Parasitica.—See also Aphthæ.

193.—Soziodole-Sodium..... 1 part
Rose Honey..... 10 parts
Paint! [SCHWARZ.]

194.—Soziodole-Sodium..... 20 parts
Milk-sugar..... 100 parts
Saccharin..... 1 part
Dusting-powder! [SCHWARZ.]

Stomatitis Ulcerativa.

195.—Soziodole-Sodium..... 3 to 4 parts
Distilled Water..... To make 50 parts
Mouth-wash! [REISSERT.]

Suppositories, Soziodole.—See Soziodole Suppositories.

Sycosis.

196.—Soziodole-Mercury..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 99 parts
Spread on linen to the thickness of the back of a knife, and apply over night.
[“Wittelschoefer-Kalender,” Vienna, 1895.]

Syphilis.

97.—Soziodole-Mercury..... 2 parts
Triturate with:
Distilled Water..... A. A. A sufficiency
Add:
Potassium Iodide..... 4 parts
Triturate thoroughly, then add:
Distilled Water..... To make 25 parts
Filter! For subcutaneous injection.
Inject 1 Cc. (16 min.) into the gluteal region once a week, changing from right to left side, or *vice versa*, as occasion may demand. Five or six minutes before, inject into the parts 1 Cc. of a 4 to 5% solution of cocaine hydrochlorate. [SCHWIMMER; JANOVSKY; TARNOWSKI; ENDLITZ; MIHOCINOVIC; MATSCHKE.]

198.—Soziodole Mercury..... 15 grn. (1 Gm.)
Tincture Opium..... 8 min. (0.2 Gm.)
Extract Gentian..... To make 30 pills
One pill noon and night! [SCHWIMMER; SCHWARZ.]

Syphic Nasal and Laryngeal.

199.—Soziodole Mercury..... 1 to 10 parts
Talcum..... To make 100 parts
For insufflation!
[FRITSCH; STERN; SCHWARZ; STETTER.]

200.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 7 to 20 parts
Talcum..... To make 100 parts
For insufflation!
[STERN.]

201. Soziodole Mercury..... 2 parts
Triturate with:
Distilled Water..... A sufficiency
Add:
Potassium Iodide..... 4 parts
Triturate well, then add:
Distilled Water..... To make 25 parts
Filter! For subcutaneous injection.
Inject 1 Cc. (16 min.) into the gluteal region once a week, changing from right to left side, or *vice versa*, as occasion requires. Five to six minutes before, inject into the parts 1 Cc. of a 4 to 5% solution of cocaine hydrochlorate. [SCHWIMMER.]

202.—Soziodole Mercury..... 1 to 2 parts
Wheat Starch..... To make 20 parts
For insufflation!
[GRAZZI.]

Syphilitic Ulcer of Throat.

203. Soziodole Mercury..... 1 part
Sodium Chloride..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 98 parts
Paint!
[“Wittelschoefer Kalender,” Vienna, 1895.]

Thrush.—See Stomatitis Parasitica, and Aphthæ.

Tooth-powder.—See Formula No. 53.

Tooth-wash.—See Formula No. 51.

Tuberculous Wounds and Fistulas.—See Fistula.

Tussis Convulsiva.—See Pertussis.

Ulcers.

204.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder!
[LASSAR.]

205.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Vaseline..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 8 parts
Salve!
[SCHWIMMER; LASSAR.]

206.—Soziodole-Potassium, or Soziodole-Sodium..... ½ oz.
Dusting powder!
[COHN.]

207.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 to 2 parts
Lycopodium..... To make 10 parts
Dusting powder!
[SCHWIMMER.]

208.—Soziodole-Sodium..... 1 to 2 parts
Lycopodium..... To make 10 parts
Dusting-powder!
[SCHWIMMER.]

209.—Soziodole-Sodium..... 2 parts
Wheat Starch..... 9 parts
Zinc Oxide..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder!
[SCHULTZE.]

210.—Soziodole-Sodium..... 2 parts
Zinc Oxide..... 9 parts
Wheat Starch..... 9 parts
Vaseline..... 18 parts
Ointment!
[SCHULTZE.]

211.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder!—Increase strength to pure Soziodole-potassium, if necessary.
[ROSINSKI.]

Ulcers, Indurated.

212.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Vaseline..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 8 parts
Salve!
[SCHWARZ.]

Continued on page 207a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Rubidium Chromate Merck.—Neutral, cryst.
.....15 gr. vial .40
Rb2CrO4.—Yellow, trimet. cryst.

Rubidium Hydrate Merck15 gr. vial .75
RbOH.—Grayish-wh., deliq. mass.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Caut.* Keep fr. air.

Rubidium Iodide Merck.—Cryst...g. s. v.—oz. 1.00
RbI.—Wh., cubical cryst.—*Sol.* W.—*Alterative.*—*Uses:* As sod. or potass. iodide. Does not derange stom.—*Dose* 1-5 grains (0.065-0.32 Gm.).

Rubidium Nitrate Merck.—Cryst..15 gr. vial .40
RbNO3.—Colorl. need. or prisms.—*Sol.* W., conc. nitric acid.

Rubidium Sulphate Merck.—Cryst..15 gr. vial .50
Rb2SO4.—Large, rhombic cryst.; taste like that of potass. sulphate.—*Sol.* W.—*Cathartic.*

Rubidium Tartrate Merck15 gr. vial .50
RbC4H5O6.—Colorl. cryst.—*Sol.* W.—*Sed.*, *Anti-epilep.*—*Uses:* Nervous palpitation.—*Dose* 3-5 grains (0.2-0.32 Gm.).

Rubidium & Ammonium Bromide Merck.....
.....1/8 oz. vials.—oz. 2.75

RbBr.3NH4Br.—Wh., or yellowish-wh., pwd.; cooling w. pungent, saline after-taste.—*Sol.* W.—*Anti-epilep.*, *Sed.*, *Hypn.*—*Uses:* Epilepsy, & as soporific, inst. of potass. bromide.—*Dose*, as anti-epilep., 60-100 grains (4-6.5 Gm.), daily, in solut.; as hypn., 60-75 grains (4-5 Gm.).

Rubidium & Ammonium Chloride Merck.....
.....1/8 oz. vials.—oz. 2.75
RbCl.3NH4Cl.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* W.

Rumin (Eclectic)c. v.—oz. .60
Alcoh. extr. fr. root *Rumex crispus*, L.—Brown pwd.—*Sol.* A.—*Alter.*, *Astring.*—*Uses:* Scrof., syph., & cutan. affect.—*Dose* 1-3 grains (0.065-0.2 Gm.).

Ruthenium Merck15 gr. vial 5.00
Metal.—Ru.—Hard, heavy, wh., lustr., brittle.

Ruthenium Chloride Merck15 gr. vial 2.50
(Ruthenium Sesquichloride; Ruthenous Chloride).—Ru2Cl6.—Deliq., cryst. mass.

Ruthenium Oxy-chloride Merck.....1 1/2 gr. vial 1.75
Ru2(OH)2Cl4.—Blackish pwd.—*Sol.* A.—*Uses:* Bacteria stain.

Ruthenium Red
Ru2(OH)2Cl4(NH3) + 3H2O.—*Uses:* Micros. stain. & reagent.

Sabadilline Merck.—Pure.....15 gr. vial .75
Alkaloid fr. seeds *Asagrea officinalis*, Lindley, = *Sabadilla officinalis*, Brandt.—C29H51NO7 (prob.; Hesse).—Wh. to yellowish-wh., amorph. pwd.; sharp taste; str. alkal. react.—*Sol.* A., C., B., 143 boil. W.—*Melt.* 200° C.—*Caut.* Poison!

Sabadilline Sulphate Merck15 gr. vial .75
Wh. to yellowish-wh., amorph. pwd.—*Sol.* W. A.

Sabadine Merck.—Cryst.....15 gr. vial 4.00
Alkaloid fr. seeds *Asagrea officinalis*, Lindley, = *Sabadilla officinalis*, Brandt.—C29H51NO8 (Merck).—Wh. need.—*Sol.* W., A., E.—*Melt.* 233-240° C.—*Sternutatory.*

Sabadine Hydrochlorate Merck.—Cryst.....
.....15 gr. vial 2.50
C29H51NO8.HCl + 2H2O.—Wh. need.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Melt.* 232-234° C.

Sabadine Nitrate Merck.—Cryst...15 gr. vial 2.50
Colorl. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.

Sabadine Sulphate Merck.—Cryst..15 gr. vial 2.50
C29H51NO8.H2SO4.—*Sol.* W., A.

Sabadinine Merck.—Cryst.....15 gr. vial 2.50
Alkaloid fr. seeds *Asagrea officinalis*, Lindley, = *Sabadilla officinalis*, Brandt.—Discovered in laboratory of E. Merck, in 1890.—C27H45NO8.—Need.—*Sol.* W., A., E., & C.

* **do. Merck.**—Amorph.....15 gr. vial 2.50

Sabadinine Bisulphate Merck15 gr. vial 1.50
Wh. need.—*Sol.* W.

Sabadinine Hydrochlorate Merck.—Cryst....
.....15 gr. vial 1.50
C27H45NO8.HCl.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.

Sabbatin15 gr. vial 1.50
Glucoside fr. *Sabbatia Elliottii*, Steudel (Quinine Flower).—*Antiper.*, *Antipyr.*—*Uses:* Substit. for quinine in intermit. & remit. fever.

* **Saccharin**c. v.—oz. 1.15
Also in 1, 1/2, & 1/4 lbs.

(Anhydro-ortho-sulphamine-benzole Acid; Benzoyl-sulphonic Imide; Gluside; 'Neo-saccharin).—Fr. toluol or fr. thio-salicylic acid.—C7H5NO3S = C6H4(CO.SO2)NH.—Wh. pwd.; intens. sweet taste; 280 times as sweet as cane sugar.—*Sol.* 0.3 E., 30 A., 330 W. Alkal. carbonates increase sol. in W.—*Melt.*, about 220° C, w. decomp.—*Antiseptic.*—*Uses:* Cystitis; sweeten food of diabetics; cover taste of bitter & acid remed., &c. One part saccharin to 1,000-2,000 pts. glucose renders latter as sweet as cane sugar.—*Dose* 2-5 grains (0.13-0.32 Gm.) several t. p. d. in solut. w. sod. bicarbonate.

do. — 1 : 500c. v.—oz. 1.75
Also in 1, 1/2, & 1/4 lbs.

Safflower Carmine,—see Carthamin.

Safranine,—see (Dye) Red, Safranine.

Safrolc. b.—lb. 1.00
Constit. of oils sassafras & camphor-tree.—C10H10O2 = CH2-O2.C6H5.C3H5.—Colorl. liq.; pure sassafras odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.108 at 15° C.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Melt.* 12° C.; solid, below 10° C.—*Boil.* 232-233° C.—*Tonic*, *Arom.*, *Carmin.*—*Dose* 1-2 drops.

Sal Acetosella,—see Potassium Binoxalate.

Sal Ammoniac,—see Ammonium Chloride.

Sal Prunelle,—see Potassium Nitrate, with Potassium Sulphate.

Sal Soda,—see Sodium Carbonate.

Sal,—others than above,—see under Salt.

Salacetolc. v.—oz. .75
(Salicyl-acetol; Acetol-salicylic Ether).—Artif. glucoside fr. mono-chlor-acetone with sodium salicylate & heat.—C10H10O4 = C6H4(OH)CO2CH2COCH3.—Fine, wh., shin. leaflets; bitter taste.—*Sol.* 15 A., 80 olive oil, cold W., &c.—*Melt.* 71° C.—*Antisept.*, *Antirheum.*—*Uses:* Summer complaints, diar., dysent., rheum., gout, &c.—*Dose* 15-45 grains (1-3 Gm.), in castor oil, if desired.

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2.—The quality marked thus; * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

THE SOZOIODOLE FORMULARY.—Continued from page 206a.

213.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder! [SCHWARZ.]

Ulcer, Syphilitic.—See also Ulcus Durum.

214.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder! [HOPMANN; SCHWARZ.]

215.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Milk-sugar..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder! [HOPMANN.]

216.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Vaselin..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 8 parts
Salve! [HOPMANN; SCHWARZ.]

217.—Soziodole-Mercury..... 1 to 2 parts
Talcum..... To make 100 parts
Dusting-powder! [SEIFERT.]

218.—Soziodole-Mercury..... 1 to 2 parts
Vaselin..... 10 parts
Lanolin..... To make 100 parts
Salve! [SEIFERT.]

219.—Soziodole-Mercury..... 2 to 5 parts
Vaselin..... 10 parts
Lanolin..... To make 100 parts
Salve! [ALBERT; THOMAN.]

220.—Soziodole-Mercury..... 1 part
Vaselin..... 10 parts
Lanolin..... 89 parts
Salve! [KOCH.]

221.—Soziodole-Mercury..... 1 part
Vaselin..... 2 parts
Lanolin..... 17 parts
Salve! [SCHWIMMER.]

222.—Soziodole-Mercury..... 1 to 2 parts
Wheat Starch..... To make 20 parts
Dusting powder! [SCHWIMMER.]

223.—Soziodole-Mercury..... 1 to 10 parts
Sodium Chloride..... 1 to 10 parts
Distilled Water..... To make 100 parts
Apply to the affected parts by means of a brush or cotton swab. [SUCHANER.]

224.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 2 to 5 parts
Talcum..... To make 20 parts
Dusting-powder! [SCHWIMMER.]

225.—Soziodole Potassium..... 2 to 5 parts
Vaselin..... 2 parts
Lanolin..... To make 20 parts
Salve! [SCHWIMMER.]

226.—Soziodole-Potassium..... ¼ oz.
Dusting-powder! [KOCH.]

227.—Soziodole-Mercury..... 2 parts
Triturate with
Distilled Water..... A sufficiency
Add:
Potassium Iodide..... 4 parts
Triturate well, then add:
Distilled Water..... To make 25 parts
Filter.—Inject 1 Cc. (16 min.) once a week into the gluteal region, changing from right to left side, or *vice versa*, as case may be. Five to six minutes before, inject into the parts 1 Cc. of a 4 to 5% solution of cocaine hydrochlorate. [SCHWIMMER.]
JANOVSKY; ENDLITZ; MATSCHKE.]

Ulcers, Scrofulous.

228.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Wheat Starch..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder! [HOPMANN.]

229.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Milk-sugar..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder! [HOPMANN.]

230.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Vaselin..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 8 parts
Salve! [HOPMANN.]

Ulcers, Tuberculous.

231.—Soziodole-Mercury..... 2 to 5 parts
Vaselin..... 10 parts
Lanolin..... To make 100 parts
Salve! [THOMAN; ALBERT.]

Ulcers, Tuberculous, of Nose and Throat.

232.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
For insufflation! [HOPMANN.]

233.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Milk-sugar..... 9 parts
For insufflation! [HOPMANN.]

234.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Vaselin..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 8 parts
Salve! [HOPMANN.]

235.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 7 to 20 parts
Talcum..... To make 100 parts
For insufflation! [FRITSCH; STERN; RIEDLIN.]

236.—Soziodole Sodium..... Equal parts
Milk-sugar..... To make 100 parts
For insufflation! [SEIFERT.]

237.—Soziodole-Sodium, fine powder..... Equal parts
Milk-sugar..... To make 100 parts
For insufflation, increased if necessary to pure Soziodole-sodium. [SUCHANER.]

238.—Soziodole-Mercury..... 1 to 10 parts
Vaselin..... 10 parts
Lanolin..... To make 100 parts
Salve! [SEIFERT; STERN.]

Ulcers, Varicose.

239.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder! [LASSAR.]

240.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Vaselin..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 8 parts
Salve! [LASSAR.]

241.—Soziodole-Sodium..... 1 part
Vaselin..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 8 parts
Salve! [LASSAR.]

242.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 1 part
Vaselin..... 2 parts
Lanolin..... 17 parts
Salve! [THOMAN; ALBERT.]

243.—Soziodole-Mercury..... 1 part
Vaselin..... 10 parts
Lanolin..... 89 parts
Salve for bandaging! Bandage may remain in position for 5 days. [KOCH.]

244.—Soziodole Sodium, fine powder..... 1 oz.
Dusting-powder! [KOCH.]

Ulcers, Diphtheritic.—See also Diphtheria.

245.—Soziodole-Sodium, fine powder,
Or:
Soziodole Potassium, ne powder..... 1 oz.
Dusting-powder! [KOCH.]

Ulcus Cruris.

246.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder. [NITSCHMANN.]

247.—Soziodole-Potassium..... 10 parts
Vaselin..... 8 parts
Lanolin..... 27 parts
Salve! [NITSCHMANN.]

248.—Soziodole-Sodium, fine powder,
Or:
Soziodole-Potassium, fine powder..... 1 oz.
Dusting-powder!

249.—Soziodole-Zinc..... 1 part
Vaselin..... 2 parts
Lanolin..... 17 parts
Salve! [THOMAN; ALBERT.]

250.—Soziodole-Mercury..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 90 parts
Olive Oil..... 10 parts
Spread upon linen strip the width of the finger to the thickness of the back of a knife. Bandage with cotton, and firmly fasten with a cambrie binder. Should the tendency to heal decline after a while, leave the leg uncovered and dust upon the wound the following:

251.—Soziodole-Mercury..... 1 part
Talcum..... 99 parts
[WITTHAUER; FRIEDLÄNDER.]

Continued on page 208a.

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Salicin Merck.—U. S. P.-----c. v.—oz. .30

Also in 1, ½, ¼ lb. bottles, & cartons.

Neutral prin. fr. bark of var. spec. *Salix* & *Populus*.— $C_{13}H_{14}O_7 = C_6H_7O_2 \cdot OC_6H_4CH_2OH$.—Lustr., wh. need.; v. bitter taste.—*Sol.* 28 W., 30 A.—*Melt.* 201° C.—Tonic, Antipyr., Antirheum.—*Uses*: Rheum., malaria, gen'l malaise, & chorea. When taken it decomp. into saligenin & salicylic acid.—*Dose* 20-30 grains (1.3-1.9 Gm.).—*Max.* D. 150 grains (10 Gm.), p. day.

Salicylamide Merck-----c. v.—oz. 1.50

Fr. methyl salicylate, by dry ammonia.— $C_7H_7NO_3 = C_6H_4(OH)CONH_2$.—Yellowish-wh. or colorl., thin, transp. plates; tastel. but gritty.—*Sol.* A., E., C., 250 W.—*Melt.* 138° C.—Antisept., Analg., Antipyr.—*Uses*: Rheum., fevers, chorea, gout, &c.—*Dose* 3-5 grains (0.2-0.32 Gm.) in solution.—*Max.* D. 15 grains (1 Gm.), p. day.

Salicylic Aldehyde,—see **Acid, Salicylic**.

Salicyl-resorcin Merck-----15 gr. vial .75

(Tri-oxy-benzophenone).—Fr. salicylic acid w. resorcin by heat.— $C_{13}H_{10}O_4 = C_6H_4(OH)CO \cdot C_6H_3(OH)_2[1:2:4]$.—Plates.—*Sol.*, sl. W.—*Melt.* 133° C.—Antisept., Antipyr., Analg.—*Uses*: Typhoid fever, diar., rheum., & malaria.—*Dose* 5-15 grains (0.32-1 Gm.).—*Max.* D. 15 grains (1 Gm.), single; 60 grains (4 Gm.), p. day.

Saligenin Merck-----15 gr. vial .50

(Ortho-oxy-benzyl-alcohol).—Fr. salicin by hydrolysis.— $C_7H_8O_4 = C_6H_4(OH)CH_2OH$.—Tablets.—*Sol.* A., E.; hot W.—*Melt.* 82° C.

Salinaphtol,—see **Betol**.

Salipyrin-----oz. 1.25

(Antipyrine Salicylate).—Equiv. parts antipyrine & salicylic acid.— $C_{18}H_{18}N_2O_4 = C_{11}H_{12}N_2O \cdot C_7H_6O_3$.—Wh., cryst. substc.; odorl.; sweetish w. bitter after-taste.—*Sol.* A., B., C., E., 250 W.—*Melt.* 92° C.—Antipyr., Antisept., Analg.—*Uses*: Sciatica, rheum., influenza, chorea, pleurisy, dysmenor.; metrorrhagia, espec. bef. the climacteric.—*Dose* 5-15 grains (0.32-1 Gm.); for metrorrhagia: 15 grains (1 Gm.) 3 t. p. d., before flow, in capsules w. starch.—*Max.* D. 60 grains (4 Gm.), p. day.—*Incomp.*, nitrites.

Salocoll,—see **Phenocoll Salicylate**.

Salol Merck.—U. S. P.-----c. v.—oz. .32

Also in 5, 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

(Phenyl Ether of Salicylic Acid; Phenol Salicylate).—React.-prod., salicylic acid w. phenol & phosphorus pentachloride.— $C_{15}H_{10}O_3 = C_6H_4(OH) \cdot C_6H_4O_2$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.; faint aromatic odor; alm. tastel.—*Sol.* 0.3 E., C., 10 A., B., fatty oils.—*Melt.* 42-43° C.—Antisept., Antirheum., Antipyr., &c.—*Uses*: Intern., typhoid fever, diar., dysent., ferment. dyspep., rheum., grip., & cystitis.—*Extern.*, wounds, burns, sores, &c. Coating for enteric pills; such pills should be taken one hour or more after meals & no oil w. them.—*Dose* 3-15 grains (0.2-1 Gm.); as antipyr.: 30-45 grains (2-3 Gm.).

Salol, Camphorated Merck-----c. v.—oz. .50

Mixt. 75% salol w. 25% camphor.—Colorl., oily liq.—*Sol.* A., E., C., oils.—Local Anesth., Antisept., Analg.—*Uses*: Toothache, earache, neural., rheum., typhoid fever, & gastric affect.—*Dose* 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Salophen-----oz. 1.00

(Acetyl-paramido-phenyl Salicylate).— $C_{15}H_{13}O_4N = C_6H_4NH \cdot COCH_3 \cdot C_6H_4O_2$.—Fine, wh. scales; odorl.; tastel.—50.9%

salicylic acid.—*Sol.* A., E., alkali; hot W.—*Melt.* 187-188° C.—Antisept., Antipyr., Analg.—*Uses*: Rheum., gout, typhoid fever, diar., dysent., chorea, &c.—*Dose* 5-15 grains (0.32-1 Gm.).—*Max.* D. 20 grains (1.3 Gm.), single; 90 grains (6 Gm.), p. day.

Salt, Carlsbad.—True

Fr. the Carlsbad water.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—Cathartic.—*Uses*: Chronic constip.—*Dose* ½-1 oz. (15-30 Gm.) once or twice p. d. in W., at morning.

do. — *N. F. & Ph. G. III.*—Artif., dry

Sol. W.—*Uses*: 0.6% aqu. solut. inst. of genuine W.

Salt, Epsom,—see **Magnesium Sulphate**.

Salt, Glauber,—see **Sodium Sulphate**.

Salt, Rochelle,—see **Potassium & Sodium Tartrate**.

Salt, Sorrel,—see **Potassium Binoxalate**.

Salt,—others than above,—see under **Salt**.

Saltpetre,—see **Potassium Nitrate**.

Salumin,—see **Aluminum Salicylate**.

Sandarac-----lb. .35

Resin fr. *Callitris quadrivalvis*, Vent.—*Sol.* A., E., hot oil turpentine.—*Uses*: As incense, & techn.

Sanguinarine Merck.—C. P.-----15 gr. vial 1.00

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Fr. rhizome *Sanguinaria canadensis*, L.— $C_{17}H_{15}NO_4$.—Sm., wh. need.; acrid, burn. taste.—*Sol.* C., amylic alc., B., A., E.—*Melt.* 160° C.—Stim., Tonic, Expector., Purg., Emetic.—*Uses*: Dyspep., debil., colds, coughs, & to prod. vomiting.—*Dose* ½-1/10-1/5-3/4 grain (0.005-0.011-0.05 Gm.) in solut.; small doses, expector.; large, emetic.—*Caut.* Poison!

Sanguinarine Nitrate Merck-----15 gr. vial 1.00

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

$C_{17}H_{15}NO_4 \cdot HNO_3$.—Red, cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses & Doses*: As the alkaloid.

Sanguinarine Sulphate Merck-----15 gr. vial 1.00

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

$(C_{17}H_{15}NO_4)_2 \cdot H_2SO_4$.—Red, cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses, Doses, &c.* As the alkaloid.

Santalin Merck-----c. v.—oz. .89

(Santalal Acid).—Fr. wood *Pterocarpus santalinus*, L. fil. (Red Saunders).— $C_{15}H_{14}O_5$.—Red, cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* A., E., acetic acid.—*Uses*: Techn.

***Santonin Merck.—U. S. P.—Cryst.-----c. v.—oz. .32**

Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

(Anhydrous Santoninic Acid).—Neutral prin. fr. unexpanded fl. heads *Artemisia pauciflora*, Weber (Santonica).— $C_{15}H_{12}O_3$.—Lustr., rhombic, wh. to pale straw-col. prisms or plates; sl'y bitter taste.—*Sol.* 4 C., 40 A., 140 E., 5,000 W.—*Melt.* 170° C.—Anthem., Emmen., Tonic.—*Uses*: Worms, amenor., & as stim. to optic nerve in tobacco amaurosis.—*Dose* 2-4 grains (0.13-0.26 Gm.); children of 2 yrs. ¼-½ grain (0.016-0.032 Gm.).—*Caut.* Poison! Turns yellow in the light. Keep in dark amber.

do. Merck.—Powder-----c. v.—oz. .32

Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

White pwd.—*Caut.* Keep in dark amber.

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THE SOZOIODOLE FORMULARY.—Continued from page 207a.

Ulcus Durum (Hard Chancre).

- 252.**—Soziodole-Sodium, fine powder,
Or :
 Soziodole-Potassium, fine powder..... ½ oz.
Dusting-powder ! [KOCH.]
- 253.**—Yellow Wax..... 76 parts
Common Turpentine..... 10 parts
Mix together in a vapor-bath ; when suffi-
ciently cooled, mix with
 Soziodole-Mercury..... 4 parts
Olive Oil..... 10 parts
Make plaster. Place upon the ulcer ! [GAUDIN.]

Ulcus Molle (Soft Chancre).

- 254.**—Soziodole-Sodium, fine powder..... ½ oz.
Dust under the edges of the ulcer !
[TRAPESENIKOW ; DRAER ; TARNOWSKI.]
- 255.**—Soziodole-Sodium, fine powder,
Or :
 Soziodole-Potassium, fine powder..... ½ oz.
Dusting-powder ! [MATSCHKE.]
- 256.**—Soziodole-Mercury..... 1 part
Vaseline..... 10 parts
Lanolin..... 89 parts
Salve ! [KOCH ; MIHOCINOVIC.]

Urethritis Gonorrhoeica.—See also Gonor- rhoea.

- 257.**—Soziodole-Zinc..... 1 to 2 parts
Distilled Water..... To make 100 parts
Inject 3 or 4 times daily. [NITSCHMANN.]
Should the desired effect not be obtained within a
short period, alternate with the following :
- 258.**—Soziodole Sodium..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 24 parts
For injection ! [NITSCHMANN.]

Vaginismus.

- 259.**—Soziodole-Zinc..... 1 to 2 parts
Distilled Water..... To make 20 parts
Paint ! [NITSCHMANN.]

Vaginitis.

- 260.**—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder ! [NITSCHMANN.]
- 261.**—Soziodole-Sodium, fine powder..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder ! [NITSCHMANN.]
- 262.**—Soziodole-Sodium, fine powder..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 9 parts
Ointment ! [NITSCHMANN.]

Varicose Ulcers.—See Ulcers, Varicose.

Venereal Warts.—See Condylomata.

Whites.—See Cervical Catarrh, and Endome- tritis.

Whooping-cough.—See Pertussis.

Wounds.

a.—CAUSTIC WOUNDS.

- 263.**—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder ! [ELISCHER.]
- 264.**—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Milk-sugar..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder ! [ELISCHER ; OSTERMAYER.]
- 265.**—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Vaseline..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 8 parts
Salve ! [ELISCHER ; OSTERMAYER.]

b.—COMBUSTIONES.—See Burns.

c.—SUPPURATING WOUNDS.

- 266.**—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
Increased, if desired, to pure Soziodole-potassium.
Dusting-powder ! [ROSINSKI ; MATSCHKE.]

d.—CONTUSED WOUNDS.

- 267.**—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder ! [NITSCHMANN ; GLÄSSNER.]

- 268.**—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Milk-sugar..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder ! [NITSCHMANN.]

- 269.**—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Vaseline..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 8 parts
Salve ! [NITSCHMANN ; GLÄSSNER.]

- 270.**—Soziodole-Potassium, fine powder..... 1 oz.
Dusting-powder ! [KOCH.]

- 271.**—Soziodole-Sodium..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder ! [GLÄSSNER.]

- 272.**—Soziodole-Zinc..... 1 part
Distilled Water..... 49 parts
Saturate cotton, and apply. [PAROV.]

e.—INCISED AND LACERATED WOUNDS.

- 273.**—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder ! [NITSCHMANN ; GLÄSSNER.]

- 274.**—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Milk-sugar..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder ! [NITSCHMANN.]

- 275.**—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Vaseline..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 8 parts
Salve ! [SCHWIMMER ; NITSCHMANN ; GLÄSSNER.]

- 276.**—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 to 2 parts
Lycopodium..... To make 10 parts
Dusting-powder ! [SCHWIMMER.]

- 277.**—Soziodole-Sodium..... 1 to 2 parts
Lycopodium..... To make 10 parts
Dusting-powder ! [SCHWIMMER.]

- 278.**—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder ! [MAYER.]

- 279.**—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Milk-sugar..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder ! [MAYER.]

- 280.**—Soziodole-Potassium..... 1 part
Vaseline..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 8 parts
Salve ! [MAYER.]

- 281.**—Soziodole-Potassium, fine powder..... 1 oz.
Dusting-powder ! [KOCH.]

- 282.**—Soziodole-Sodium..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder ! [GLÄSSNER.]

f.—SEVERE INJURIES.

- 283.**—Soziodole-Potassium..... 2 to 5 parts
Talcum..... To make 20 parts
Dusting-powder ! [SÖLCH.]

- 284.**—Soziodole-Potassium..... 2 to 5 parts
Milk-sugar..... To make 20 parts
Dusting-powder ! [SÖLCH.]

- 285.**—Soziodole-Potassium..... 2 to 5 parts
Vaseline..... 2 parts
Lanolin..... To make 20 parts
Salve ! [SÖLCH.]

g.—TUBERCULOUS WOUNDS.

(1.) *Cavernous Wounds.*

- 286.**—Soziodole-Mercury..... 1 part
Glycerin..... 8 parts
Powdered Acacia..... 4 parts
Distilled Water..... 88 parts
Inject 15 to 30 min. every 3 or 4 days. [WITTHAUER.]

(2.) *Accessible Wounds.*

- 287.**—Soziodole-Mercury..... 1 part
Talcum..... 9 parts
Dusting-powder ! [WITTHAUER.]

- 288.**—Soziodole-Mercury..... 1 part
Lanolin..... 90 parts
Olive Oil..... 10 parts
Inunction ! [WITTHAUER.]

- 289.**—Soziodole Cotton.
Soziodole Gauze. [MAYER.]

Wound-salve.— See Soziodole Wound-salve.

Continued on page 209a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Santonin-oxim Merck..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 2.75

Fr. santonin, by an alcohol. solut. of hydroxylamine hydrochlorate w. soda.— $C_{15}H_{15}O_2(NO_2H)$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.; less toxic (acc. to Coppola) than santonin.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Melt.* 162° C.—*Anthelm.*, *Antisep.*—*Uses:* Vermicide.—*Doses:* Children, 2-3 years, $\frac{3}{4}$ grain (0.05 Gm.); 4-6 years, $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.1 Gm.); 6-9 years, 2 grains (0.13 Gm.); adults, 5 grains (0.32 Gm.), divided into two doses & taken at intervals of 1 or 2 hours, followed by a cathartic. Repeat for 2 or 3 days. Given in wafers or suspended in water.

Sapogenin Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00

Fr. saponin by boil. w. dil. acids.— $C_{35}H_{54}O_9$ (Hesse).—Stellated groups of need.—*Sol.* A., E.

Saponin Merck.—C. P., perf. white.....

..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 2.00

Glucoside fr. *Saponaria officinalis*, L., & existing in o. plants.— $C_{32}H_{54}O_{18}$ (Rochleder).—Wh., amorph. pwd.; pung., disagree. taste; causes water to foam when shaken.—*Sol.* W., hot A., C.—*Expector.*, *Emetic*, *Alter.*—*Uses:* Techn.—*Caut.* Somewhat toxic.

*** do. Merck**.—Crude.....c. v.—oz. .45

Chiefly quillaic acid & sapotoxin (Kobert).

Sapotoxin Merck.....15 gr. vial .75

Colloid fr. inner bark *Quillaja Saponaria*, Molina.—Wh. pwd.; h'ly poison.—*Sol.* W.—*Caut.* Poison!

Sarcine Merck.....15 gr. vial 5.00

(Hypoxanthine; Sarkine).—*Constit.* of the animal organism. Usually prep. fr. extr. of meat.— $C_4H_8N_4O$.—Wh., microcryst. pwd.—*Sol.*, acids, alkalies, W., & A.

Sarcine Hydrochlorate Merck.....15 gr. vial 5.00

$C_4H_8N_4O.HCl + H_2O$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* W.

Sarcosin Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00

(Methyl-amido-acetic Acid; Methyl-glycocol).—*Deriv.* of creatine.— $C_3H_7NO_2 = CH_3NH.CH_2.CO_2H$.—*Deliq.*, transp., rhombic cryst.; sweetish taste.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Melt.* 210-215° C.

Scammonin,—see Resin, Scammony, White.

Scammony

Resin-exudate fr. root *Convolvulus Scammonia*, L.—*Cathartic.*—*Uses:* Dropsy, & in cerebral dis. w. o. remed.—*Dose* 10-30 grains (0.65-1.9 Gm.).

Scheele's Green,—see Copper & Hydrogen Arsenite.

Schweinfurth Green,—see Copper Aceto-arsenite.

Scillin

Glucoside fr. bulb of *Urginea Scilla*, Steinhell.—Light yellow, cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.

Scillipierin Merck.....15 gr. vial .35

Bitter prin. fr. bulb of *Urginea Scilla*, Steinhell.—Yellowish-wh., amorph., hygros., bitter pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Diuretic.*—*Uses:* Dropsy, cardiac & nephritic affect., &c.—*Dose* subcut., $\frac{1}{3}$ -1 grain (0.02-0.065 Gm.) once daily.

*** Scillitin Merck**.—Dry.....15 gr. vial .50

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.

Bitter prin. fr. bulb of *Urginea Scilla*, Steinhell.—*Diuretic.*—*Uses:* Dropsy due to dis. of heart & kidneys.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.01-0.08 Gm.).

do. Merck.—Soft.....15 gr. vial .40

Scillitoxin Merck.....15 gr. vial 2.00

(Scillain).—Glucoside fr. bulb of *Urginea Scilla*, Steinhell.—Yellowish or whitish, amorph. pwd.—*Sol.* A.—*Diuretic.*—

Uses: Nephritis & o. urin. org. dis.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{80}$ - $\frac{1}{30}$ grain (0.001-0.003 Gm.) several t. p. d.—*Max. D.*, $\frac{3}{4}$ grain (0.05 Gm.), p. day.

Scoparin Merck.....15 gr. vial .65

Bitter prin. fr. tops *Cytisus Scoparius*, Link.— $C_{21}H_{23}O_{10}$.—Pale yellow cryst., or amorph. pwd.; odorl.; tastel.—*Sol.* A., hot W., alkalies.—*Diuretic.*—*Uses:* Cardiac or nephritic dropsy.—*Dose* 8-15 grains (0.52-1 Gm.).—*Inf.* $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 grain (0.032-0.065 Gm.), dissolved in W. with a trace of ammonia, or in glycerin 1 part, W. 3 parts.

*** Scopalamine Hydrobromate Merck** 15 gr. vial 4.75

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Salt of alkaloid fr. root *Scopolia atropoides*.— $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3.HBr + \frac{3}{2}H_2O$.—Colorl., hygros. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Mydr.* *Sedat.*—*Uses:* *Extern.*, in ophthalm; subcut. for the insane.—*Inf.* $\frac{1}{256}$ - $\frac{1}{64}$ grain (0.00025-0.001 Gm.); $\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$ solut.—*Antid.* emetics, stomach pump, muscarine, tannin, animal charcoal, cathartics, &c.

Scopolamine Hydrochlorate Merck 15 gr. vial 4.75

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

$C_{17}H_{23}NO_3.HCl$.—*Uses*, *Doses*, &c. As the hydrobromate.

Scopolamine Hydro-iodate Merck 15 gr. vial 4.75

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

$C_{17}H_{23}NO_3.HI + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$.—Crystals.—*Uses*, *Doses*, &c. As the hydrobromate.

Scopolamine Sulphate Merck.....15 gr. vial 4.75

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

($C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$) $_2.H_2SO_4$.—*Uses*, *Doses*, &c. As the hydrobromate.

Scutellarin Merck.....15 gr. vial .75

Non-toxic principle fr. root *Scutellaria lateriflora*, L.— $C_{10}H_8O_3$.—Flat, yellow need.—*Sol.* A., E., & alkalies.—*Melt.* 100° C.—*Tonic*, *Nerve Sed.*—*Uses:* Chorea & insomnia.—*Dose* $\frac{3}{4}$ -4 grains (0.05-0.26 Gm.)

Sedatin (NOT "Sedatine" = Antipyrine!)

(Valeryl-phenetidine).—Fr. para-amido-phenetol, by valeric acid.—Wh., cryst. body.—*Sed.*, *Antineural.*—*Uses:* Nervous & painful affect.

Selenium Merck.—Cryst.....15 gr. vial 1.25

Non-metal. element.—Se.—Sm., dark red, transl. cryst.—*Melt.* 217° C.

*** do. Merck**.—Precipitated.....oz. 2.50

Red, amorph. pwd.

do. Merck.—Sticks.....oz. 2.50

Selenium Oxides, Hydrates, or Hydroxides,—see Acid Selenic or Selenous.

Senecin.....c. v.—oz. .90

Eclectic resinoid fr. *Senecio vulgaris*, L.—Brown pwd.—*Sol.* A.—*Emmen.*, *Emetic*, *Astring.*—*Uses:* Amenor., dysmenor., hepatitis, & hemoptysis.—*Dose* 1-3 grains (0.065-0.2 Gm.).

Senegin Merck.....15 gr. vial .75

(Polygalic Acid).—Saponin-like glucoside fr. root *Polygala Senega*, L.— $C_{32}H_{52}O_{17}$ (Hesse).—Yellowish wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Expector.*, *Diur.*, *Emetic.*—*Uses:* Catarrh, croup, dropsy, &c.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{3}$ -2 grains (0.032-0.13 Gm.).

Serum Albumin,—see Albumen from Blood.

Serum Sublimate Lister-Merck.—Scales

.....c. v.—oz. 1.00

Dried blood serum, cont. 10% mercuric chloride.—Yellowish to gray-yellow, transl. scales.—*Sol.* W.—*Antiseptic.*—*Uses:* To make antiseptic gauze.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

REPORT ON SOZOIODOLE.

PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION.

Absolutely Nontoxic. Dr. A. LUEBBERT, of Berlin, in a most exhaustive and learned paper (*Fortschritte der Medicin*, 1889, Nos. 22 and 23), writes as follows:

"In order to obtain reliable data as to the physiological action of Soziodole upon the animal body, I injected a number of rabbits subcutaneously with the different Soziodole preparations in varying amounts. All the animals, twelve in number, bore a single injection without any manifestations whatever.

"The salts in large doses were also applied directly to wound-surfaces; and with the exception of the mercury salt, toxic effects were not noted. When taken into the stomach, the mercury salt appears to be as harmless as the sodium salt; for a dog of 5 kilos (11 lb.) received 4 times daily 0.1 Gm. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ grn.), and for 7 days in succession 0.5 Gm. ($7\frac{1}{2}$ grn.), without manifesting any symptoms of disturbance."

Readily absorbed from the digestive tract and subcutis. Dr. GEORG MÜLLER, of Dresden, from a series of experiments with Soziodole-Mercury (*Monatschrift für prakt. Derm.*, 1889, VIII, p. 310), draws the following conclusions:

1. Soziodole-Mercury, applied internally, subcutaneously, and upon wound-surfaces, is decidedly less toxic than the remaining mercury preparations, a statement which is proved by the fact that he administered to an old, exhausted horse 30 Gm. (1 oz.) of the salt, in pill form, without in the least injuring the animal.

2. In dogs the remedy is absorbed into the blood-channels from both the digestive tract and the subcutis. In the first instance, the substance appears in the urine after the expiration of 10 to 15 hours; in the latter, after 35 to 42 hours. Furthermore, it appears that absorption takes place more rapidly when the salt is administered subcutaneously in a soluble than when in an insoluble state.

3. Absorption does not take place from the skin.

4. Soziodole-Mercury is very promptly absorbed from granulating wounds when it is applied in large amounts as a permanent

dressing; while only very small proportions appear to enter the circulation from open wounds.

BACTERIOLOGY.

Powerful, Nontoxic Bactericide. In a series of experiments conducted for the purpose of studying the bactericidal properties of the Soziodole preparations, Dr. A. LANGGAARD, of the Pharmacological Institute, Berlin (*Therap. Monatshefte*, 1888), found that the development of the *Streptococcus pyogenes* was totally suspended through the presence of Soziodole-Sodium in the strength of 2%. The culture plates always remained sterile.

Superior to Iodoform. Dr. MAX COHN (Inaugural Dissertation, Berlin, 1888, pp. 27, 28), in a series of experiments upon rabbits, made under the direction of Prof. Liebreich, showed that Soziodole-Sodium in 1% solution exercises an inhibiting influence upon the development of the *pyogenic cocci*. Therefore he concludes that this preparation should be given the preference over iodoform in the treatment of wounds of all kinds, since its use is unattended by symptoms of either local or general intoxication.

Equal to Corrosive Sublimate. Dr. ARTHUR DRÄER (*Deutsche med. Wochenschrift*, 1894, Nos. 27, 28) reports experiments undertaken with a view to determine the disinfecting power of the Soziodole salts upon the *diphtheria bacillus*. He found that Soziodole-Mercury (1:10000) kills a fully developed pure bouillon culture of diphtheria bacilli in 5 minutes. Even half this strength (1:20000) sufficed to destroy such cultures within the short space of one hour.

He says: "The disinfecting properties of Soziodole-Mercury are in every respect equal to those of sublimate, formerly the strongest disinfecting agent used in practice. I am therefore convinced that Soziodole-Mercury may be used in diphtheria, in powder form, with the same confidence with which sublimate is employed, and with much less danger."

He also tested the effects of the various Soziodole salts upon himself, and never

Continued on page 210a.

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Shellac lb. .50
Resin-exudate caused by punct. of *Coccus Lacce* on resiniferous spec. of *Schleichera*, *Butea*, *Ficus*, &c.—*Sol.* A.—*Uses*: Pharm. & techn.

Silica, Pure,—see **Acid, Silicic**.

***Silicon Merck**.—Amorph. 15 gr. vial .50
(Silicium).—Non-metal. element.—*Si*.—Dark brown, amorph. pwd.; burns at a white heat.

do. **Merck**.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.00
Hard, black or grayish-black, lustr. leaflets; resembling graphite.

Silicon Bromide Merck 15 gr. vial .40
(Silicon Tetrabromide).—*SiBr₄*.—Colorl., fum. liq.; disagree. odor.—*Sp. Gr.* 2.813 at 0° C.—Decomp. into hydrobromic & silicic acids by *W*.—*Boil.* 154° C.

Silicon Chloride Merck 15 gr. vial .35
(Silicon Tetrachloride).—*SiCl₄*.—Clear, colorl., very mobile, fum. liq.; suffocating odor, like cyanogen.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.524 at 0° C.—*Boil.*, ab. 58° C.—*Incomp.* *W*.

Silicon-copper Merck c. v.—oz. 1.00
Alloy of silicon & copper formed electrolytically.—Hard, tough bronze.

Silver Merck.—By Electrolysis oz. 4.00
Metal.—*Ag*.—Fine, silver-gray pwd.

do. **Merck**.—Sheets oz. 3.00
Silver Merck's G. R.—Sheets oz. 3.25
—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Tests:—(*Metals*;) diss. in *HNO₃*; ppt. *Ag* as *AgCl*; filter; evap. filtrate; res., rediss. in *HNO₃*; test w. *H₂S* aq., *Amm.*, & *Amm. S*.

Silver Acetate Merck.—*C. P.* c. v.—oz. 2.50
Ag₂O₂H₃O₂.—Sm., flat need., or microcryst. pwd.—*Sol.*, boiling *W*; 100 cold *W*.—*Caut.* All silver salts should be kept fr. light & fr. organic matter.

Silver Arsenite Merck c. v.—oz. 2.50
Ag₃AsO₃.—Yellow precip.; decomp. w. heat.—*Alter.*, Antisept.—*Uses*: skin dis.—*Dose* 1/100–1/60 grain (0.0006–0.001 Gm.).—*Caut.* Poison!

Silver Benzoate Merck c. v.—oz. 2.00
AgC₇H₅O₂.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* A., hot *W*.—*Caut.* Keep in dark.

Silver Borate Merck c. v.—oz. 2.50
3Ag₂O₄B₂O₃ (Rose).—Wh. pwd.

Silver Bromate Merck c. v.—oz. 2.50
AgBrO₃.—Heavy, wh. pwd.—*Sol.*, sl. in *W*.—Decomp. w. heat.—*Caut.* Keep in dark-colored vials.

Silver Bromide Merck c. v.—oz. 2.04
AgBr.—Slightly yellow pwd.—*Sol.*, conc. ammonia.—*Uses*: Photo.—*Caut.* Keep fr. light.

Silver Carbonate Merck c. v.—oz. 2.54
Ag₂CO₃.—Faintly yellowish, heavy pwd.; decomp. by heat. into carbon dioxide & silver oxide.

Silver Chloride Merck c. v.—oz. 1.54
AgCl.—Wh. pwd.; blackens on expos. to light.—*Sol.* *Amm.*, potass. thiosulphate, potass. cyanide.—Antisept., Nerve Sed.—*Uses*: Chorea, gastralgia, epilepsy, pertussis, diar., & var. neuroses. — *Dose* 1/3–2/4–1 1/2 grains (0.03–0.05–0.1 Gm.) in pills.—*Caut.* Dark-colored bot.

Silver Chromate Merck c. v.—oz. 2.04
Ag₂CrO₄.—Dark red cryst., or a red pwd.

Silver Cinnamate Merck c. v.—oz. 2.54
AgC₉H₇O₂.—Heavy, wh. pwd.—*Caut.* Keep dark.

Silver Citrate Merck c. v.—oz. 2.54
Ag₃C₆H₅O₇.—Wh. pwd. or need.—*Sol.* *W*.

Silver Cyanide Merck.—*U. S. P.* c. v.—oz. 2.04
AgCN.—Wh. pwd.; odorl.; tastel.; turns dark on expos. to light.—*Sol.*, potassium cyanide, ammonia, boiling dil. nitric acid, sodium thiosulphate.—Antipyr., Sed.—*Uses*: In making hydrocyanic acid; sometimes employed in epilepsy & chorea. —*Dose* 1/60–1/20 grain (0.001–0.003 Gm.) in pills.—*Antid.*, ammonia, chlorine, mixt. of persulphate & protosulphate of iron, artif. respir., stomach siphon.—*Caut.* Great care! Poison!

Silver Fluoride Merck c. v.—oz. 4.54
AgF.—Yellow, transp., elastic solid.—*Sol.* *W*.

Silver Iodide Merck.—*U. S. P.* c. v.—oz. 2.54
AgI.—Light yellow pwd.; odorl.; tastel.; perm. in light, if pure.—*Sol.*, solut. potass. iodide or cyanide, amm. thiosulphate.—Alterative.—*Uses*: Gastralgia & syph.—*Dose* 1/4–1 grain (0.016–0.065 Gm.) in pills.—*Caut.* Keep fr. light.

Silver Lactate Merck c. v.—oz. 2.54
AgC₃H₅O₃ + H₂O.—Small, silky need.—*Sol.*, hot *W*, 20 cold *W*.

Silver Monochloracetate
AgC₂H₃ClO₂.—Pearly scales; turn dark on expos. to light.—*Sol.*, hot *W*.—Deflagrates between 110–120° C.

***Silver Nitrate Merck**.—*U. S. P.*—Cryst. c. v.—oz. .57

Also in 2, 3, 4, 8, & 16 oz. bottles.

AgNO₃.—Colorl., rhombic plates; odorl.; bitter, caustic, metal. taste; rapidly reduced by org. matter in light.—*Sol.* 0.6 *W*, 26 *A*, 0.1 *boil. W*, 5 *boil. A*.—*Melt.* 198° C.—Antisept., Alter., Stim., Escharotic, Irritant.—*Uses*: Intern., epilepsy, locomotor ataxia, tabes dorsalis, typhoid fever, chronic diar., subacute gastritis, catarrh of gall duct, gastric ulcer, &c.—Extern., in 2% solut. as inj. in gonorr. Extensively used in photo. & as reagent by chemists.—*Dose* 1/8–1/2 grain (0.008–0.032 Gm.). When given long internally, skin bec. blue-black.—*Antid.*, solut. common salt, sal ammoniac, mucilaginous drinks, emetics, stomach siphon, white of egg, milk, &c.—*Incomp.*, org. matter, hydrochl. acid, chlorides, phosphates, arsenites, opium, extracts, resins, essential oils, tannin, &c.—*Caut.* Keep in the dark, with care. Poison!

Silver Nitrate Merck's G. R.
—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Cryst. g. s. v.—oz. 1.50
Sticks. g. s. v.—oz. 1.50
Tests:—(*KNO₃* & *AgCl*;) 0.5 Gm. diss. in 0.5 Gm. *W*; add 20 Cc. abs. *A*; shake for some m.: clear solut.—(*Impurities genly*;) 2 Gm. diss. in 60 Cc. *W*; heat to 70° C; ppt. slowly w. *HCl*; settle; filter; warm filtrate; evap. & incin.: only trace residue.

Silver Nitrate, diluted, Merck.—67%—c. v.—oz. .49
(Mitigated Lunar Caustic, No. 2).—Fr. melting together silver nitrate & potass. nitrate.—White sticks.—*Sol.* *W*.—Antisept., Escharotic.—*Uses*: Extern., where pure lunar caustic is too powerful.

do. **Merck**.—50% c. v.—oz. .37
(Mitigated Lunar Caustic, No. 3).

do. **Merck**.—*U. S. P.*—33 1/3%—c. v.—oz. .35
(Mitigated Lunar Caustic, No. 4).

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observed symptoms of irritation arise in either the respiratory or the intestinal tract.

The same author (*Centralblatt f. Bakteriologie u. Parasitenkunde*, 1893) publishes a full account of the influence of the Soziodole preparations upon the growth and development of the *cholera bacillus*, in which the results are fully as convincing as in the case of the diphtheria bacillus above mentioned. The bactericidal action was most pronounced on use of Soziodole-Mercury, though the zinc, sodium, and potassium salts manifested it in no small degree. Tribromphenol-bismuth, even in double the proportion, does not approach the Soziodole preparations in activity.

ANTISEPTIC IN SURGERY, GYNECOLOGY, ETC.

Complete Surgical Antiseptic.

Dr. NICOLAUS THOMÄN (*Wien. klin. Wochenschr.*, 1889, No. 38), of Prof. Albert's clinic, speaking of the use of the Soziodole preparations in the treatment of wounds, says: "We can employ one and the same preparation for disinfecting the instruments, the hands of the operator, and field of operation; for irrigations, for impregnation of the dressings; in short, for *all* manipulations demanded in antiseptic treatment."

The author was not only able to carry out the antiseptic treatment with Soziodole in three clinic patients, in whom the use of both carbolic acid and sublimate was attended by reactive eczema, but one case of eczema extending over the greater part of the lower extremity, and induced in the manner described, was cured within a short time by application of a 5% ointment of Soziodole-Zinc.

Soziodole-Sodium was used in equal parts with talcum as dusting-powder, with cocoa butter as bougies, and with collodion. The readily soluble Potassium preparation was employed in 2½% watery solutions for disinfection of instruments and of the hands of the operator, for the toilet of the operation field, for irrigations during operation or change of dressings, and for saturation of the absorbent gauze used in bandaging. In addition, gauzes impregnated with 10% Soziodole-Sodium or Soziodole-Potassium were used for direct application to the wound-surface and for drainage; the former, because of its slighter solubility, appears to be better

adapted for permanent dressings. The Zinc and Mercury preparations were applied in form of salve (with vaselin); the latter in the strength of from 2 to 5%, the former 5 to 10%.

In Abscesses Fistulae, Ulcers, and Wounds.

Prof. LOSSEN, of Heidelberg, writes under date of March 27, 1889, that during the summer and winter of 1888 he employed Soziodole-Zinc, Soziodole-Mercury, Soziodole-Sodium, and Soziodole-Potassium.

All four preparations, applied pure in powder form, were tried in the following affections: Tuberculous abscess cavities, chronic fistulae, tuberculous ulcers of the skin, in granulations after burns, and in operation-wounds. The first two* were not well borne in the pure state—they produced violent local irritation. The last two were well borne throughout. They gave rise, as a rule, to beautiful, healthy granulations; for example, after burns; but, applied to tuberculous ulcers of the skin, they manifested no especial influence.

Harmless Succedaneum for Iodoform in all cases.

According to Dr. NITSCHMANN, of Berlin, as elicited in a paper read at the Tenth International Medical Congress, held in Berlin, 1890, the Soziodole salts find employment chiefly in *all* cases in which iodoform has previously been used. Over the latter, however, they possess the following great advantages: they are nontoxic; they can not only be employed in powder and salve form, but also in solution; they can, because of their variety, exert the most varied action upon skin and mucous membrane, according to the wishes of the physician; they can be administered internally without harm; and, last, not least, they are wholly odorless, rendering neither the physician nor the sick-room repulsive to the patient.

Excellent in Burns; Pain- less, Harm- less.

Dr. OSTERMAYER reports (*Deutsche med. Wochenschr.*, 1889, No. 41) his experience with Soziodole-Potassium, 10% with starch or talcum, in the treatment of burns. It is odorless, anodyne, antiseptic, and absolutely *nontoxic*. The author first punctures the vesicles, dries with sterilized

*According to the experience of other observers these salts must be used in dilution. In this form their action is favorable and unattended by pain. Soziodole Mercury should only very rarely be used pure, and then only when a caustic action is desired.
TROMMSDORFF.

Continued on page 211a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT," A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Silver Nitrate, moulded (fused), Merck.—

U. S. P.—White.....c. v.—oz. .63
(Moulded Silver Nitrate; Lunar Caustic).—Cryst. silver nitrate fused w. 4% of official hydrochl. acid.—Wh., hard solid; fibrous fracture; odorl.; bitter, metal., caustic taste. Darkens on expos.—*Sol.* W., nitric acid, A., &c.—*Melt.* 218° C.—*Uses:* *Extern.*, gonorr., conjunctivitis, cystitis, chronic diar., stricture of urethra, excrescences, warts, fungous growths, chancre, diphth., epididymitis, felon, hydrocele, small-pox pitting, laryngitis, tabes dorsalis, &c.; applied directly or in solut.—*Dose* $1/12$ – $1/3$ grain (0.005–0.033 Gm.); eye wash: 1–5% in W.; enemas: 1–5% in W.

do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Cones...c. v.—oz. .73
Cont. ab. 5% AgCl.

do. — Cones, Wetmore, mounted...doz. .75
90% silver nitrate.

do. Merck.—Pencils, mounted...doz. 2.00
Moulded into pencils & mounted in wooden holders.—AgNO₃.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses:* *Extern.*, as powerful escharotic & irritant.

Silver Nitrite Merck.—C. P......c. v.—oz. 2.54
AgNO₂.—A microcryst., yellowish pwd.—*Sol.* 800 W.; boil. W. with partial decomp.—*Uses:* Organic & anal. chem.

Silver Oxalate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.54
Ag₂C₂O₄.—Wh., cryst. pwd.; detonates w. heat.—*Sol.*, nitric acid.

Silver Oxide Merck.—U. S. P......c. v.—oz. 2.29
Ag₂O.—Heavy, brownish-black pwd.; odorl.; disagr., metal. taste.—*Alter.*, Antisept., Irritant.—*Uses:* Syph., epilepsy, nausea, chorea, pyrosis, cardialgia, dysent., night sw., leucorr., uter. inflam., venereal sores, gonorr., &c.—*Dose* $1/12$ – $1/6$ – $3/4$ grain (0.005–0.01–0.05 Gm.), best, mixed w. some chalk, & put up in capsules.—*Incomp.*, ammonia water, creosote, tannin, acids.—*Caut.* Should not be triturated w. oxidizable matter; may cause explosion.

Silver Permanganate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.04
AgMnO₄.—Dark violet, monocl. cryst.; easily decomp.—*Sol.* 110 cold W.—*Caut.* Dark-colored bot.

Silver Phosphate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.04
(Normal Silver Orthophosphate).—Ag₃PO₄.—Yellow pwd.; turns brown w. heat.

Silver Sulphate Merck.—Cryst....c. v.—oz. 1.79
Ag₂SO₄.—Sm., lustr., rhombic prisms.—*Sol.* 69 boil. W.; 87 cold W.

Silver Sulphide Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.54
Ag₂S.—Dark, heavy pwd.

Silver Sulfate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.04

Silver Tartrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.54
Ag₂C₄H₆O₆.—Fine, wh. pwd.

Silver Trichlorophenate
(Silver Trichloro-carbolate).—AgC₆H₂Cl₃O.—Yellow pwd.—*Caut.* Keep fr. light.

Silver & Ammonium Nitrate Merck...c. v.—oz. 2.50
AgNO₃, NH₃.—Transp., sly gray cryst.; decomp. v. easily.—*Sol.* W.

Silver & Potassium Cyanide Merck.—C. P.,
cryst......c. v.—oz. 2.04
AgK(CN)₂.—Wh. cryst.; perm't in the light.—*Sol.* 4 W. at 20° C; 25 A. (85%).—Bactericide, Antisept.—*Uses:* One part in 50,000 destroys anthrax bacilli.—*Incomp.*, acids.—*Caut.* Very poisonous!

Silver & Sodium Chloride Merck.—Cryst......

.....c. v.—oz. 2.54
AgNaCl₂.—Wh., hard cryst.—Decomp. by W.—*Incomp.* W.—*Caut.* Keep fr. light.

Silver & Sodium Thiosulphate Merck...c. v.—oz. 2.54
Ag₂S₂O₃2Na₂S₂O₃.+2H₂O.—Wh., scaly cryst.; sweet taste.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses:* Techn.

Skatol Merck.....1½ gr. vial 1.00
(Beta-methyl-indole; Skatol).—Constit. of human feces; can be prod. by fusing egg-albumen w. potass. hydrate.—C₉H₇N=C₆H₄(C.CH₃).CH.NH.—Wh., thin scales; v. disagr. odor.—*Sol.*, hot W., A., E., C., & B.—*Melt.* 93–95° C.

***Smilacin Merck.—Amorph.**.....15 gr. vial 2.00
(Parillin; Salseparin; Parillicin Acid).—Glucoside fr. root Smilax officinalis, Kunth, & o. sp.—Wh. to yellowish-wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Alter.*, Expector., Emetic.—*Uses:* Syph., colds, &c.—*Dose* 1–3 grains (0.065–0.2 Gm.).

do. Merck.—Cryst......15 gr. vial 2.25
Glucoside fr. root Smilax officinalis, Kunth, & o. sp.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* A.

Soda,—see Sodium Hydrate.

Soda, Baking,—see Sodium Bicarbonate, Powder.

Soda, Lime,—see Sodium Hydrate with Lime.

Sodium Ichthyol-sulphonate,—see Ichthyol, Sodium.

Sodium Oleate,—see Oleate, Sodium.

Sodium, Ortho-di-nitro-cresotate,—see Antinonin.

Sodium Merck.....1 oz. g. s. v. & tin.—oz. .40
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Metal.—Na.—Light, soft, ductile, mall. metal; silver-wh. lustre, where freshly cut; dull gray when oxidized by air.—*Caut.* Must be kept under a liquid free fr. oxygen, such as naphtha or benzene.

Sodium Merck's G. R......g. s. v. & tin.—oz. .50
—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Tests:—(O. Metals.) diss. in W.; add Amm. S: no chg.; supersat. aqn. solut. w. HCl; add H₂S aq.: no chg.

***Sodium Acetate Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P.,**
cryst......c. b.—lb. .31

NaC₂H₃O₂.+3H₂O.—Colorl., monocl. cryst.; efflor. on expos.—*Sol.* 1.4 W., 30 A., 0.5 boil. W. & 2 boil. A.—*Diuretic.*—*Uses:* Cystitis, dropsy, & o. dis. of urin. org.—*Dose* 15–120 grains (1–8 Gm.).

do. Merck.—Techn., cryst....c. b.—lb. .29

do. Merck.—Pure, fused...c. b.—lb. .74
Gray sticks of radiated cryst.

Sodium Acetate Merck's G. R.
—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Cryst......c. b.—lb. .41

Tests:—(Metals, H₂SO₄, Ca, Iron, Cl.) aqn. solut. 1:20: no chg. by H₂S aq.; nor Ba(NO₃)₂; nor Amm. Oxal.; nor, on add. equal vol. W., little HNO₃, & AgNO₃.—20 Cc. same solut. add 0.5 Cc. Potass. Ferrocyanide: no chg.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the **MERCK** Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: **MERCK!**

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS.** The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

cotton, and then applies the above-mentioned powder and a bandage, which remain in position for 24 hours. He states that the healing process is completed in a remarkably short space of time; besides, the patient is unconscious of pain. There is no danger of intoxication.

It has been observed that persons burned in the face with hot caustic potash, or even monobromacetic acid, are almost painlessly cured within a very short period by the employment of Soziodole-Potassium. The disfiguring scars, of such frequent occurrence after wounds of this nature, did not result.

Efficacious
Granulator in
Sinuses and
Chronic
Ulcers.

Dr. ROSINSKI, of Wronke
(*Therap. Monatshefte*, 1893, p.
599), reports the case of a man
who had received a simple frac-
ture of the upper third of the

tibia. When the plaster dressing was removed two weeks later, two necrotic foci were found. The fracture having healed well, these points were disinfected and a tightly fitting iodoform-gauze bandage applied. On changing this, the necrotic process was well advanced, especially along the tibia. There were profuse sanious secretion and raspberry-shaped granulations at the inner margins of the sinus. A profusely secreting necrotic focus had likewise developed above the heel. In spite of the most careful antisepsis and daily change of bandages, the discharges could not be arrested. A sinus running along the outer longitudinal aspect of the tibia discharged a large amount of putrid secretion, threatening erosion of the tibialis anticus.

As the patient could no longer tolerate the iodoform treatment, Soziodole-Potassium was resorted to. After thoroughly cleansing the sinus with sublimate, this Soziodole salt was applied compactly, the parts being well tamponed. Improvement was marked and rapid. The secretions lessened, the foci above the instep and heel became clean and filled with healthy granulations, and manifested a pronounced tendency to return to the normal. After fifteen changes of dressings the process was entirely dissipated, a slight thickening of the tibia only remaining.

The author further states that, since this experience, he has applied Soziodole after previous use of the Paquelin cautery, in all cases of severe *chronic ulcers* of the leg, with

the best results; and that he never observed any untoward symptoms, such as are often seen with the iodoform treatment.

Prompt Cica-
trizant and
Antiphlogistic

In the treatment of *syphilitic*
ulceration, Dr. HERMANN SU-
CHANNEK, of Zurich (*Corresp.-bl.*

für schweiz. Aerzte, 1889), recommends Soziodole-Mercury, in concentration not exceeding 1:20 to 1:10, applied directly to the affected part with a brush or cotton swab only.

Tuberculous ulcers are amenable to treatment with Soziodole-Sodium in powder form, and dry affections of the larynx yield to Soziodole-Zinc in powder mixtures. In the various *cutaneous affections*—such as acute and chronic eczema, the different forms of herpes, impetigo, and ulcers—Soziodole-Zinc paste has a most soothing and curative action. Soziodole-Potassium, 5% with talcum, was employed with success in *varicose ulcers* of the leg, and in paste form (1:10) in *inflammatory and parasitic conditions* of the skin.

Furthermore, a Soziodole-Sodium-lanolin salve was found of value in exciting healthy granulations in *indolent wounds*; while local application of a 7% solution of Soziodole-Zinc (more accurately, 1:15 distilled water) cures *purulent conjunctivitis* and *blennorrhœa neonatorum*. In primary *vaginitis* the introduction of tampons medicated with 10% Soziodole-Sodium salve was followed by improvement of a permanent nature; and in *purulent cervical catarrh*, insufflations of Soziodole-Sodium and introduction of tampons behind the cervix uteri were resorted to with success. Even *endometritis* was eradicated by intra-uterine irrigations with a 7% solution of Soziodole-Zinc.

Excellent Re-
sults in
Chronic
Ulcers, Can-
cer, etc.

Dr. K. WITTHAUER, of Halle,
writes (*Münchener med. Woch-*
enschr., 1892, No. 34) that he
obtained most decided and ex-
cellent results with Soziodole-

Mercury in the treatment of *chronic indolent*
ulcers of the foot and leg. He employed the
following ointment:

Soziodole-Mercury.....	1 part
Lanolin.....	90 parts
Olive Oil.....	10 parts

This was thickly spread upon linen strips of appropriate width, which were then applied directly to the ulcerated surface. Over this came cotton-wool and a bandage applied so as to exert slight pressure. The leg

Continued on page 212a.

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Sodium Aceto-tungstate Merck..... c. v.—oz. .29
(Sodium Aceto-wolframate).—Wh., cryst. mass.—Sol. W.

Sodium Alizarin-sulphonate Merck...c. v.—oz. .54
Sodium salt of acid prod. by acting upon alizarin w. fum. sulphuric acid.— $\text{NaC}_{14}\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\cdot(\text{OH})_2\text{SO}_3+\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Sodium Amalgam Merck.....lb. 2.00
Fr. adding sodium in sm. pieces to mercury heated to 198° C.—4% sodium.—Silver-wh., cryst. mass.—Decomp. by W., hydrogen being slowly generated.

Sodium Amalgam Merck's G. R......c. b.—lb. 2.50
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —
Gray, dry mass; ab. 2% Na; in W., causes quiet, steady evolut. of H.

Sodium Amyl-sulphate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .44
 $2\text{NaC}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{SO}_4+3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Sodium Amyl-xanthogenate Merck...c. v.—oz. .39
 $\text{NaC}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{S}_2\text{O}_2$.—Yellowish cryst.—Sol. W.—Uses: Destroy phylloxera.

Sodium Anisate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.04
 $2\text{NaC}_9\text{H}_7\text{O}_3+\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Sm., colorl. scales.—Sol. W.—Antipyr., Antirheum., Analg.—Uses: Substit. for sod. salicylate in sciatica, rheum., &c.—Dose 5-15 grains (0.32-1 Gm.).

Sodium Anthranilate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.04
(Sodium Ortho-amido-benzoate).— $\text{NaC}_7\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2$.

Sodium Anthra-quinone-sulphonate Merck....
.....c. v.—oz. 1.29
 $\text{NaC}_{14}\text{H}_7\text{SO}_3+\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. leaflets.—Sol., sl. W.

Sodium Antimonate,—see Sodium Pyro-antimonate.

***Sodium Arsenate Merck**.—U. S. P.—Pure, cryst.c. b.—lb. .59
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Sodium Arseniate).— $\text{Na}_2\text{HASO}_4+7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Clear, colorl., monocl. prisms; mild, alkal. taste.—Sol. 4 W., 60 boiling A., 2 G.—Alter., Tonic., Antisep., Antiper.—Uses: Intern., for malaria, ague, debility, anaemia, chorea, & nervous dis.—Also in baths for rheum. & gout, 30-90 grains (2-6 Gm.) for a bath; in cigarettes for asthma & phth.—Dose $\frac{1}{64}$ - $\frac{1}{20}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.001-0.008-0.008 Gm.).—Antid., emetics, stomach siphon, fresh ferric hydrate, dialyzed iron, ferric hydrate & magnesia, demulcents, stimulants, warmth, &c.—Caut. Poison!

do. Merck.—Cryst.c. b.—lb. .31

do. Merck.—Dry.....c. b.—lb. .31
(Anhydrous Sodium Arsenate).— Na_2HASO_4 .—Whitish, gran. pwd.

***Sodium Arsenite Merck**.—Pure.....c. b.—lb. .84
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

NaAsO_2 .—Grayish-wh. pwd.; absorbs carbonic acid.—Sol. W.; sl. A.—Uses: Antisep. & techn.

do. Merck.—Crude.....c. b.—lb. .59
Gray lumps.

Sodium Asparaginate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.54
(Sodium Amido-succinate).— $\text{NaC}_4\text{H}_8\text{NO}_4+\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Rhombic needles.—Sol. W.

Sodium Benzene-sulphonate Merck...c. v.—oz. .54
(Sodium Benzol-sulphonate).— $\text{NaC}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}_3$.

Sodium Benzoate Merck.—U. S. P.—Fr.

Natural Benzoic Acid.....c. v.—oz. .24
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, & $\frac{1}{8}$ lbs.

$\text{NaC}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$.—Wh., lumpy pwd.; odorl.; sweetish, astring. taste.—Sol. 1.8 W.; 45 A.; 1.3 boil. W.; 20 boil. A.—Antirheum., Antipyr., Antisep.—Uses: Rheum., gout, uræmia, cystitis, lithæmia, tonsillitis, gravel, phth., puerperal fever, & marasmus. Said to dry up secretions of coryza or bronch. of a cold quickly.—Dose 10-60 grains (0.65-4 Gm.).

* do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Fr. Artif. Benzoic Acid.....c. b.—lb. .80
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Sodium Biborate,—see Sodium Borate.

***Sodium Bicarbonate Merck**.—U. S. P.—C. P., powder.....lb. cartons.—lb. .20
(Acid Sodium Carbonate; Baking Soda).— NaHCO_3 .—Wh., opaque pwd.; cooling, mildly alkal. taste.—Sol. 11.3 W.—Antacid., Antipyr., Antisep.—Uses: Acid stom., pneum., dipth., memb. croup, diab., lithiasis, cystitis, &c.; also largely chem. & techn.—Dose 10-60 grains (1-4 Gm.).—Caut. Should not be given as acid antidote, as it evolves large quant. of carbon dioxide.

do. Merck.—C. P., cryst. lb. cartons.—lb. .27
Wh., cryst. lumps.

do. Merck.—Pure, powder lb. cartons.—lb. .18

Sodium Bicarbonate Merck's G. R.
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —
Cryst.c. b.—lb. .45
Pwd.c. b.—lb. .40

Tests:—(H. M., SiO_2 , H_2SO_4 , H_3PO_4 ;) 1 to 2 Gm. diss. & test as "Sodium Carbonate, Merck's G. R."—(Amm.): heat in test tube: no odor; moist Turmeric paper unchg.—(Cl, Thio-sulphate, As;) aqu. solut. 1:50; supersat. w. Acetic Acid; add AgNO_3 : v. sl. wh. opal, at most.—(Na_2CO_3 ;) aqu. solut. 1:20 made below 15° C without shaking; add 8 drops solut. Ph'phal.: not red at first (if sl. red, disapp. w. 0.2 Cc. norm. HCl).

Sodium Bichromate Merck.—Fused.c. b.—lb. .33
(Sodium Dichromate, Acid Chromate).— $\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7+2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Thin, red, deliq. prisms.—Sol. W.—Antisep., Oxidizer.

Sodium Binoxalate Merck.....c. b.—lb. .84
(Sodium Acid Oxalate).— NaHC_2O_4 .—Wh., monocl. cryst.—Sol. 60 W. at 15° C.—Uses: Techn.—Caut. Poison!

Sodium Biphosphate Merck.—Pure...c. b.—lb. 1.19
(Mono-sodium Ortho-phosphate).— $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4+\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Large, transp. cryst.; acid react.—Sol. W.

***Sodium Bisulphate Merck**.—Pure, cryst.c. b.—lb. .59
(Acid Sodium Sulphate).— NaHSO_4 .—Large, colorl. cryst.—Sol. W.

do. Merck.—Pure, fused.....c. b.—lb. .64
Sol. W.

do. — Commercial.....c. b.—lb. .19
Grayish-wh. cryst. or masses.—Uses: Techn.

Sodium Bisulphate Merck's G. R.
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —
Cryst.c. b.—lb. .84
Tests:—See "Potassium Bisulphate Merck's G. R."

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was elevated, the patient lying in bed or upon a sofa. In the beginning this dressing was changed daily; later on, it was left in position four or five days.

Under date of Aug. 15, 1894, the same author writes that the high opinion he has always entertained of the Soziodole preparations remains unaltered. He makes extensive use of them, particularly in his private practice. As after-treatment following cauterization, he has recently employed Soziodole-Sodium, either alone or combined with alcohol tampons, in a number of cases of *inoperable cancer of the uterus*. The results were entirely satisfactory.

He has also successfully used Soziodole-Potassium and Soziodole-Sodium as dusting-powders in *burns* and *moist eczemas*.

Soziodole-Mercury, in 1% salve or powder, is prized very highly as an application in *ulcers of the leg*, and as a *wound salve*. In the author's surgical practice, the Soziodole preparations are prescribed very freely. They have also been of service in *affections of the nose and larynx*.

**Most Benefi-
cial in Burns,
Conjunctivi-
tis, and Phar-
yngitis.**

Dr. MAX COHN, of Berlin, writes, under date of Feb. 16, 1889, that of the Soziodole preparations he has used only the Sodium salt, adopting a method

of administration similar to that recommended by Dr. Nitschmann in the January (1889) number of the *Therapeutische Monatshefte*. He employed the preparation pure, in powder form, in the treatment of *ulcers*. Its odorless properties at once commended it to patients. The healing process made rapid progress. A 10% ointment of Soziodole-Sodium with lanolin acted most beneficially in *burns*. On numerous occasions he has successfully used 5 to 10% solutions of the medicament in the therapy of *conjunctivitis*, *pharyngitis*, and the like.

**Good Results
in 50 cases of
Traumatism:**

Dr. ALFRED MAYER, of Berlin, reports, under date of Feb. 12, 1889, that good results were obtained with the Soziodole-Sodium and Soziodole-Potassium in about 50 cases of incised and contused wounds. All the wounds healed by first intention. *Losses of the skin*, treated with Soziodole-Sodium salve, healed as rapidly as under the influence of iodoform treatment, the Soziodole being superior in that it does not irritate. The author therefore warmly recommends solutions of Sozo-

iodole-Potassium and Soziodole-Sodium in traumatism. He and his colleagues, he writes, will continue to employ Soziodole in the treatment of both incised and contused wounds.

—Dr. F. SÖLCH, of Lauingen, writes, Nov. 9, 1894, as follows:

"I have employed the Soziodole preparations in appropriate cases with signal success. In the District Hospital of this place I treated two very severe cases of *traumatism* with Soziodole-Potassium. Not only was the progress toward healing more rapid, but the suppurative process was much less than under the use of iodoform. I saw this plainly, because on certain days I experimentally employed iodoform in one and the same case."

**Replacing
Iodoform in
Surgical and
Gynecologi-
cal Practice.**

Prof. F. ELISCHER, of Budapest, writes, under date of Oct. 23, 1894, that in surgical and gynecological practice he can fully confirm the results obtained by his colleagues Mayer and Ostermayer. The researches upon carcinomata and ulcers are still in progress. The remedy in his hands appears to at least have replaced iodoform.

—Dr. BENCKISER, of Karlsruhe, reports that he has used Soziodole-Zinc in a series of gynecological cases. When used pure, it appears to act very well as a caustic in certain ulcerative conditions. He has observed a number of such ulcers rapidly heal under the use of Soziodole-Zinc, dusted on the parts in the pure state.

—Dr. O. PAROW, of Weimar, writes that he has observed good effects follow the use of insufflations of Soziodole-Zinc in a case of simple *chronic naso-pharyngeal catarrh*. Most pronounced action of this salt was noted in a case of *contused wound* of the tibia which manifested no disposition to heal after many weeks of treatment with wet dressings of creolin solution. On employment of wet dressings of a 2% solution of Soziodole-Zinc, cure was accomplished within a few days.

—Dr. OTTO VOSSEN, of Aix-la-Chapelle, reports that he has used 5 to 10% Soziodole-Potassium ointments, made with lanolin, cold cream, or white-precipitate ointment, in *cutaneous eruptions* of all kinds; likewise in *fissured nipples* of nursing women. The results were always most gratifying.

Continued on page 213a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Sodium Bisulphite Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure,
 cryst. c. b.—lb. .59
 (Leucogen).— $\text{NaHSO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Opaque prisms, or gran. pwd.; faint sulphurous odor; disagre. taste.—*Sol.* 4 W., 73 A.; 2 boiling W.—*Antisept.*, *Antipyr.*—*Uses:* Intern., sore mouth, diphth., yeast vomiting.—*Extern.*, skin dis.—Also chem. & techn.—*Dose* 10–30 grains (0.65–2 Gm.).—*Incomp.*, acids

do. Merck.—Pure, dry c. b.—lb. .48

* do. Merck.—Commercial, dry . . . c. b.—lb. .31
 90% NaHSO_3 .—*Antiseptic.*—*Uses:* Disinfectant & bleach.

Sodium Bisulphite Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Dry c. b.—lb. 3.09

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

90–95%.

Tests:—(A:) 5 Gm. evap. w. conc. H_2SO_4 ; rediss.; (pt. 1) add H_2S aq.: no chg.; (pt. 2) add solut. Amm. Molybdate (cont. HNO_3); warm sl.: not yellow.

Sodium Bitartrate Merck.—Cryst. . . c. b.—lb. 1.19

$\text{NaHC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* 9 W.; 1.8 boiling W.—*Uses:* Chiefly reagent.

***Sodium Borate Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure,**
 cryst. c. b.—lb. .75

(Borax; Sodium Pyroborate; so-called "Sod. Biboate").— $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Hard, wh. cryst.; sweetish, alkal. taste.—*Sol.* 16 W., 0.5 boil. W.; 1 G. at 80° C.—*Antisept.*, Emmen., *Anti-epil.*—*Uses:* Intern., amenor., dysmenor., epilepsy, uric acid diathesis, diar., skin dis., diphth., sore mouth, conjunctivitis, urethritis, &c. In apthæ & sprue in infants, give w. honey.—Also techn.—*Dose* 30–40 grains (2–2.6 Gm.).

do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure, powder c. b.—lb. .80

Wh. pwd.

do. — Cryst. c. b.—lb. .30

Clear, colorl. cryst.—*Uses:* Techn.

do. — Powder c. b.—lb. .31

Wh. pwd.—*Uses:* Techn.

do. Merck.—Fused c. b.—lb. 1.09

(Borax Glass).— $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$.—Wh., glass-like plates; bec. opaque on expos. to the air.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses:* Anal. & techn.

do. Merck.—Calcined c. b.—lb. .75

$\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$.—Wh., v. light pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses:* As the official borax.

Sodium Borate Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Fused c. b.—lb. 1.34

Calcined c. b.—lb. 1.09

Pure, cryst. c. b.—lb. 1.09

Tests:—aq. solut. clear, sl. alkal.; acidulated w. HCl, browns Turmeric paper.—(M. & E.) aq. solut. 1:80; add HCl & H_2S aq.: no chg., even warm; same lot add Na_2CO_3 inexc.: no chg.—(CO_3 , H_2SO_4 , Cl.) aq. solut. 1:80; acid. w. HNO_3 (no efferves.); add $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ or AgNO_3 : only sl. opal.

Sodium Borate, Meta, Merck.—C. P. . . c. b.—lb. 2.59

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Normal Sodium Metaborate).— $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_2\text{O}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—By fusing borax w. sod. carbon, or caustic soda.—Wh. masses, or transp., monoc. prisms.—*Sol.* W.

Sodium Borate, Neutral, Merck . . . c. b.—lb. 2.09

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Na_2BO_3 .—Transp., fragile, splintery, glass-like masses.—*Sol.* W.—*Antiseptic.*—*Uses:* *Extern.*, dis. of nose & ear; a cold, satur. solut. used for bandages.

Sodium Borobenzoate Merck.—N. F. . c. v.—oz. .54

Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Antisept.*, Antilithic, Diur.—*Uses:* Rheum., gravel, & puerperal fever.—*Dose* 30–120 grains (2–8 Gm.).

Sodium Borocitrate Merck c. b.—lb. 1.89

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Mixt. sodium citrate & borax.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—Antilithic, Diur.—*Uses:* Lithæmia & lithæmic gravel.—*Dose* 15–30 grains (1–2 Gm.).

Sodium Borosalicylate Merck c. v.—oz. .50

(Borsalicyl).—React.-prod. sodium salicylate, boric acid & W.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Antisept.*, Antirheum., Analg.—*Uses:* Rheum., gout, scarlat., pleurisy, & chorea; also techn.—*Dose* 5–15 grains (0.32–1 Gm.).—*Appl.*, w. glycerin, lanolin, vaselin, &c.

Sodium Borosulphite Merck c. v.—oz. .29

Mixt. sod. sulphite & borax.—Wh., v. deliq. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Antisept.*, Germicidal.—*Uses:* Techn.

Sodium Borotartrate Merck c. v.—oz. .34

Mixt. sod. tartrate & borax.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Antisept.*, Diur.—Lithæmia & lithæmic gravel.—*Dose* 30–120 grains (2–8 Gm.).

Sodium Bromate Merck.—C. P. . . c. v.—oz. .84

NaBrO_3 .—Shin., efflores. need.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses:* Reagent.

Sodium Bromate Merck's G. R. . . . c. v.—oz. .94

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Tests:—see "Potassium Bromate, Merck's G. R."

Sodium Bromide Merck.—U. S. P.—Cryst. c. b.—lb. .93

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

NaBr .—Colorl. or wh. cubes; saline, fbl. bitter taste; absorb moist. fr. air without being deliq.—*Sol.* 1.2 W., 13 A., 0.5 boil. W.—*Sed.*, Alter., Diur.—*Uses:* Epilepsy, headache, nymphomania, satyriasis, delir. trem., insom., nervousn., hyst., scrof., &c. Cont. more bromine than potass. bromide, & is less depressing.—*Dose* 5–60 grains (0.32–4 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Sodium Bromide, Hydrated, Merck . . c. b.—lb. .93

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

$\text{NaBr} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Colorl., monoc. prisms.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses*, &c.: As preceding. *Dose* is about one-third more.

Sodium Butyl-sulphate, Iso, Merck . . c. v.—oz. .59

$\text{NaC}_4\text{H}_9\text{SO}_4$.—Colorl. cryst.—*Sol.* W.

Sodium Butyrate Merck.—Pure . . . c. b.—lb. 1.79

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

$\text{NaC}_4\text{H}_7\text{O}_2$.—Deliq. cryst.—*Sol.* W.

Sodium Camphorate Merck c. v.—oz. 1.29

$\text{Na}_2\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4$.—Wh., deliq. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Antiseptic*

Sodium Cantharidate Merck 15 gr. vial 1.25

$\text{Na}_2\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Antisept.*, Antituberc.—*Uses:* As an inj. in laryngeal tuberculosis.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

Internally, he has prescribed Soziodole-Sodium 0.5 to 1.0 Gm. ($7\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 grn.) 3 times daily, in wafer form, with or after meals. In two cases of *carcinoma*, the results were of such a nature as to make it highly desirable for others to follow out the same line of treatment.

Excellent Results in Veterinary Practice. Nontoxic.

Dr. E. WALLMANN, Imperial Veterinarian, of Erfurt, reports by letter to Mr. Trommsdorff that he has had very good, indeed often surprising, results with the Soziodole preparations. In two cases in which he employed Soziodole-Potassium (powder) in the treatment of *operation wounds* (neurectomy) in the horse, perfect healing was obtained without any sign of suppuration, an achievement which was never noted by him after the use of other remedies.

Soziodole-Zinc, in 1 to 2% solution, was used in 40 *conjunctival catarrhs* and in *otorrhea*, with the best effects. A more rapid and complete healing was noted than in the treatment with other medicaments.

The author was agreeably surprised by the action of Soziodole-Mercury in a case of *parasitic skin eruption* in a dog, which had been ineffectually treated with other remedies for more than half a year. After two inunctions with a salve (1:20), such pronounced improvement took place as to warrant a strong hope of completely curing the animal within a short time. Although more than one-third of the body constantly received inunction, toxic symptoms were never developed.

SOZOIODOLE IN RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY.

Most signal Success in Diseases of the Nose and Throat.

Dr. FR. BÖHM, of Niederverrn, writes as follows:

"Having used Soziodole in many cases of affections of the nose and throat with the most signal success, I feel it my duty to make you the following report of the results obtained. Before, however, I undertake to point out the uses of your preparation in an individual case, the description of which may gain in value, since it has reference to my own person, I may perhaps be permitted a few preliminary remarks.

"There are on the market four preparations of Soziodole—namely, Soziodole-Sodium, Soziodole-Potassium, Soziodole-Zinc,

and Soziodole-Mercury. It is thus the duty of physicians to determine, upon the basis of accurate observation, those conditions in which each individual salt appears to be indicated. Whoever undertakes their administration without bearing this plan in mind will scarcely be satisfied with the effects; on the contrary, he might meet with failure, and perhaps attribute to the medicament what was in reality the result of his own unskillful management.

"I was busy with the determination of the method of their employment and the results, when a paper upon the same subject by my colleague, Dr. Seiffert, Lecturer in the University, Würzburg, appeared in the *Münchener med. Wochenschrift*. Upon the basis of my own experience I am in a position to wholly confirm the views there expressed. Of the various favorable results obtained it will suffice to give the following:

"As a result of exposure to stormy weather and the rapid changes of temperature between the sick-room and out-of-doors, I acquired a *naso-pharyngeal catarrh*, to which at first but little attention was paid. It gradually became more intense and took on a chronic character. The constant tantalizing sensation of dryness in the throat, the absence of secretion, the constantly recurring obstruction of the nose, difficulty of respiration, and occasional occurrence of asthma, and the enforced abstinence from favorite habits (such as smoking) caused me, after I had tried the ordinary remedies, to seek the advice of a friend who is a specialist. But faithful adherence to the advice here obtained, and even cauterization by means of electro-cautery, were not followed by an improvement worthy of the name. I then read of the newly discovered Soziodole preparations, and decided to give them a trial. I commenced with insufflations of Soziodole-Sodium (1:1 milk-sugar); but, as a favorable action was not noted, I resorted to Soziodole-Potassium (1:1), but here also my expectations were not realized; on the contrary, I observed an increase in the dryness of the nose and pharynx. I next tried Soziodole-Zinc (1:9), and found in it the right remedy. Even after the second insufflation of this preparation, an intense secretion from the mucous membrane followed; the dry, disagreeable, burning sensation in the throat disappeared, as a rule

Continued on page 214a.

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Sodium Carbolate Merck.—Dry.....c. v.—oz. .24
(Sodium Phenate).— $\text{NaC}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$.—Wh., deliq. sticks of radiated
cryst.—*Sol. W.*—Antiseptic.—*Uses*: As an intern. antisept.
in diar., dysent., typhoid fever, &c.—*Dose* 2-10 grains (0.13-
0.65 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

***Sodium Carbonate Merck.—U. S. P.—Cryst.**
.....c. b.—lb. .34
 $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Large, colorl., monoc. cryst.; str. alkal.
taste; efflores. on expos.—98.9% pure.—*Sol.* 1.6 cold W., 0.2
boil. W.; 1 G.—*Antacid.*—*Uses*: Sour stomach, gout, uric
acid diathesis, skin dis., &c.—*Dose* 5-20 grains (0.32-1.3 Gm.)
in water.—*Antid.*, acetic acid, lemon juice, olive oil, &c.

**do. Merck (Dried Sodium Carbonate,
U. S. P.).—Dry**.....c. b.—lb. .39
do. — C. P., cryst......c. b.—lb. .44
Absolutely pure.—*Uses*: Chem.

do. — C. P., anhydrous.....c. b.—lb. .69
(Anhydrous Sodium Carbonate).— Na_2CO_3 .—*Sol.* 2.2 W.—
Loose, white powder.—*Uses*: As the U. S. P. The dose is
about one-half.—*Incomp.*, acids.—*Caut.* Poison!

do. Merck.—C. P., granulated.....c. b.—lb. .69
1 molecule of water.

do. Merck.—C. P., fused.....c. b.—lb. .99
do. Merck.—Twice purified, cryst......c. b.—lb. .24

do. Merck.—Twice purified, dry.....c. b.—lb. .29

Sodium Carbonate, Cryst., Merck's G. R.
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —
.....c. b.—lb. .54

$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
Tests:—(SiO_2 :) 20 Gm. diss. in exc. dil. HCl; evap.; res.
dried at 100° C.; rediss. w. sm. quantity HCl & 150 Cc. W.:
solut. clear.—(H_2SO_4 :) 10 Gm. diss. in 150 Cc. W.; acidify
w. dil. HCl; boil; add BaCl_2 : no chg. in 12 hrs.—(Cl :)
5 Gm. diss. in 50 Cc. W.; acidify w. dil. HNO_3 ; add
 AgNO_3 : no chg.—(As :) 10 Gm. gran. Zn (As-free) in
Marsh app.; add dil. H_2SO_4 (1:3); charge w. 30 Gm. Na_2CO_3
diss. in sm. quantity W.: no As-react. in $\frac{1}{2}$ h.—(H. M. , &c. :)
20 Gm. diss. in 60 Cc. W.; supersat. w. HCl; add H_2S aq.:
no chg.; also add Amm. & Amm. S: no ppt., turb., or
green.—(H_3PO_4 :) 20 Gm. diss. in 200 Cc. W.; supersat. w.
much HNO_3 ; add solut. Amm. Molybdate (cont. HNO_3);
keep sl. warm: no ppt. in 2 hrs.—(*Thiosulphate* :) aq.
solut. 1:50; supersat. w. Acetic Acid; add AgNO_3 : v. sl.
wh. opal, at most.—(*Amm.* :) heat in test tube: no odor;
moist Turmeric paper not colored.—(*K* :) flame observed
through blue glass: not red permanently.—(*NaHO*) prepare
Dobbin's Reagent by mix. solut. ab. 5 Gm. KI w. solut.
 HgCl_2 till perm't ppt. begins to form; filter; add to filtrate
1 Gm. NH_4Cl & caut'ly add dil. solut. NaOH until new
perm't ppt. forms; filter; dil. to 1,000 Cc.—This, w. slight-
est tr. Hydrate, shows yellow.

Sodium Carbonate, Dry, Merck's G. R.—c. b.—lb. .89
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
Tests:—See the Cryst. salt, Merck's G. R.; use only $\frac{1}{3}$ of
quantities stated.

Sodium Carbonate, Anhydr., Merck's G. R.
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —
.....c. b.—lb. 1.34

Na_2CO_3 , with 2-3% aq.
Tests:—See remark under the Dry salt, Merck's G. R.

Sodium Carminate Merck.....15 gr. vial .50
 $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_{10}$.—Red pwd.—*Sol. W.*—*Uses*: Microscopy.

Sodium Cetarate
 $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_6$.—Whitish, cryst., micro-acicular pwd.—*Sol. W.*
—*Tonic.*—*Uses*: Phth., debility, & dyspepsia.—*Dose* 2-15
grains (0.13-1 Gm.).

Sodium Chenocholate Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00
 $\text{NaC}_{27}\text{H}_{43}\text{O}_4$.

Sodium Chlorate Merck.—C. P., cryst......c. b.—lb. .89

NaClO_3 .—Colorl. cryst.; odorl.; cooling, saline taste.—*Sol.*
1.1 W.; 0.5 boil. W.; 5 G., 100 A.—*Deodorant*, *Antisept.*,
Alter.—*Uses*: *Intern.*, dipth., anginal scarlat., pharyngeal &
laryngeal inflam., stomatitis, urethritis, mercurial pytalism,
hemorrhoids, &c.—*Extern.*, as wash, gargle or inj.—Also
chem. & techn.—*Dose* 5-15 grains (0.32-1 Gm.).—*Incomp.*,
organic matters, easily oxidizable substc.—*Caut.* Must not
be triturated w. sulphur or phosph., or any combustible
substc.; severe explosion occurs. Gl.-stp. bot.

*** do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Cryst.**.....c. b.—lb. .53

Sodium Chlorhydrophosphate Merck.—Dry
.....c. v.—oz. .49

By evap. solut. of sod. phosphate in hydrochl. acid.—Wh.,
cryst. pwd.—*Sol. W.*

***Sodium Chloride Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P.,
cryst.**.....c. b.—lb. .39

(Table, Sea, or Common, Salt).— NaCl .—Colorl., transp.
cryst., or wh., cryst. pwd.; pure saline taste.—*Sol.* 2.8 W.; 2.5
boiling W.—*Antisept.*, *Stomachic*, *Tonic*, *Cath.*, *Emetic.*—
Uses: *Intern.*, *Intern.* fever, hemoptysis, &c.—*Extern.*,
bruises & sprains.—*Largely* chem. & techn.—*Dose* 10-60-240
grains (0.65-4-15 Gm.).

do. Merck.—C. P., dry.....c. b.—lb. .49

do. Merck.—C. P., fused.....c. b.—lb. .65
Wh., cryst. plates.

Sodium Chloride, Merck's G. R.
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

C. P., cryst......c. b.—lb. 1.59
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—(*Sol.* :) 3 Gm. diss. in 20 Cc. W.: clear & neutral.—
(H_2SO_4 :) dil. above solut. to 80 Cc.; boil; add BaCl_2 : no
chg. for hrs.—(*Earths & H. M.* :) 3 Gm. diss. in 50
Cc. W.; boil; add Amm. Oxal., Na_2CO_3 , & Amm. S: no
chg.—(*I* :) 20 Cc. aq. solut. 1:20; add drop Fe_2Cl_3 &
Starch solut.: not blue.—(*K* :) conc. solut. add PtCl_4 : no
ppt. for hrs.

Sodium Chloro-borate Merck.....c. b.—lb. 1.09
Mixt. boric acid, borax, sod. chloride, & sod. sulphate.—Wh.,
cryst. pwd.—*Sol. W.*—*Antisept.*, *Preserv.*—*Uses*: Typhoid
fever, dysent., &c.; also techn.

Sodium Choleate Merck.—Pure.....c. v.—oz. .29
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Dried Purified Ox Gall).—Fr. ox gall, by removing mucus &
coloring matters.—Yellowish-wh. pwd.; attracts moisture
readily.—*Sol. W.*, A.—*Tonic*, *Lax.*—*Uses*: Deficient biliary
secret., chronic constip., &c.—*Dose* 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).

Sodium Chromate, Neutral, Merck.—Pure.....c. b.—lb. 1.59

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.
 $\text{Na}_2\text{CrO}_4 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Yellow, transl., efflores. cryst.—*Sol. W.*
—*Uses*: Chem.

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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS**. The kind
of containers is stated in most instances.

within a short time after insufflation, and gave place to a feeling of comfort. The nasal mucous membrane secreted, and the air entered freely and unobstructed through the still somewhat narrowed nasal passages.

"After a fortnight's continued employment of this method of treatment, I could already notice a decided progress toward a cure of the pathological condition. Re-establishment and maintenance of the secretions were accompanied by subsidence of the swelling of the chronically thickened mucous membrane and the disappearance of the disagreeable symptoms. While I had been forced for half a year to wholly forego the pleasure of smoking, I could now humor this habit without provoking any aggravation of the affection. If any symptom appeared, insufflations of the powder sufficed to almost immediately dissipate it.

"After I had thus demonstrated upon myself the agreeable action of Soziodole-Zinc, it was a pleasure to note the favorable influence of Soziodole-Potassium and Soziodole-Sodium upon my patients affected with other forms of chronic disturbance of the nasal and pharyngeal mucous membrane. In my opinion both remedies are indicated where abundant secretion is associated with the original affection. Under their action these affections are removed, and the results already detailed soon become manifest.

"From accurately and carefully conducted experiments upon myself and patients, I can assert that, in affections of the nose and throat, our materia medica has been greatly enriched by the introduction of the Soziodole preparations, which will be warmly welcomed by both physician and patient."

Unparalleled
Success with
88 Patients.

Dr. M. A. FRITSCHÉ (*Therap. Monatshefte*, 1888, No. 6), writing on Soziodole-therapy in rhino-laryngological cases (88 patients), observes that the most favorable results were secured with the Soziodole salts in all forms of catarrh of the respiratory passages in which the secretions manifested a tendency to become dry and tenacious. In *laryngitis sicca* (5 cases), as well as in dry *nasal* and *pharyngeal catarrh* (18), in which the potassium, sodium, and zinc preparations were employed, all the more acute cases were completely assuaged, while the chronic forms gave pronounced evidence of permanent improvement. Even in *ozena* (24 cases,

7 with ulcerations), alternate insufflations with the potassium and zinc salts were, in the majority of cases, followed by an improvement such as has never been attained with any other medicament. Under the influence of the antiseptic properties of the Soziodole, the fetor was decidedly diminished. In the most obstinate forms of *ozena* (8 cases) the mercury salt, at first in weak, later in stronger, concentration, and in alternation with daily insufflations of the zinc salt, was used with most satisfying results.

Five cases of *nasal* and *laryngeal syphilis*, associated with gummous affections of the velum and tongue, were completely cured by insufflations of Soziodole-Mercury combined with cautious internal medication with mercury.

The most flattering results were also obtained in 11 cases of *ulcerative laryngeal* and *pharyngeal tuberculosis*. The ulcerated surfaces became clean and covered with good, healthy granulations.

The Soziodole preparations, the author believes, may justly be considered most valuable additions to the therapeutic measures employed in special treatment of affections of the nose and larynx.

Gratifying
Results in
Chronic Rhinitis,
Ulcerations, etc.

Dr. OTTO SEIFFERT, of Würzburg, draws attention (*Münchener med. Wochenschr.*, 1888, No. 47) to his observations on the use of the Soziodole preparations in more than 50 cases of the most varied affections of the nose, throat, and larynx. Soziodole-Potassium, used in dilution of 1:2 or 1:1, is most admirably adapted for the treatment of those forms of *chronic rhinitis* characterized by abnormally profuse secretion, be the latter watery, mucoid, or muco-purulent. Insufflations of Soziodole-Sodium, 1:1, were employed with very satisfactory results in *tuberculous ulcerations of the larynx*. This powder adheres firmly to the ulcerated surfaces, where, because of its freely soluble nature, it exerts a most intense antiseptic action.

The most extensive use was made of the Zinc salt in those forms of chronic rhinitis which are distinguished by a slight amount of secretion, namely, the several phases of *rhinitis hyperplastica* and the various forms of *rhinitis atrophica*. In the first-mentioned forms, not only was the secretion

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Sodium Chromate, Neutral, Merck.—Commercial.....c. b.—lb. .49
Yellow cryst.

Sodium Cinnamate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.29
 $\text{NaC}_9\text{H}_7\text{O}_2$.—Wh. powder.—Sol. W.

Sodium Citrate, Acid, Merck.....c. b.—lb. 1.84
 $\text{NaC}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. W.—Diur., Antipyr.—Uses: Fevers.—Dose 5-40 grains (0.32-2.6 Gm.) several t. p. d.

***Sodium Citrate, Neutral, Merck**.....c. b.—lb. 1.24
 $2\text{Na}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7 + 11\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W.—Diur., Antipyr.—Uses: Dis. of gen.-urin. org. & in fever.—Dose 10-60 grains (0.65-4 Gm.).

Sodium Citro-benzoate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .64
Wh., bulky pwd.—Sol. W.—Diur., Antisept., Antilitic.—Uses: Asthma, bronch., cystitis, & dis. of gen.-urin. org.

Sodium Copaivate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.04
 $\text{NaC}_{20}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_2$.—Yellowish powdery mass; absorbs moisture easily.—Sol. W.—Antisept., Diur.—Uses: Gonorr., gleet, bronchorrhoea, & dis. of muc. membr.—Dose 10-30 grains (0.65-2 Gm.).

Sodium Cyanide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .67
 $\text{NaCN} + 1$ (or 2) aq.—Wh., deliq., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Sedative.—Uses: Spasmodic cough, & nervous irritabil.—Dose $1/20$ - $1/4$ grain (0.003-0.016 Gm.).—Antid., emetic, stomach siphon, iron persulphate, & protosulphate mixed, chlorine & amm. inhalations, &c.—Caut. Very poisonous!

Sodium Di-iodo-salicylate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.25
 $2\text{NaC}_7\text{H}_3\text{I}_2\text{O}_3 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. leaflets or need.—Sol. 50 W. at 20°C .—Anal., Antipyr., Antisept.—Uses: Extern., parasitic skin dis.

Sodium Dinitro-cresolate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.29
 $\text{NaC}_7\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$.—Orange pwd.—Uses: Techn.—Caut. Poison!

Sodium Dioxide.....g. s. b.—lb. 1.14
(Sodium Peroxide).—Fr. melted sod. w. dry air, followed by ignition in oxygen (Harcourt).— Na_2O_2 .—Wh. solid; yellowish w. heat.—Sol. W., develops great heat.—Uses: Techn.—Caut. Liable to cause ignition on contact w. alc. or o. inflam. liq. mixed with W.

Sodium Dithionate,—see Sodium Hyposulphate.

Sodium Dithio-salicylate, Alpha, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.29
 $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_7\text{H}_3\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$.—Yellow-wh. pwd.—Sol. W.; less sol. than the Beta-salt.—Antisept., Germic.—Uses: Veter., foot & mouth dis.

Sodium Dithio-salicylate, Beta, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.39
 $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_7\text{H}_3\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$.—Grayish-wh., hygrosc. pwd.—Sol. W.; more sol. than the Alpha-salt.—Antirheum., Antisept.—Uses: Intern., sciatica, rheum., gonorr., rheum., &c.—Veter. 2.5 to 5% wash for foot & mouth dis.—Dose 1-10 grains (0.065-0.65 Gm.).

Sodium Ethylate, Liquid, Merck.—Ph. B......g. s. v.—oz. .35
Cont. 1% of solid sodium ethylate ($\text{NaC}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}$).—Colorless, syrupy liquid; turns brown by keeping.—Sp. Gr. 0.867.—Escharotic.—Uses: Warts, naevi, &c. The alcohol produced by its decomp. coagulates the albuminous bodies exposed, & thus mitigates action.—Appl. with glass rod, pure.

Sodium Ethylate Richardson-Merck.—Cryst......g. s. v.—oz. .50

(Caustic Alcohol).—Fr. absolute ethyl alc. at 10°C . by sodium.— $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{ONa}$.—Whitish, pulverulent cryst.—Sol. W., A.—Caustic, Escharotic.—Uses: Extern., destroy warts & naevi. $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ alcob. solut. carefully applied w. glass rod. When a crust has formed, remove & apply anew. 1 in 4 of olive oil against psoriasis & o. skin dis.—Antid., chlorof. stops the caustic action.—Caut. Keep in rubber-stp. bot.

***Sodium Ethylate, Dry, Merck**.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.00
Wh. or brownish, hygrosc. pwd.

Sodium Ethyl-sulphate Merck.—C.P......c. b.—lb. 1.00
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Sodium Sulpho-vinate).— $\text{NaC}_2\text{H}_5\text{SO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., v. hygrosc., flat cryst.; cooling, arom. taste.—Sol. 0.7 W., A.—Cathartic.—Uses: Mild, pleas. remedy for constip.—Dose 60-300 grains (4-20 Gm.).

Sodium Ferricyanide Merck.....c. b.—lb. 2.84
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

$\text{Na}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Ruby-colored, deliq. prisms.—Sol. 5.3 cold W.; 1.2 boil. W.—Uses: Chem.

***Sodium Ferrocyanide Merck.—Pure**.....c. b.—lb. .94
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

$\text{Na}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Yellow, transp., monocl. prisms.—Sol. W.—Uses: Chem.

do. — Crude.....c. b.—lb. .69
Yellow cryst.—Uses: Techn.

***Sodium Fluoride Merck.—Pure**.....c. b.—lb. 1.59
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

NaF .—Clear, lustr. cryst.—Sol. W.—Antispasmod., Antiper., Antisept.—Uses: Intern., epilepsies, malaria, ague, skin dis.—Extern., antisept. dress. for wounds & injuries. Does not attack nickel-plated instruments.—Dose $1/12$ - $1/8$ grain (0.005-0.01 Gm.) in solut. w. sod. bicarbonate.

do. Merck—Arsenic-free.....c. b.—lb. .89
Antiferment., Antisept.

do. Merck.—Commercial.....c. b.—lb. .87

Sodium Formate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .40
 $\text{NaCHO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Sm., wh., deliq. cryst.—Sol. W., G.—Antisept., Antituberc.—Uses: Hypoderm. for surgical tuberculosis.—Dose $1/5$ -3 grains (0.012-0.2 Gm.) in solut., every 8 to 10 days.

Sodium Glycerino-borate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .29
(Glycerite of Borax).—Fr. 40 p. borax & 60 p. glycerin w. heat.—Transl., glassy, brittle mass; very hygroscopic.—Sol. W., A.—Melt. 150°C .—Antiseptic.

Sodium Glycerino-phosphate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .79
 $\text{Na}_2\text{PO}_4\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{OH})_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Sol. W.—Uses: Deficient nerve nutrition, neurasthenia, Addison's dis.; phosphaturia, convalesc. fr. influenza, &c.—Inj. 3-4 grains (0.2-0.26 Gm.) daily in solut. sod. chloride.

Sodium Glycocholate Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00
 $\text{NaC}_{26}\text{H}_{42}\text{NO}_6$.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. W., A.—Uses: Chem.

Sodium Gynocardate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.54
 $\text{NaC}_{14}\text{H}_{23}\text{O}_2$.—Yellowish-wh. pwd.—Sol. W., A.—Antisept., Alter.—Uses: Leprosy.—Dose 5-15 grains (0.32-1 Gm.) twice p. d. in capsules cont. 3 grains (0.2 Gm.) each.

Sodium Hippurate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.04
 $\text{NaC}_9\text{H}_9\text{NO}_3$.—Wh. pwd.—Sol., boiling W.—Uses: Like o. hippurates for dis. due to uric acid diathesis.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

greatly augmented, but the volume of the mucous membrane, after 1 to 2 weeks' treatment (1 to 2 daily insufflations), was markedly reduced. In rhinitis atrophica, secretion is often excited and the fetor removed.

That in the presence of such favorable action the usually coexistent pharyngitis sicca is decidedly improved, need cause no surprise.

The Mercury salt was used (1:10) in *tuberculous* and *syphilitic ulcerations of the septum narium*,—cases in which a caustic action is indicated. In such instances the results were most gratifying, at least much better than after cauterization with chromic acid, upon which the author had previously placed so much dependence.

As a result of his observations, the author concludes that Soziodole-Potassium and Soziodole-Sodium are most admirably adapted to the therapy of certain forms of nasal affections.

Manifold and Great Advantages over Iodoform.

Dr. RIEDLIN, of Görbersdorf, reports that the Soziodole preparations have proved of great service in a large series of cases.

This is particularly true of the zinc salt, which he successfully employed in appropriate cases of *chronic laryngitis*, *chronic sup-puration of the middle ear*, *chronic hypertrophic rhinitis*, and in *tuberculous ulceration of the larynx*. The potassium and sodium salts rendered good service in *chronic laryngitis* accompanied by hypersecretion, intense infiltration of the mucous membrane, and violent fits of coughing.

The author expresses the conviction that, in consequence of their manifold and great advantages in comparison with iodoform, the Soziodole preparations will continue to gain recognition, in laryngological therapeutics especially, and always find a position among treasured remedies.

Efficient in Fetid Atrophic Rhinitis.—No Irritation.

Dr. THEODORE S. FLATAU, of Berlin, writes (*Wien. med. Wochenschr.*, 1890, No. 8, p. 305) that he has used Soziodole-Zinc in form of ointment, with advantage in the treatment of fetid atrophic rhinitis. Strips of 10 to 20% iodoform gauze are steeped, immediately before use, in liquid vaselin-lanolin mixture to which Soziodole-Zinc has been added. These are used as mural tampons

to line the nasal cavity, thus forming a hollow bandage. The salve used is composed of:

Soziodole-Zinc.....	1 to 2 parts
Vaseline {	Of each 8 parts
Lanolin {	
Liquid Paraffin.....	To make a soft ointment

According to the author, Soziodole-Zinc when used in this form, never produces symptoms of irritation.

Most Gratifying Results in Ozena, Laryngitis, etc.

Dr. MORITZ SCHMIDT, of Frankfurt-on-Main, writes to H. Trommsdorff that his own experience with Soziodole-Zinc in the treatment of *dry nasal* and

nasopharyngeal catarrh, *ozena*, and *tuberculous laryngitis* has been most gratifying. In the first-mentioned class of cases he employed a mixture of 1:10 sugar of milk, in the form of insufflations, in part through the nares; chiefly, however, from behind the velum. In *ozena*, after irrigation of the nose, the same mixture was used with favorable results. In *tuberculous laryngitis* it hastened granulation and arrested the advance of the disease, though complete cicatrization of the ulcerations was not attained. Consequently, the author has recently employed the remedy, during the 3 to 4 weeks interval between the cauterizations, with milk-sugar, and was then pleased with its action.

Dr. S. has also had opportunity to observe the desiccant action of Soziodole-Potassium; he considers this remedy a valuable addition to our list of antiseptics.

Preferable to Iodoform.—Neither Caustic nor Irritant.

Dr. HOPMANN, of Cologne, states (in a private communication to H. Trommsdorff) that he has used Soziodole, partly in pure powder form, partly in combination with boric acid in variable strengths,

as insufflations into the nose, throat, and larynx, occasionally also into the trachea, in cases where he had previously employed iodoform. The Soziodole readily adheres to the mucous membrane, but especially upon ulcer surfaces. Over iodoform it possesses the advantage of being absolutely free from odor and, as far as the author's experience goes, it produces no injurious effects. Its local action is stronger and more intense than is that of iodoform—a property which makes it of value in stimulating the formation of healthy granulations.

Continued on page 216a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

***Sodium Hydrate Merck.—(Soda, U. S. P.).—**

Purified sticks c. b.—lb. .42

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Sodium Hydroxide; Caustic Soda; Soda).—NaOH+aq., &c.—Wh., deliq. plates or sticks; acrid, caustic taste.—Sol. 1.7 W., A.; 0.8 boil. W.—Caustic.—Uses: Pharm. & chem.—Antid. W., & then vinegar or lemon juice.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

do. — Purified, plates c. b.—lb. .40

do. — Purified, dry c. b.—lb. .42

do. Merck.—Purified by Alcohol, sticks c. b.—lb. .84

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

do. Merck.—C. P., fr. Sodium—c. b.—lb. 3.34

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

NaOH.

do. — Crude lb. .15

Gray-white lumps.—Uses: Techn.

Sodium Hydrate from Sodium, C. P., Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

..... c. b.—lb. 3.59

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Wh., cryst. pieces.

Tests:—(Sol., & Al, Ca, H. M., SiO_2 , H_2SO_4 , HNO_3 ;) see "Potass. Hydrate, C. P., Merck's G. R."—(Cl.) aqu. solut. 1:30; acidify w. HNO_3 ; add $AgNO_3$: no chg.—(CO_2 ;) 2 Gm. diss. in 10 Cc. W.; solut. poured into mixt. of 8 Cc. HCl (Sp. Gr. 1.12) & 8 Cc. W.: no efferves. (sl. bead only).

Sodium Hydrate, Alcohol-purified, Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Sticks or lumps c. b.—lb. .94

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Wh., cryst. mass, or sticks.

Tests:—(Sol., Al, Ca, & H. M.): 10 Gm. diss. in 40 Cc. W.: clear; dil. to 100 Cc.; supersat. w. Acetic Acid; add Amm. in sl. exc.: v. sm. ppt. of Al_2O_3 ; add Amm. & Amm. S: no ppt.—(HNO_3 & Cl.) see "Potass. Hydrate, C. P., Merck's G. R." (SiO_2 ;) see "Potass. Hydrate, purif. by A., Merck's G. R."—(H_2SO_4 ;) aqu. solut. 1:20; acidify w. HCl & add $BaCl_2$: sl. turb. only (in test tube of 2 Cm. diam.: still transluc.—(CO_2 ;) see "Sodium Hydrate fr. Sodium, Merck's G. R."—(H_2BO_3 ;) diss. in HCl in Pt dish; evap.; moisten w. dil. HCl (1:100); add few drops Turmeric solut.; evap. on W.-b. (traces of Boric Acid would cause cherry-red color).

Sodium Hydrate, purified, Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

..... c. b.—lb. .52

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Wh., cryst. pieces, or sticks.

Tests:—(HNO_3 & CO_2 ;) see "Potass. Hydrate, purified, Merck's G. R."—(Fe & Ca ;) see "Potass. Hydrate, purified by A., Merck's G. R."

Sodium Hydrate Solution, N-free, Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Limpid, faintly yellow liq. Sp. Gr. 1.30.—Ab. 25% NaOH.

Tests:—(HNO_3 ;) As for "Potass. Hydrate, C. P., Merck's G. R."

Sodium Hydrate Solution, N-free, pure, Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

..... c. b.—lb. .60

Limpid, colorl. liq. — Sp. Gr. 1.30.—Ab. 27% NaOH.

Tests:—As for "Sod. Hydrate, purif. by Alc., Merck's G. R."

Sodium Hydrate, with Lime, Merck.—Fr. Ice-

land Spar c. v.—oz. .94

(Soda-lime).—Gray granules.—Uses: Organic analysis.

* do. Merck.—Crude c. b.—lb. .69

Sodium Hydrosulphate, —see Sodium Sulphydrate.

*Sodium Hypophosphite Merck c. b.—lb. 1.49

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

$NaPH_2O_2 + H_2O$.—Sm., color., pearly plates, or wh., gran. pwd.; bitterish-sweet, saline taste.—Sol. 1 W., 80 A., 0.12 boiling W., 1 boiling A.—Tonic, Alter.—Uses: Phth., scrof., defects in bony structure, & wasting dis.—Dose 10-30 grains (0.65-2 Gm.).—Caut. Liable to explode when heated. Well-stp. bot.

do. Merck.—Purified c. b.—lb. 1.69

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

do. Merck.—C. P. c. b.—lb. 5.84

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Sodium Hyposulphate Merck c. v.—oz. .54

(Sodium Dithionate).— $Na_2S_2O_5 + 2H_2O$.—Large, transp., right rhombic prisms; bitter taste; optically biaxial & positive.—Sol. W.; insol. A.

Sodium Hyposulphite, —see Sodium Thiosulphate.

Sodium Ichthyol-sulphonate, — see Ichthyol, Sodium.

Sodium Indigo-sulphate, —see Indigo Carmine.

Sodium Iodate Merck c. v.—oz. .84

$NaIO_3$.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. 40 W. at 0° C., 2.9 boiling W.

Sodium Iodide Merck.—U. S. P. c. v.—oz. .40

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

NaI .—Wh. salt; sl'y bitter taste.—Sol. 0.6 W., 3 A., 0.88 boiling W., 1.4 boiling A.—Alter., Sialag.—Uses: Rheum., pneum., tertiary syph., asthma, chronic bronch., scrof., &c.—Dose 5-60 grains (0.32-4 Gm.).

Sodium Lactate Merck.—Pure c. v.—oz. .39

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

$NaC_2H_3O_2$.—Thick, syrupy liq.—Hypnotic.—Uses: Insomnia.—Dose 2-4 dr. (8-16 Gm.) in sweet water.

Sodium Lactophosphate Merck c. v.—oz. .44

Sm., round, wh. balls.

Sodium Meta-borate, —see Sodium Borate, Meta-

Sodium Metantimonate Merck.—Pure, cryst. c. v.—oz. .39

(Acid Sodium Metantimonate).— $2NaSbO_3 + 7H_2O$.—Wh., gran. cryst.—Sol., v. sl. in hot W.—N. B.—The only known insol. sod. salt.

Sodium Meta-phosphate Merck c. v.—oz. .44

$NaPO_3$.—Glassy, clear, colorl., transp. sticks.

Sodium Methylate Merck.—Pure, dry c. v.—oz. .89

Fr. metallic sodium & methyl alcohol.— $CH_3ONa + CH_3OH$.

Sodium Methyl-sulphate Merck.—Cryst. c. v.—oz. .39

$NaCH_3SO_4 + H_2O$.—Colorl., hygroz. cryst.—Sol. W., A.

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Another excellent property is its decided antiseptic action. In the healing of operation wounds and as a therapeutic agent in *syphilis*, *tuberculous* and *scrofulous ulcerations*, it is unexcelled even by iodoform. Regarding the protracted action of iodoform, the same effect can be secured with Soziodole-Potassium, the latter manifesting neither caustic nor irritant action.

Successful
when other
Remedies Fail.

Dr. M. A. FRITSCHÉ, of Berlin, specialist in diseases of the nose, throat, larynx, and lungs, writes (in a private communication, Feb. 21, 1888) that he used Soziodole on a number of patients in both private and hospital practice. He first employed the potassium and sodium salts, chiefly pure; recently, however, he employed Soziodole-Zinc in 5 to 10%, and Soziodole-Mercury in 10 to 20%, triturations with milk-sugar. The most varied diseased conditions were treated, the results being of a highly satisfactory character. The sodium and potassium salts were of especial value in all catarrhal states of the air-passages (nose, throat, larynx) in which the secretions manifested a tendency to become dry, forming firm, tenacious deposits; for example, in dry or *atrophic nasal* and *naso-pharyngeal catarrh* in its various forms; in *ozena*, with or without ulceration; in *laryngitis sicca*, and in related pathological states. The secretions became fluid, the odor accompanying the *ozena* disappeared more or less completely by virtue of the antiseptic properties of the Soziodole, so that, after a comparatively brief period, a number of patients were discharged cured of their troubles. Likewise, in *hypertrophic nasal* and *naso-pharyngeal catarrhs*, or so-called *obstructive rhinitis*, insufflations of Soziodole-Sodium or Soziodole-Zinc, were of the greatest assistance; the swelling of the mucous membrane was much reduced, and respiration correspondingly facilitated.

In the employment of the Soziodole salts after operations upon the nose and pharynx, a decided tendency to heal was manifest,—no doubt, in consequence of the antiseptic action of the medicaments. Furthermore, on employment of the Zinc compound, *tuberculous ulcerations* and granulations in the larynx and throat made rapid progress toward healing.

Very beautiful results were obtained with Soziodole-Mercury in cases of extremely

chronic *ozena* which had resisted all other forms of medication; and the same can be said of its action in *syphilis of the nose and larynx* (even in tertiary forms), and of the *tongue*, in which the results were most brilliant.

Uniform Suc-
cess.—No
Disagreeable
Effects.

Dr. HEINRICH SCHMALTZ, of Dresden, writes that he employed the Soziodole preparations in rhinological, laryngological, and otological cases as follows: in 25 cases, Soziodole-Potassium; 5 cases, Soziodole-Mercury; 20 cases, Soziodole-Zinc.

He has never had occasion to complain of disagreeable effects following their use. On the contrary, his success was so great that he feels it his duty to continue their employment. The mercury salt was especially valuable in *syphilis of the nasal cavity*, *pharynx*, and *larynx*; and the zinc compound in certain *chronic inflammatory conditions* of the mucous membrane of the middle ear.

Valuable in
all forms of
Rhinitis.

Dr. HERMANN SUCHANNEK, of Zurich, reports (*Corresp.-bl. f. Sweizer Aerzte*, 1889) excellent results from Soziodole-Potassium powder (1:2 talcum) in 6 cases of *chronic muco-purulent rhinitis*, 3 cases of *chronic purulent rhinitis*, and 2 of *chronic serous rhinitis*. Valuable service was rendered by Soziodole-Zinc in *hypertrophic rhinitis* with abnormally scanty secretion, in *scrofulous rhinitis*, and in *ozena*. *Acute coryza* can be overcome by one or two applications of Soziodole-Zinc, after previous cocaineization of the parts. If it is assumed that the etiological factor of *coryza* is a *contagium vivum*, then the prompt action of this salt in such cases is readily explained on the basis of its germicidal properties.

Completely
replacing
Iodoform.

The Soziodole salts have been employed by Dr. M. TEICHMANN (*Therap. Monatshefte*, 1894, p. 156) in diseases of the ear and upper air-passages for more than a year. In affections of the ear he used the potassium salt in the form of pure powder. Its action is siccative, as, for instance, in diffuse inflammation of the external auditory meatus with strong secretion. It was beneficial in a large number of chronic cases with extensive tympanum-defects, in restricting or removing secretion in a comparatively short time, and in restoring the mucous membrane of the tym-

Continued on page 217a.

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Sodium Molybdate Merck.—C. P. c. v.—oz. .49
 $\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Sm. tablets; mother-of-pearl lustre.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Reagent.

Sodium Naphtolate, Beta-, Merck.... c. v.—oz. .75
 (Microcidin; Sodium-beta-naphtol; Sodium-naphtol).—Mist. var. naphtol & phenol compounds.—75% sodium naphtolate.—Yellowish-gray, wh. pwd.—*Sol.* 3 W.—Germicide.—*Uses*: Surg. antisept. for bandages, &c. Used in 3-5% aqu. solut.

Sodium Naphtol-sulphonate, Alpha-, Merck....
 c. v.—oz. .64
 (Basic Sodium Beta-naphtol-alpha-sulphonate).— $\text{NaC}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{SO}_4$.—Glist., six-sided plates.—*Sol.* W., A.

Sodium Naphtol-sulphonate, Beta-, Merck....
 c. v.—oz. .64
 (Basic Sodium Alpha-naphtol-beta-sulphonate).— $\text{NaC}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{SO}_4$.—Wh., silvery plates.—*Sol.* W.

Sodium Naphtylamine-sulphonate Merck....
 c. v.—oz. .24
 (Sodium Alpha-naphtylamine-sulphonate; Sodium Naphtionate).— $\text{NaC}_{10}\text{H}_6(\text{NH}_2)\text{SO}_3 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Monocl. prisms.—*Sol.* W.

Sodium Nitranilate Merck..... 15 gr. vial .50
 (Sodium Dinitro-di-oxy-quinonate).— $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_8$.—Dichroic, monocl. cryst.—*Melt.* 140° C.

***Sodium Nitrate Merck.**—U. S. P.—C. P.,
 cryst. c. b.—lb. .34
 (Cubic Nitre or Saltpetre; Chill Saltpetre).— NaNO_3 .—Colorl., transp. rhomboh.; saline, sl'y bitter taste.—*Sol.* 1.3 W., 100 A.—Refrigerant, Antisept., Diur., Diaph.—*Uses*: Inflam. condit. of intest., dysent., &c.; less active than saltpetre.—*Extern.*, rheumatism, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % aqu. solut.—*Dose* 8-240 grains (0.52-16 Gm.).

do. — C. P., powder c. b.—lb. .36

do. — Purified c. b.—lb. .24
 Colorl. cryst.

do. — Fused, powder c. b.—lb. 1.84
Uses: Techn.

do. — Crude c. b.—lb. .21

Sodium Nitrate Merck's G. R...... c. b.—lb. .84
 — Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Tests:—See "Potassium Nitrate Merck's G. R."

Sodium Nitrite.—C. P., cryst.

NaNO_2 .—Colorl., transp., hexag. cryst., mildly saline taste.—*Sol.* 1.5 W.; sl. A.—Diaph., Antispasm., Diur.—*Uses*: Angina pectoris, dropsy, suppression of urine, & var. dis. of gen. urin. org.; also as reagent.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 grains (0.032-0.13 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

*** do. Merck.**—Pure, sticks..... c. v.—oz. .19
 Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
 Wh., opaque sticks.

do. — Commercial, 94% c. b.—lb. .39
 Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Uses*: Techn.

Sodium Nitrite Merck's G. R.
 — Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —
 c. v.—oz. .21

Ab. 99%.

Tests:—see "Potass. Nitrite Merck's G. R."

Sodium Nitromolybdate Merck.—Pure, cryst.
 c. v.—oz. 2.50
 Yellowish cryst.—*Sol.* W.

Sodium Nitronaphtalin-sulphonate,
Alpha-, Merck..... c. v.—oz. 1.00
 $\text{NaC}_{10}\text{H}_6(\text{NO}_2)\text{SO}_3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Sodium Nitroprussiate Merck..... c. v.—oz. .79
 (Sodium Nitroprusside).— $\text{Na}_2\text{Fe}_2(\text{CN})_{10}(\text{NO})_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Staedeler).—Garnet-red, transp. prisms.—*Sol.* 2.5 W. at 15° C.—*Uses*: Reagent.

Sodium Nitroprussiate Merck's G. R..... c. v.—oz. 1.04
 — Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Tests:—(H_2SO_4 ;) aqu. solut. (1:50); add HCl & BaCl_2 : no chg., or sl. turb. only.

Sodium Ortho-phosphate,—see **Sodium Phosphate.**

Sodium Oxalate Merck.—C. P. c. b.—lb. .64
 $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* 33.3 W. at 15° C.—*Uses*: Reagent.

*** do. Merck.**—Pure c. b.—lb. .54
 Wh. pwd.

Sodium Paracresotate Merck..... c. v.—oz. .75
 $\text{NaC}_8\text{H}_7\text{O}_3\text{Na}$.—Fine, microcryst. pwd.; bitter taste.—*Sol.* 24 warm W.—Antipyr., Antisept., Analg.—*Uses*: Acute gastric catarrh, acute rheum., pneum., typhoid fever, &c.—*Dose* 1-20 grains (0.065-1.3 Gm.).

Sodium Permanganate Merck.—Crude. c. b.—lb. .59
 NaMnO_4 .—Black, gran. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Techn.

Sodium Perosmate Merck.—C. P. 15 gr. vial 2.00
 (Sodium Osmate).— Na_2OsO_4 .—Grayish-yellow pwd.

Sodium Peroxide,—see **Sodium Dioxide.**

Sodium Phenol-phtaleinate Merck.... c. v.—oz. 2.00
 $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_4$.—Red, syrupy mass.—*Sol.* W.

Sodium Phenol-sulphonate,—see **Sodium Sulpho-carbolate.**

Sodium Phosphate Merck.—C. P., cryst.....
 c. b.—lb. .39

(Disodium Orthophosphate).— $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Colorl., transl., monocl. prisms; cooling, saline taste.—*Sol.* 1 boiling W.; 17.2 W. at 15° C.—*Melt.* 35° C.—Cath., Antilithic.—*Uses*: Stimulant of biliary secretion, as mild lax., & in calculi of bladder.—*Dose* 5-40 grains (0.32-2.6 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered & cool.

do. Merck.—C. P., dry c. b.—lb. .49
 Wh. pwd.

do. Merck.—C. P., fused c. b.—lb. 1.34

do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Twice purified,
 cryst. c. b.—lb. .24
 Colorl., transl. cryst.

do. Merck.—Twice purified, dried.....
 c. b.—lb. .44
 Wh. pwd.

*** do. Merck.**—Purified, cryst.... c. b.—lb. .20
 Colorl., transl. cryst.—*Sol.* W.

do. Merck.—Purified, granulated.....
 lb. cartons.—lb. .19
 Colorl., transl. cryst.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the **MERCK** Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: **MERCK**!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS.** The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

panic cavity to the normal state. In the author's opinion, this salt efficiently combats the tendency to relapses in the formation of polypi in the tympanic cavity without caries.

He also recommends the sodium salt in cases where the potassium salt is not tolerated. In obstinate cases of *eczema of the nasal passages*, Soziodole-Mercury is said to effect a prompt cure as 1 to 2% ointment with lanolin.

In the various forms of *rhinitis* the author employed chiefly the potassium salt, in pure powder form. He obtained most favorable results with Soziodole-Zinc in *rhinitis fibrinosa*. In the after-treatment of operations in the nose and throat, the potassium salt has completely replaced iodoform.

The aqueous secretion and frontal headache accompanying a malignant tumor were considerably diminished by the use of Soziodole-Zinc.

Better Results than from the Older Remedies.

Prof. KUHN, of the Imperial University Aural Clinic, Strassburg, writes (Jan. 28, 1889) that for some time past he has used the Soziodole preparations in nasal and naso-pharyngeal affections. In *chronic inflammatory conditions of the nose* and in *ozena*, they give much better results in overcoming the crust formation and odor than the various remedies heretofore employed. Whether true and permanent healing of *ozena*, for example, can be effected with the Soziodole preparations can only be determined after years of observation of these cases. However, they are the best of all remedies which have as yet been recommended in the treatment of such pathological states.

—Dr. ANTON JOHN, of Starkstadt, reports that he has employed Soziodole-Potassium in a number of cases of *chronic rhinitis* with profuse secretion, and is much pleased with the results. The advantage of the medication (used as snuff) is that it dissolves slowly upon the mucous membrane, thus exerting an astringent action through hours at a time.

—Dr. GOETZ, of Grossachsenheim, writes (Feb. 13, 1889) that in *dry catarrh of the nasal mucous membrane*, as well as in *obstructive naso-pharyngitis*, Soziodole-Sodium insufflated in powder form has rendered him excellent service.

—Dr. STEINMAYER, of Braunschweig, reports most excellent and prompt action from insufflations of 10% Soziodole-Sodium in *chronic nasal catarrh*.

—Dr. G. APPING, of Wolmar, states (in a private communication to H. Trommsdorff, March 16, 1890) that he has used the Soziodole salts to good advantage in *catarrhal and ulcerative processes of the nose*.

Decidedly Beneficial. Prompt in Action.

Dr. STETTER ("Arbeiten aus dem Ambulatorium u. d. Privat-klinik f. Ohren-, Nasen-, u. Hals-leiden," 1893, No. 1, p. 29)

writes that he has obtained decidedly beneficial effects in *rhinitis hypertrophica* from the use of Soziodole-Zinc with talcum (1:100). After a comparatively brief period of application, the swollen mucous membrane was markedly reduced.

Soziodole-Mercury was of inestimable value in the treatment of *syphilis*. He reports a case of ulceration of the pharynx which was rapidly brought to healing by the local application of this remedy.

Excellent results were obtained by Dr. JOS. HERZOG (*Therap. Monatshefte*, 1889, No. 8) in affections of the nose and throat. He was much pleased with the action of Soziodole-Sodium, but more so with that of the potassium salt. These preparations were of great value in simple *chronic rhinitis*, as well as in *retro-nasal catarrh*. Not only were the semi-mucoid or muco-purulent secretions rapidly dissipated, but the swelling of the mucous membrane subsided within a short period to such an extent as to render nasal respiration free and unobstructed.

—Dr. MORITZ SCHMIDT, of Frankfurt-on-Main, states that he is much pleased with the Soziodole salts,—especially in *dry catarrhs of the naso-pharynx, larynx, and bronchi*. They are also very effective in *ozena*. In *tuberculous laryngitis* they are useful adjuvants.

SOZOIODOLE IN VENEREAL DISEASES.

Most Pronounced and Rapid Action in Syphilis.

Prof. ERNST SCHWIMMER, of Budapest, writing upon the therapeutic value of Soziodole-Mercury in *syphilitic affections* (*Wiener klin. Wochenschr.*, 1891, No. 26), says he is most favorably impressed with the results he has obtained. Such pronounced and rapid action as he observed following the

Continued on page 218a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Sodium Phosphate Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

c. b.—lb. 1.09

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Disodium Orthophosphate).

Tests:—(As. H. M., &c.): 2 Gm. as for "Sodium Carbonate, Merck's G. R."—(H_2SO_4 & CO_2): aq. solut. 1:20; supersat. w. HCl: no efferves.; add $BaCl_2$: no chg. for hrs.—(Cl): aq. solut. 1:20; acidify w. HNO_3 ; add $AgNO_3$: v. sl. opal. at most.—(HNO_3): 2 Gm. diss. in 10 Cc. W.; supersat. w. dil. H_2SO_4 ; add drop Indigo solut. (dil. W. 2 vol. W.) & 10 Cc. conc. H_2SO_4 : no discol. for hrs.—(K): see "Sodium Carbonate, cryst., Merck's G. R."

***Sodium Phosphate, Tribasic, Merck.—C. P.**

c. b.—lb. 1.19

(Normal Sodium, or Trisodic, Orthophosphate).— $Na_3PO_4 \cdot 12H_2O$.—Six-sided, colorl. cryst.—Sol. 5.1 W. at 15.5° C.

do. Merck.—Commercial. c. b.—lb. .59

Clear, colorl. cryst.—Uses: Techn.

Sodium Phosphite Merck. c. v.—oz. .59 $Na_2HPO_3 \cdot 5H_2O$.—Wh. cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.**Sodium Phospho-molybdate Merck. c. v.—oz. .79**(Sodium Molybdo-phosphate).— $Na_2PO_4 \cdot 10MoO_4$.—Yellowish cryst.—Sol. W.—Uses: Reag. for alkaloids.**Sodium Phospho-tungstate Merck. c. v.—oz. .74**

(Sodium Phospho-wolframate).—Wh., gran. pwd.—Uses: Reag. for alkaloids.

Sodium Picro-carminate Merck. c. v.—oz. 1.84

Mixt. sod. picrate & carminate.—Brownish-red pwd.—Sol. W.—Uses: Micros. stain.

Sodium Plumbate Merck. c. b.—lb. 1.34 $Na_2PbO_3 \cdot 3H_2O$.—Yellow, amorph. masses, or occasionally cryst.—Uses: Techn.—Incomp. W.**Sodium Propionate Merck.—Pure. c. v.—oz. 1.04** $NaC_2H_3O_2$.—Sol. W., A.**Sodium Propyl-sulphate Merck. c. v.—oz. 2.04** $NaC_3H_7SO_4$.—Sol. W.**Sodium Pyro-antimonate Merck. c. v.—oz. 1.04**(Sodium Antimonate).— $2NaSbO_3 \cdot 7H_2O$.—Wh., gran. cryst.—Sol., sl. W.***Sodium Pyrophosphate Merck.—U. S. P.—**

Pure, cryst. c. b.—lb. .69

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

$Na_2P_2O_7 \cdot 10H_2O$.—Wh., monocl. prisms.—Sol. 9.1 W. at 20° C.; 1.1 boiling W.—Cath., Hepatic, Stim., Antilithic.—Uses: Lithiasis.—Dose 2-20 grains (0.13-1.3 Gm.).

do. Merck.—Pure, dried. c. b.—lb. .79

 $Na_2P_2O_7$.—Wh. pieces.—Sol. W.

do. Merck.—Fused. c. b.—lb. .89

(Anhydrous Sodium Pyrophosphate).— $Na_4P_2O_7$.—Wh., melted sticks.—Sol. W.**Sodium Pyrophosphate Merck's G. R.**

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

c. b.—lb. .84

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests:—(Na_2HPO_4): aq. solut.; add $AgNO_3$: pure wh. ppt.—(O. Tests): see "Sodium Phosphate, Merck's G. R."

Sodium Pyrophosphate, Acid, Merck. c. b.—lb. 2.09 $Na_2H_2P_2O_7$.—Wh. masses.—Sol. W.**Sodium Rosaniline-sulphonate Merck. c. v.—oz. .59**

(Fuchsine S; Acid Fuchsine, Rubine, or Magenta).—Fr. fuchsine by fum. sulphuric acid.— $Na_2C_{14}H_{11}N_3O_{10}S_3$.—Cryst. or grains: green, metal. lustre.—Sol. W. (bluish-red solut.).—Uses: Techn.

Sodium Rosolate Merck. c. v.—oz. .44

(Sodium Corallinate).—Sod. salt of tri-oxy-di-phenyl-tolyl-carbinol.— $NaC_{20}H_{15}O_3$.—Dark red masses; greenish lustre.—Uses: Micros. stain.

Sodium Saccharinate Merck. c. v.—oz. 2.00

(Crystalline).—Sodium salt of saccharin.—Cryst.; 400 times sweetening power of cane sugar.—Sol. W.—Uses: As Saccharin.

Sodium Salicylate Merck.—C. P., cryst. c. b.—lb. 1.30Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

$NaC_7H_5O_3$.—Lustr., wh. scales; sweetish, saline taste.—Sol. 0.9 W., 6 A., G.—Antirheum., Antisep., Antipyr.—Uses: Rheum., neural., pleurisy, scarlat., chorea, pericarditis, migraine, &c.—Dose 2-30 grains (0.13-2 Gm.).—Max. D. 60 grains (4 Gm.), single.—Incomp., ferric salts.—Caut. Keep well stoppered, dark, & cool.

*** do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure, powder. c. b.—lb. 1.05**Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

White, mealy pwd.

do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Fr. Natural acid c. v.—oz. 1.04Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Fr. acid of oil of wintergreen, or oil of sweet birch.

Sodium Santonate Merck (not Santoninate)

c. v.—oz. 1.74

$NaC_{15}H_{19}O_4$.—Colorl., stellate groups of need., or wh. pwd.—Sol., diffc. in A.—Anthelmintic.

Sodium Santoninate Merck (not Santonate)

c. v.—oz. .44

$2NaC_{15}H_{19}O_4 \cdot 7H_2O$.—Stellate groups of need.; mildly saline & somewhat bitter taste; turn yellow on expos. to light.—Sol. 3 W., 12 A.; 0.5 boil. W.; 3.4 boil. A.—Anthelmintic.—Uses: Inst. of santonin for worms in intest. Less efficient than santonin, as it is diss. before reaching the intestines. Is best given in keratinized pills.—Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 grain (0.016-0.065 Gm.), for adults.—Caut. Keep fr. light in dark amber bottles.

Sodium Selenate Merck. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 6.00 $Na_2SeO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$.—Wh. cryst.—Uses: Reagent.***Sodium Silicate Merck.—Pure, cryst. c. b.—lb. 1.09**Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Soluble Glass).— Na_2SiO_3 +aq.—Wh. to grayish-wh., hard cryst., in flat pieces.—Sol. W.—Uses: Techn.

do. — Crude, lumps. c. b.—lb. .29

Glassy masses.

do. — Crude, powder. c. b.—lb. .29

Whitish-brown pwd.

do. — Jelly. c. b.—lb. .34

Whitish-gray, jelly-like mass.

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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

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internal administration of this salt, in the primary stages of syphilis, could not have been secured in the same space of time with any other internal remedy. The inunction method alone approaches it.

The author treated more than 200 cases with subcutaneous injections of Soziodole-Mercury. Arranged according to groups, they are: (1) Primary indurations with constitutional manifestations, 31; (2) affections of the skin and mucous membranes, with and without coexistent induration, 125; (3) broad, flat condylomata, 38; (4) gummous and ulcerating syphilides, 36. The great majority of these received no other form of treatment.

According to Prof. Schwimmer, the curative value of Soziodole-Mercury when administered subcutaneously is greater than that of any other remedy he has ever used against syphilis. He therefore unhesitatingly recommends it in the strongest terms.

The same author gives (*Pharm. Post*, 1892, No. 27) the following method of preparing the Mercury salt for subcutaneous injection: "Take 1 part of Soziodole-Mercury, moisten it with some distilled water, add twice the quantity of potassium iodide, and triturate the mass until a uniform, fluid mixture is obtained. Now add to this solution as much distilled water as is necessary for the quantity of the salt prescribed. (To 25 parts of menstruum 2 of Soziodole-Mercury and 4 of potassium iodide are used.) Prepared in this manner, the solution is clear and transparent; by filtering, a pure and wholly practical solution, of a somewhat yellow color and ready for immediate use, is obtained.

For hospital purposes, 50 Gm. of this solution may be prepared at a time, because such an amount can readily be exhausted under such circumstances; in private practice, however, 12 Gm., enough for 10 injections, are amply sufficient for individual cases.

Solutions prepared in this way remain stable for weeks, while solutions otherwise prepared are not only unfit for use from the beginning, but rapidly undergo decomposition.

Prof. Schwimmer writes, under date of June 16, 1895, that of late he first injects into affected parts 4 to 5 Ctg. (abt. $\frac{3}{4}$ grn.) (Pravaz's syringe) of a 4 to 5% solution of cocaine hydrochlorate (equal to 1 Cc. [16 min.]). After the expiration of six minutes, the solution of Soziodole-Mercury is injected.

Under such circumstances, the pain is scarcely worthy of mention; indeed it is stated that it is often entirely absent.

Prof. Schwimmer writes further, under date of June 23, 1895, that he very frequently employs Soziodole-Mercury *internally* in syphilis, in the following form:

Soziodole-Mercury.....	1 Gm. (15 grn.)
Opium.....	0.2 Gm. ($\frac{3}{8}$ grn.)
Ext. Gentian.....	To make 30 pills
One pill noon and night.	

The action, he says, is identical with the most commonly employed mercury preparations, such as the salicylate, bichloride, etc.

—Dr. FROLOW (*Vratsch*, 1893, p. 601) believes that, because of precipitates formed in aqueous solutions of Soziodole-Mercury made with the aid of potassium iodide, as in the formula proposed by Prof. Schwimmer (see above), the effect of this salt in syphilis can be studied only in preparations containing it in suspended form. F. RIEDERER (*Pharm. Ztsch. f. Russl.*, 1893, p. 101) says that in all cases where Soziodole-Mercury is combined with potassium iodide in water, mercury biniodide is obtained in solution.

—Prof. SCHWIMMER, replying to these objections, states that the precipitates formed are of insignificant importance and without influence upon the therapeutic value of this salt. Furthermore, he has now employed Soziodole-Mercury almost exclusively for four years, and can fully confirm the favorable results attained in his early experience with the remedy. His formula yields a beautiful clear solution, applicable for medicinal purposes and possessing reliable and positive antisyphilitic properties. Its rapid penetration into the organism is not only shown by its favorable action on the process of the disease, but also by the presence of mercury in the patient's secretions within four hours after subcutaneous injection. A sufficient quantity of mercury, therefore, quickly enters the circulation.

Prof. Schwimmer's statements have been confirmed by numerous observers; for example, by Janovsky, of Prague; Neumann, of Vienna; Merck, of Darmstadt; in the clinics of the late Prof. Lippe, of Gratz; and by Dr. Endlitz, of Fournier's clinic, Paris.

Soziodole-Mercury, therefore, unites the advantages of the sparingly soluble preparations without possessing their disadvantages; and Frolow's assertion that its action cannot be studied in antisyphilitic treatment, be-

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Sodium Silicofluoride Merck.—Pure...c. v.—oz. .34
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

(Sodium Fluosilicate).— Na_2SiF_6 .—Wh., cryst. or gran. pwd.—*Sol.* 200 W.—*Antisept.*, Germic., Deodorant, *Styp.*—*Uses*: *Extern.*, wounds, carious teeth, cystitis, gonorr., &c. Superior to corros. sublimate as disinf. in irrigating cavities, & in gynecological practice.

Sodium Sozo-iodolate Merck....g. s. v.—oz. 1.15
 (Sodium Di-iodo-para-phenol-sulphonate; Sozo-iodole-sodium).— $\text{NaOC}_6\text{H}_4\text{I}_2\text{OHSO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Colorl., long need.—*Sol.* 14 W., A., 20 G.—*Alter.*, *Antisept.*, *Antipyr.*—*Uses*: *Intern.*, as intest. antisept., & in diabetes.—*Extern.*, syph., cystitis, nasal catarrh, ulc., whoop. cough, &c.—*Dose* 5-30 grains (0.32-2 Gm.) per day. In whoop. cough, 3 grains per day, blown into nose.—*Appl.* Oint. 10% w. lanolin, 1% solut. in W. or 2% solut. in paraffin.

Sodium Stannate Merck.....c. b.—lb. .74
 $\text{Na}_2\text{SnO}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Hexagonal plates.—*Sol.* 1.6 W. at 20° C.—*Uses*: Mordant in dyeing.

Sodium Stannite, — see Solution, Tin Oxide & Soda.

***Sodium Stearate Merck.—Pure...c. b.—lb. 1.09**
 $\text{NaC}_{18}\text{H}_{35}\text{O}_2$.—Need. or scales; soapy touch.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Pharmaceutical.

do. — Commercial.....c. b.—lb. .25
 Wh., coarse, pwd.; soapy touch.—*Sol.* W.

Sodium Succinate Merck.—Pure, cryst.c. v.—oz. .24
 $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., monoclinic prisms.—*Sol.* W.

Sodium Sulphanilate Merck.—C. P....c. v.—oz. .64
 (Sodium Para-amido-benzene-sulphonate).— $\text{NaC}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NH}_2)\text{SO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

*** do. Merck.—Commercial....c. v.—oz. .19**

Sodium Sulphantimonate Merck....c. v.—oz. .44
 (Sodium Thio-antimonate; Schlippe's Salt).— $\text{Na}_3\text{SbS}_4 + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Large, colorl. or yellow, tetrahedral cryst.; alkali react.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Reag. for alkaloids.

***Sodium Sulphate Merck.—C. P., cryst.c. b.—lb. .27**

(Glauber's Salt).— $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Colorl., monoclinic prisms, or gran. cryst.; bitter, saline taste.—*Sol.* 2.8 W. at 15° C. G.—*Cath.*, *Aper.*, *Diur.*—*Uses*: Constip., dropsy, torpid liver, cystitis, &c., & in artif. mineral waters & salts.—Mostly veter. pract.—*Dose* 30-480 grains (2-30 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep well closed.

do. Merck.—C. P., dried.....c. b.—lb. .34
 Wh. pwd.

do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure, cryst.c. b.—lb. .22

do. Merck.—Pure, dried.....c. b.—lb. .25

do. — Purified, cryst.c. b.—lb. .18

do. — Purified, dried.....c. b.—lb. .20

do. — Commercial, large cryst.c. b.—lb. .17

Uses: Veter. & techn.

do. — Commercial, small cryst.c. b.—lb. .17

Sodium Sulphate Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Cryst.c. b.—lb. .35

Tests:—(As): 1 Gm. pwd., shaken w. 3 Cc. solut. SnCl_2 : no col. in 1 h.—(Cl): us'l test w. AgNO_3 .

***Sodium Sulphide Merck.—Cryst....c. b.—lb. .49**
 $\text{Na}_2\text{S} + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Colorl., deliq. cryst.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Reag.; also techn.

do. Merck. — Cryst., free fr. Sulphur

.....c. b.—lb. .79

do. Merck.—Pure, fused.....c. b.—lb. .84

Na_2S + Poly-sulphides.—Brown sticks.—*Sol.* W.

do. Merck.—Commercial, fused...c. b.—lb. .74

Na_2S + Poly-sulphides.—Brown sticks.

Sodium Sulphide Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Cryst.c. b.—lb. 1.59

Solut.g. s. b.—lb. 1.39

Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

$\text{Na}_2\text{S} + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Tests:—(Poly-sulphides):—aqu. solut. clear, colorl.—(As, Sb): add dil. acid: no colored ppt.

Sodium Sulphite Merck. — U. S. P.—Pure,

cryst.c. b.—lb. .34

$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Colorl., monoclinic prisms; saline, sulphurous taste.—*Sol.* 4 W. at 15° C., 0.9 boiling W.; sparingly A.—*Antisept.*, *Antizymotic.*—*Uses*: Skin dis., sore mouth, diphth., sarcina ventriculi, & chronic merc. affect.; also chem.—*Dose* 10-60 grains (0.65-4 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered & cool.

*** do. Merck.—Cryst.c. b.—lb. .17**

do. Merck.—Pure, dry.....c. b.—lb. .39

Sodium Sulphite Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Cryst.c. b.—lb. .44

Dry.....c. b.—lb. .49

Tests:—see "Sod. Bisulphite Merck's G. R."

***Sodium Sulphocarbonate Merck.—U. S. P.—**

Perf. white.....c. b.—lb. .79

Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

(Sodium Phenol-sulphonate).— $\text{NaC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Clear, colorl., rhombic prisms; sl'y bitter taste.—*Sol.* 4.8 W., 0.7 boil. W., 132 A., 10 boil. A.—*Antiseptic.*—*Uses*: *Intern.*, dyspep., phth., cholera, typhoid fever, dysent., &c.—*Extern.*, gonorr., as an inj.—*Dose* 8-30 grains (0.52-2 Gm.).

do. — Not colorless.....c. b.—lb. .49

Faintly reddish cryst.—*Uses*: *Techn.*, disinfectant.

Sodium Sulphocarbonate, Para-, Merck.—Pure

.....c. v.—oz. .44

Sodium Sulphocarbonate Merck....c. b.—lb. .69

Fr. pwd. sod. sulphide w. carbon disulphide.— Na_2CS_3 .—Coarse, brown pwd.—*Sol.* W.

***Sodium Sulphocyanate Merck.—Pure, cryst.**

.....c. v.—oz. .29

(Sodium Sulphocyanide, or Rhodanide).— NaCNS .—Clear, colorl., deliq., rhombic plates.—*Sol.* A.

do. Merck.—Pure, dried.....c. v.—oz. .49

Wh. pwd.

Sodium Sulpho-ichthyolate, —see Ichthyol, Sodium.

Sodium Sulphuricinate Merck....c. v.—oz. 1.29

Yellow to yellowish-brown, syrupy liq.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Antiseptic.*—*Uses*: *Extern.*, Skin dis.; also as solv. for phenol, iodine, iodoform, &c.

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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS.** The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

cause the Soziodole-Mercury is not suspended, is not in accordance with facts.

Brilliant Results in Gonorrhea, Chancres, Buboos, etc.

Dr. S. SCHWARZ, of Constantinople, reports (*Revue médico-pharm.*, 1889, No. 7), that in catarrhs of any of the mucous surfaces, the use of Soziodole-Zinc

was distinguished by most brilliant results.

The same is said of its employment in chronic and neglected gonorrhea, in which cure was attained in the remarkably short period of 3 to 10 days. The usual method was to inject 3 times daily a 1½ to 2% solution. It should here be remarked that the employment of a stronger solution is liable to increase the inflammatory process; on the other hand, a too weak solution has but little therapeutic value.

In chronic cases a little opium is added, as in the following:

Soziodole-Zinc.....	1 part
Distilled Water.....	50 parts
Wine Opium.....	1 part

The same holds good for catarrhal angina accompanied by profuse secretion of mucus. As a gargle, in 1 to 3% solutions Soziodole-Zinc is reported to be of great service in these cases.

Soziodole-Potassium was used in 5 to 8% dusting-powders (with talcum or starch), or salves (with vaselin or lanolin), in hard chancres which manifested no tendency to heal, in chronic syphilitic ulcers, in hard and suppurating buboes; and in all these conditions cures were obtained in a comparatively short time. With Soziodole-Potassium the dressings must be renewed twice daily; with Soziodole-Sodium at least 3 to 5 times daily.

As an injection in 3% solution, or as 5% snuff with cubebs, Soziodole-Sodium rendered excellent service in ozena. The offensive odor always disappeared within 3 or 4 days of treatment. The same is true of Soziodole-Zinc when used as insufflation in chronic nasal catarrh.

Since the author commenced the employment of the Soziodole preparations, he has almost entirely given up the use of iodoform; indeed, he believes the time is not far distant when the latter will be wholly replaced by the Soziodole salts.

One of the Best Subcutaneous Anti-syphilitics.

Dr. V. JANOVSKY, of Prague, published (*Casopis-Lekaru Caskeh*, 1892, Nos. 19, 21, 22) a report upon the treatment of syphilis by injections of Soziodole-Mer-

cury, in which he claims the following results:

Simple macular and papular exanthemata, and such associated with condylomata, usually disappeared after 3 or 4 injections. In cases of the large form of papular exanthem, 5 to 6 injections were necessary. Primary affections, which for some time before the introduction of the injections had been treated by local therapy, usually healed after 2 injections. Affections of the mucous membranes such as mucous patches and fissures upon the lips, cheeks, and tonsils, and inner surface of the labia, usually required 3 injections. In mild cases 2 injections sufficed. The action upon condylomata was variable; a few small condylomata were healed after 1 to 2 injections, but the great majority of the cases required 3 to 4, and in extensive, partially disintegrated forms associated with great edema of the surrounding parts, 5 to 6 injections were necessary; in one case 8.

In view of these favorable achievements, the author believes Soziodole-Mercury deserves to be classed with the best of subcutaneous remedies.

Soziodole-Mercury Preferable to Corrosive Sublimates in Syphilis.

Dr. M. ORO (*Terapia Clinica*, 1894, No. 1) instituted experiments upon 100 patients to ascertain the action in syphilis of subcutaneous injections of Soziodole-Mercury. He used Prof. Schwimmer's formula (see above). His investigations demonstrated the specific action of this salt of mercury to be as follows: 2 to 3 injections suffice to cause regression of the condylomata, roseola, and rheumatism present in such cases; 3 to 4 sufficed to overcome papular syphilis; 4 to 6, for pustular forms; 5 to 10, for neoplastic and ulcerative forms.

He is of the opinion that Soziodole-Mercury is to be preferred to the other soluble salts because of the limited number of injections necessary for curative treatment.

The author's conclusions are as follows: (1) Soziodole-Mercury is destined to become largely employed in the hypodermic therapy of syphilis; (2) the injections may be given either in the back or the buttocks, at intervals of 6 to 10 days, combined, as in all cases of syphilis, with buccal hygiene; (3) it is no more painful than corrosive sublimate, to which it is preferable, because of the few injections (8 to 12) required; (4)

Continued on page 220a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Sodium Sulphosalicylate, Acid, Merck.—C. P.,

cryst......c. v.—oz. .69
(Acid Sodium Salicyl-sulphonate).— $\text{NaC}_7\text{H}_3\text{O}_3\text{SO}_3$.—Wh.,
cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—Antisept., Antirheum., Antipyr.—*Uses* :
In rheum., neural., chorea, pleurisy, &c., as substit. for sod.
salicylate; less powerful, but free fr. the after-effects.—*Dose*
10-30 grains (0.65-2 Gm.).

Sodium Sulphydrate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .50
(Sodium Hydrosulphate).— $\text{NaHS} + \text{aq.}$ (usually $2\text{H}_2\text{O}$).—
Colorl. cryst., when fresh.—*Uses* : Analyses.

Sodium Sulphydrate Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Cryst......c. v.—oz. .75
Solut......g. s. b.—lb. 1.39
 $\text{NaHS} + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
Tests :—see "Sodium Sulphide Merck's G. R."

Sodium Sylvate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.04
Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.

Sodium Tannate Merck.—Dry, powder.....
.....c. v.—oz. .29
 $\text{NaC}_{11}\text{H}_9\text{O}_9$.—Brownish-black pwd.—*Sol.* W.

Sodium Tartrate Merck.—C. P., cryst......
.....c. b.—lb. 1.09
(Normal Sodium Tartrate).— $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. need.,
or rhombic prisms.—*Sol.* W.—Cath., Refrigerant, Diur.—
Uses : Tastel. substit. for Epsom salt.—*Dose* 4-8 dr. (15-80
Gm.) once p. d.

* **do. Merck.—Cryst.**.....c. b.—lb. .64
do. Merck.—Powder.....c. b.—lb. .69

Sodium Taurocholate Merck.....15 gr. vial .75
Fr. bile of herbivora.— $\text{NaC}_{22}\text{H}_{44}\text{NSO}_7$.—Wh. pwd., or sm.
need.; sweetish w. bitter after-taste.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses* :
Deficient biliary secretion.—*Dose* 2-6 grains (0.18-0.4 Gm.).

Sodium Tellurate Merck.—C. P......15 gr. vial 1.50
(Normal Sodium Tellurate).— $\text{NaTeO}_4 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. pwd.—
Sol. W.—Antihidrotic, Antisept., Antipyr.—*Uses* : Night sw.
of phth., gastric ulc., rheum., & typhoid fever.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$
grain (0.016-0.05 Gm.) in alcoh. mixt. or elixirs.

Sodium Tellurite Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.50
(Normal Sodium Tellurite).— Na_2TeO_3 .—*Sol.* W.

Sodium Tetra- iodo-pheno-phthaleinate

(Antinosin).—Blue pwd.; faint iodine odor.—*Sol.* W.—Antiseptic.
—*Uses* : *Extern.*, chiefly vesical catarrh.—*Appl.* 0.1-0.4%
aqu. solut.

Sodium Thiophene-sulphonate Merck.....15 gr. v. .75
 $\text{NaC}_4\text{H}_3\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., scaly pwd.; faint, disagr. odor.—
33% sulphur.—Antisept., Dermic.—*Uses* : Prurigo & o. skin
dis. in 5-10% oint.

* **Sodium Thiosulphate Merck (Sodium Hy-**
posulphite, U. S. P.).—Cryst......c. b.—lb. .26
(Antichlor).— $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., transp., monocl.
prisms; cooling w. bitter after-taste.—*Sol.* 0.65 W. at 15°C .—
Antisept., Germic.—*Uses* : Parasitic skin dis., sore mouth,
diphth., pyæmia, sarcina ventriculi, diar., typhoid fever,
flatulent dyspep., &c.—*Dose* 5-20 grains (0.32-1.3 Gm.).—
Incomp., iodine, acids, &c.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

do. Merck.—Pure, dried.....c. b.—lb. .26

Sodium Thiosulphate.—Commercial...c. b.—lb. .15
Uses : *Extern.*, in ringworm, scabies, & o. skin dis.—*Extern.*
tensively in photography.

Sodium Thiosulphate Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Cryst......c. b.—lb. .36
Tests :—(Na_2CO_3 , Na_2SO_4 , Na_2SO_3 :) 5 Gm. diss. in
50 Cc. W.; add BaCl_2 : no ppt.—(NaHO :) aqu. solut. 1:10
clear; add Ph'phtal. : not red (or v. sl'y).

Sodium Tiglate

$\text{NaC}_8\text{H}_7\text{O}_7$.—Fine needles.

Sodium Trichloracetate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.54
Fr. chloral hydrate, by sod. permang.— $\text{NaC}_2\text{Cl}_3\text{O}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—
Crystals.—*Sol.* W.

Sodium Trichloro-carbolate Merck...c. v.—oz. 1.04
(Sodium Trichloro-phenol).— $\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_3\text{ONa}$.—Wh. need., or
cryst. pwd.—*Sol.*, hot W.—Antiseptic.

* **Sodium Tungstate Merck.—Pure**...c. b.—lb. .83
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.
(Sodium Wolframate).— $\text{Na}_2\text{WO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Colorl., thin,
rhombic prisms; bitter taste.—*Sol.* 4 W.; 2 boil. W.—*Uses* :
Reagent.

do. Merck.—Purified.....c. b.—lb. .65
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Colorl. cryst.

do. Merck.—Commercial.....c. b.—lb. .44

Sodium Tungstate Merck's G. R....c. b.—lb. 1.34
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Tests :—(Cl & H_2SO_4 :) aqu. solut. 1 : 20; boil w. HNO_3 ;
filter; (pt. 1) filtrate add AgNO_3 : sl. turb. only; (pt. 2)
add BaCl_2 : sl. turb. only.

Sodium Uranate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .43
(Uranium Yellow).— $\text{Na}_2\text{U}_2\text{O}_7 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Orange-yellow, rhom-
bic cryst.—*Sol.*, acids.—*Uses* : Techn.

Sodium Urate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .79
 $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{N}_4\text{O}_8 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., gran. pwd.; caustic taste.—*Sol.*
62 W. w. part. decomp.

Sodium Valerianate Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .82
(Sodium Valerate).— $\text{NaC}_5\text{H}_9\text{O}_2$.—Sm., wh., cryst. gran.;
odor of valerian.—*Sol.* W.—Sed., Nerve Stim.—*Uses* : Ner-
vousn., hyst., mania, &c.—*Dose* 1-5 grains (0.065-0.32 Gm.).

Sodium Vanadate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.54
 $\text{Na}_3\text{VO}_4 + 16\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Roscoe).—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* W.

Sodium Vanadate, Tetra.—Cryst.

$\text{Na}_2\text{V}_4\text{O}_{11} + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Sm., orange-red, efflores. cryst. One in
200,000 of W. is yellow.—*Sol.*, sl. W.—*Caut.* Keep well
stoppered.

Sodium Wolframate,—see **Sodium Tungstate**.

Sodium Xanthogenate Merck.—Pure...c. v.—oz. .29
By adding a satur. alcoh. solut. soda to exc. of carbon disul-
phide.— $\text{NaC}_2\text{H}_3\text{OS}_2$.—Colorl. to faint yellowish need.—*Sol.*
W., A.—Antisept., Germic.—*Uses* : Antiphyloxerin.

Sodium & Aluminum salts,—see **Aluminum &
Sodium, &c.**

Sodium & Ammonium Oxalate Merck...c. b.—lb. 1.00
 $\text{Na}(\text{NH}_4)\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.

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while it does not prevent recurrence any more than the other mercury salts, it is much rarer after its use.

—Dr. BAYET (*Jour. des Malad. cutan.*, 1895, VII, p. 200) recommends the following for the subcutaneous treatment of syphilis:

Soziodole-Mercury.....	0.25 Gm. (4 grn.)
Sodium Chloride.....	0.06 Gm. ($\frac{3}{4}$ grn.)
Distilled Water.....	.30 Gm. (1 fl. oz.)

The injections are made daily.

One of the great advantages in this method, the author considers, is that the physician has complete control of the treatment; he thinks it an efficacious method.

Most Excellent Results in
Chancres,
Chancroids,
etc.

Dr. ALFRED MATSCHKE, of Bromberg, writes under date of Oct. 27, 1894, as follows:

"The results which I have obtained with the Soziodole preparations are most excellent. I have employed the Potassium and Sodium salts, in pure powder form, in *chancres*, *ulcers*, and *suppurating wounds*, and secured very rapid cleansing and healing of the ulcers. In general, both preparations were of equal value (about 75 persons were treated with them); perhaps the results obtained with Soziodole-Potassium were somewhat better, since the sodium salt in crystalline form occasionally excited irritation and caused enlargement of the ulcers.* However, my results were better with finely powdered Soziodole-Sodium.

"The ulcers became clean, no slough formed, as is the case with iodoform, under which thick pus collects; on the contrary, suppuration was slight and did not separate the granulations. In urethral chancroids good results followed the introduction of bougies containing 10% of Soziodole-Potassium or Soziodole-Sodium.

"Soziodole-Mercury was frequently employed with good effect. The directions of Prof. Schwimmer were carefully followed. In fresh syphilitic affections, 8 injections (every 4 or 5 days) usually sufficed to cause all manifestations to disappear. In relapses, sometimes 4, at most 6, injections were necessary. At first I injected subcutaneously into the thigh, arm, and back; but this was extremely painful. Usually infiltration occurred, and once an abscess about the size of a 5c. nickel developed—not at the point of

* As has already been mentioned in the Introduction, the crystalline salts of Soziodole—the sodium and zinc compounds—when employed as dusting-powders, should be used only in the form of the finest possible trituration.

needle puncture, but at that point where the cannula ended. From that time on all injections were made intramuscularly in the gluteal region, and were attended by scarcely any pain and never by even the slightest infiltration, much less abscess."

—Dr. ARTHUR DRÄER, of Königsberg, reports (March 13, 1894) that in addition to his experimental work he has also employed Soziodole-Sodium in several cases of soft chancre, and with the most excellent success. He now makes constant use of this preparation in *ulcus molle*.

Specific in
Soft Chancre.
Far Superior
to Iodoform.

Dr. TRAPESNIKOW, of St. Petersburg, reports (*Therapeut. Blätter*, 1893, No. 2) that he has used Soziodole, -Mercury, -Zinc, and -Sodium; the two first in *syphilis* and *gonorrhea*, the last in *ulcus molle*. In day laborers affected with soft chancres, who kept their parts in a most filthy state, and in whom a number of ulcers in close proximity to each other were met with, success was most pronounced—one or two applications of the pure salt sufficing for a cure. Care should be taken to apply the powder under the margins of the sore. The same short period is required for the healing of *gangrenous* and *phagedenic ulcers*.

When the healing process of *ulcus molle* under iodoform, on the one hand, and that under Soziodole-Sodium, on the other, are compared, it is plain that the latter mode of treatment is far superior to the former. Indeed, the author goes so far as to consider Soziodole-Sodium as a specific in the treatment of these cases. In spite of its great antibacterial properties, this salt never produced even the slightest symptoms of intoxication.

—Dr. JOHANNES MIHOCINOVIC, Imperial Regiment Physician, Croation, writes, under date of Nov. 16, 1894, as follows:

"My experience with Soziodole-Sodium in *chancroids*, *gonorrhea*, and *constitutional syphilis*, has brought me such a measure of both gratitude and money from my patients that I feel obliged to thank the fate which permitted me to enter upon the study of medicine. When I recall the many disappointments which I experienced with the most varied and much extolled trash recommended as 'specifics' in the above named diseases during my 30 years of active service as a military physician, I thank Providence for

Continued on page 221a.

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Sodium & Ammonium Phosphate Merck. —

C. P. c. b.—lb. 1.19

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Microcosmic Salt; Sodium-ammonium-hydrogen Phosphate).

— $\text{Na}(\text{NH}_4)\text{HPO}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Transp., colorl., efflor. cryst.—*Sol.*W.—*Uses*: Blowpipe flux.* **do. Merck.—Commercial** c. b.—lb. .99Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.**Sodium & Ammonium Phosphate Merck's G. R.**

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

..... c. b.—lb. 1.34

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs. $\text{Na}(\text{NH}_4)\text{HPO}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Colorl. cryst.; clear & colorl. bead on Pt wire.**Tests**:—see "Sodium Phosphate Merck's G. R."**Sodium & Ammonium Sulphate Merck c.b.—lb. 1.09** $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot (\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. pwd.**Sodium & Caffeine Sulphonate** oz. 1.50(Symphorol, N.).— $\text{C}_8\text{H}_8\text{N}_4\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{SO}_3\text{Na}$.—*Sol.* 50 W.; 7 boll. W.—*Uses, Doses, &c.* As Symphorol, L.**Sodium & Magnesium Borocitrate Merck**

..... c. v.—oz. .39

Wh. pwd.—Antisept., Antilithic, Cath.—*Uses*: Lithiasis & dis. of gen.-urin. org.—*Dose* 5-30 grains (0.32-2 Gm.).**Sodium & Magnesium Lactate, Soluble, Merck**

..... c. v.—oz. .49

Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—Stomachic, Tonic.**Sodium & Magnesium Phosphate Merck**

..... c. v.—oz. .44

Wh. pwd.

Sodium & Magnesium Tartrate Merck

..... c. v.—oz. .39

 $\text{Na}_2\text{Mg}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6)_2 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. pwd.—Cathartic.—*Dose* 120-240 grains (8-16 Gm.).**Sodium & Potassium Carbonate Merck.—C. P.**

..... c. b.—lb. .99

 $\text{NaKCO}_3 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., efflores. gran.; fuses more readily than either component.—*Sol.* 0.54 W. at 15° C.—*Uses*: Chem. anal.**Sodium & Potassium Phosphate Merck c.b.—lb. 1.34** $\text{NaKHPO}_4 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. pwd.**Sodium & Potassium Sulphate Merck c.b.—lb. .74** $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 3\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.**Solanin Merck.—Pure cryst., free fr. Solanidin** 15 gr. vial 1.50

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Glucoside fr. sprouts of *Solanum tuberosum*, L. (Potato), & o. sp. of S.—Perf. free fr. solanidin.— $\text{C}_{45}\text{H}_{89}\text{NO}_{16}$ (Kraut).—Colorl., instr., fine need.; bitter taste.—*Sol.*, hot A.—*Melt.* 235° C.—*Analg.*, Nerve Sed.—*Uses*: Neural, vomit. of pregnancy, bronch., spasm. asthma, painful gastric affect., epileptoid tremor, locomotor ataxia, sclerosis of cord, &c.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{6}$ -1 grain (0.011-0.065 Gm.).**Solanin Hydrochlorate Merck** 15 gr. vial 1.50

Also in 10, & 5 gr. vials.

 $\text{C}_{45}\text{H}_{89}\text{NO}_{16} \cdot \text{HCl}$.—Wh., amorph. pwd.—*Sol.* A.—*Uses & Doses*: As the glucoside.**Solanidin Merck** 15 gr. vial 2.50Decomp. prod. of solanin; occurring also naturally.— $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{49}\text{NO}$ (Kraut).—Wh., cryst. need.; rapidly turn yellow.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Melt.* 208° C.**Solution,—of any of Merck's Guaranteed Reagents,—**
see under the names of the respective Salts.**Solution, Acid, Arsenous.—U. S. P.** lb. .501 Gm. of arsenous acid in 100 Cc.—Alter., Antiper.—*Uses*: Lepra & o. skin dis. & in interm. or remit. fevers.—*Dose* 2-8 M (0.12-0.5 Cc.) in solut.—*Antid.*, aid emesis by mustard or zinc sulphate, stomach siphon, saccharated or hydrated ferric oxide with magnesia. Repeat emetics, then give olive, or castor, oil.**do. — Normal** lb. .50Solut. of pure arsenous acid & potass. or soda carbonate in dist. W.—49.5 Gm. As_2O_3 in 1 litre.—*Uses*: With indigo solut. for estimating available chlorine in bleach.; also for estimating iodine.**do. — Deci-normal** lb. .50

4.95 Gm. in 1 litre.

Solution, Acid, Chloro-platinic, — see Solution, Platinum & Hydrogen Chloride.**Solution, Acid, Hydrochloric.—U. S. P.—Normal** lb. .5036.37 Gm. of HCl in 1 litre.—*Uses*: In alkalimetry.**do. — Semi-normal** lb. .50

18.185 Gm. in 1 litre.

do. — Quinti-normal lb. .50

7.274 Gm. in 1 litre.

do. — Deci-normal lb. .50

3.637 Gm. in 1 litre.

Solution, Acid, Iodo-tannic c. v.—oz. .29

Fr. alc. solut. of tannin w. iodine.—Dark-brown liq.

Solution, Acid, Nitric.—Normal lb. .5062.89 Gm. HNO_3 in 1 litre.—*Uses*: In alkalimetry.**do. — Semi-normal** lb. .50

31.445 Gm. in 1 litre.

Solution, Acid, Oxalic.—U. S. P.—Normal lb. .5062.85 Gm. of pure cryst. oxalic acid in 1 litre.—*Uses*: In alkalimetry.**do. — U. S. P.—Deci-normal** lb. .50

6.285 Gm. in 1 litre.

do. — Centi-normal lb. .50

0.6285 Gm. in 1 litre.

Solution, Acid, Picric.—U. S. P. lb. .50 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{NO}_2)_3 \cdot \text{OH}$.—1 part of picric acid in 1,000 pts. of solut.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Detection of albumen, glucose, & alkaloids.—*Caut.* Explodes when heated; prepare w. great care.**Solution, Acid, Rosolic.—U. S. P.** lb. .50Rosolic acid (1 pt.) diss. in dil. alc. (10 pts.) & W. to 100 pts.—*Uses*: Indicator in alkalimetry, espec. for free amm. Turns violet-red w. alk., yellow w. acids.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the *Materia Medica*. Such articles as may be had of the **MERCK** Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: **MERCK**!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS**. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

granting me the privilege of living to witness this triumph of human intelligence over ignorance and the ancient and inborn custom of 'groping in the dark.'"

Uniformly Good Results in Venereal Affections. Dr. JULIUS KOCH (*Wien. klin. Wochenschr.*, 1891, Nos. 43 and 44) made an extensive series of tests with the Soziodole preparations upon 91 patients suffering from various venereal disorders. Venereal ulcers and ulcerating adenitis were treated with marked success. Similar experience was noted in the treatment of gonorrhea. Local or general concomitant action of an injurious nature was never observed. The application of the medicament was painless and willingly submitted to by the patients. Its value is considered as far greater than that of the much vaunted and often dangerous iodoform.

—Dr. GAUDIN, of Paris, has published a special pamphlet in which he gives the results obtained with Soziodole in eight cases of venereal, skin, and gynecological affections, such as chancre, impetigo, gonorrhea, ulceration of cervix, furunculosis, erysipelas, and eczema. In all of his cases the exhibition of the Soziodole salts was attended by the most perfect results.

—Dr. ALFRED MAYER, of Berlin, reports (in a private communication to H. Trommsdorff, dated Feb. 12, 1889) that in six cases of acute gonorrhea he first employed a 1%, then, two days subsequently, a 1½%, and on the following days a 3% solution of Soziodole-Zinc. He first irrigated the urethra with two syringefuls of lukewarm water, and then made the injections.

On the first day after use of the remedy, the patient complained of burning in the urethra, which, however, wholly disappeared on the following day along with all symptoms of irritation. In 6 to 10 days the discharge ceased. In the author's opinion, Soziodole-Zinc can be warmly recommended in acute gonorrhea.

In chronic gonorrhea the strength of the injections was increased to 3%. The discharge ceased after the expiration of 8 weeks.

—Dr. L. FRIEDHEIM (*Archiv f. Derm. u. Syph.*, 1889, p. 537), describing his experiments with various antibacterial remedies in the treatment of acute gonorrhea, says that the potassium, sodium, and zinc compounds

of Soziodole actively favor the desquamation of the epithelial cells, at the same time reducing the amount of secretion and inhibiting the growth of the gonococci. Phenomena of irritation never became manifest; on the contrary, the secretions rapidly lost their purulent character:

SOZOIODOLE IN EYE AND EAR DISEASES.

Very Efficacious in Corneal Ulcer.

Cauterization with crystals of Soziodole-Zinc has proved very efficacious in the hands of Dr. NICATI (*Med. Week*, 1893, No.

38) in the treatment of corneal ulcer. The ulcerated surface having been anesthetized with cocaine, it is touched with crystals of Soziodole-Zinc on the point of a wet needle. Cauterization is followed by the formation of a white slough with no tendency to extension. This permits of the caustic action of the remedy being strictly localized to the affected parts. The application is repeated daily, until the corneal opacity has entirely disappeared.

According to Dr. Nicati, the development of the infective micro-organisms is effectually and rapidly arrested by this treatment, which involves but limited destruction of corneal tissue, the damage to the cornea being much less extensive than with galvanocautery, for example.

—In cases of ulcers of the cornea which are not sufficiently grave from their size or depth to require operative interference, and in slow, painless diseases of the cornea—such as diffuse keratitis and keratitis punctata when of a superficial character—Dr. GOLDZIEHER (*Med. Chronicle*, 1895, III, p. 220) has used to advantage the following ointment:

Soziodole-Sodium.....	5 parts
Atropine Sulphate.....	1 part
Vaseline.....	300 parts

The ointment is placed between the lids, very much as is the custom in using the well-known ointment of yellow oxide of mercury. Eserine may be prescribed in the place of atropine, as the case may require.

Excellent Results in Otorrhea.

Dr. E. FRIEDLÄNDER, of Skole, Galicia, writes, under date of Oct. 25, 1894, as follows:

"I first employed Soziodole-Sodium in a number of cases of chronic otitis media, and with very good results. . . , Mr. R., aged

Continued on page 222a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Solution, Acid, Sulphuric.—Double-normal.	1b.	.50
97.82 Gm. of H_2SO_4 in 1 litre.— <i>Uses</i> : In alkalimetry.		
do. — <i>U. S. P.</i> —Normal	1b.	.50
48.91 Gm. of H_2SO_4 in 1 litre.		
do. — Semi-normal	1b.	.50
24.455 Gm. in 1 litre.— <i>Uses</i> : In alkalimetry.		
do. — <i>U. S. P.</i> —Deci-normal	1b.	.50
4.891 Gm. in 1 litre.		

Solution, Acid, Tartaric.—Deci-normal	1b.	.50
7.482 Gm. of pure tartaric acid in 1 litre.— <i>Uses</i> : In alkalimetry, when o. acids are objectionable.		

Solution, Almen's (Nylander's Modification)	1b.	1.00
Basic bismuth nitrate, Rochelle salt & soda solut.— <i>Uses</i> : Test for glucose.		

Solution, Alum-carmine, Grenacher	1b.	2.00
Solut. of carmine in satur. solut. of potass. alum.— <i>Uses</i> : Nucleus-stain.		

*Solution, Aluminum Acetate.—<i>N. F.</i>—Ab. 8%.	1b.	.50
Fr. aluminum sulphate (30 pts.), acetic acid (30 pts.), calc. carbonate (13 pts.), & W. (100 pts.).—Cont. 8% basic aluminum acetate.—Clear, colorl. liq.—Antisept., Astring.— <i>Uses</i> : Intern., diar. & dysent.— <i>Extern.</i> , lotion for putrid wounds & skin affect., mouth wash; also as embalming fluid.— <i>Dose</i> 3-15 \mathfrak{M} (0.2-1 Cc.).— <i>Appl.</i> 1:15; as mouth wash, 1:150; as enema, 1:150.		

do. — 5%	1b.	.45
5% basic aluminum acetate.— <i>Doses & Appl.</i> : One-half more than the 8%.		

Solution, Aluminum Acetico-tartrate.—<i>N. F.</i>		
Colorl. liq. — 50% so-called "aluminum acetico-tartrate."—Antisept., Astring.— <i>Uses</i> : Skin dis. & as disinfect.		

Solution, Aluminum Chloride		
Cont. $AlCl_3$.— <i>Uses</i> : Disinf.		

Solution, Ammonia, — see Water, Ammonia, & Spirit, Ammonia.		
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Solution, Ammonia-carmine, Beale	oz.	.30
Solut. of carmine in amm., alc., & glycerin.— <i>Uses</i> : For staining larger or entire tissues.		

Solution, Ammonium Acetate	1b.	.50
100 Gm. of pure amm. acetate & 100 Cc. of acetic acid (Sp. Gr. ab. 1.040) in 1 litre.— <i>Uses</i> : To estimate phosphoric acid.		

do. — <i>U. S. P.</i>	1b.	.50
(Spirit of Mindererus).—7% of the salt.—Colorl., neutral, or faintly acid, liq.—Diaph., Antipyr., Diur.— <i>Uses</i> : Intern., fevers, dysmenorr., mumps, scarlat., &c.— <i>Extern.</i> , as collyrium w. laudanum in chronic ophthalmia, & as lotion on contusions, porrigo, & o. skin dis.— <i>Dose</i> 60-720 \mathfrak{M} (4-45 Cc.).		

Solution, Ammonium Acetate, Concentrated.—<i>N. F.</i>	1b.	.50
28% of the salt.— <i>Dose</i> $\frac{1}{4}$ that of preceding.		

Solution, Ammonium Carbonate.—<i>U. S. P.</i>	1b.	.50
10 pts. amm. carbonate diss. in 10 pts. of amm. W. & 40 pts. W.— <i>Uses</i> : Group-reagent.		

Solution, Ammonium Carminate, Hoyer.—2%	1b.	2.00
Amm. solut. of carmine w. chloral hydrate & alcohol, drying precip., & diss. in amm. carbonate solut.— <i>Uses</i> : For staining nuclei & the central nervous system.		

Solution, Ammonium Chloride.—<i>U. S. P.</i>		
Test	1b.	.50
<i>Uses</i> : Analysis		

do. — Normal	1b.	.50
(3.137 Gm. of NH_4Cl in 1 litre).—One Cc. is equivalent to 0.001 Gm. NH_3 .— <i>Uses</i> : In water analysis, as a standard control-solution in determining the nitrates in water.		

Solution, Ammonium Citrate, Stronger.—<i>N. F.</i>		
Ab. 66% of the salt.—Colorl., transp. liq.—Diaph., Antipyr., Diur.— <i>Uses</i> : Fevers, cystitis, & lithiasis. Addition of 4 vol. W. makes solut. of amm. citrate of the Br. P. — <i>Dose</i> 60-480 \mathfrak{M} (4-30 Cc.).		

Solution, Ammonium Hydrate.—Normal	1b.	.50
17.01 Gm. of absolute amm. (NH_3) in 1 litre.— <i>Uses</i> : In acidimetry. Best indicators: rosolic acid or cochineal.		

do. — Semi-normal	1b.	.50
8.5 Gm. in 1 litre.		

do. — Deci-normal	1b.	.50
1.701 Gm. in 1 litre.		

Solution, Ammonium Molybdate.—<i>U. S. P.</i>	1b.	.50
Amm. molybdate diss. in warm W., w. dil. nitric acid.— <i>Uses</i> : Reag. for phosphoric acid.— <i>Caut.</i> Keep in the dark.		

Solution, Ammonium Oxalate.—<i>U. S. P.</i>	1b.	.50
40 Gm. pure, cryst. amm. oxalate in 1 litre.— <i>Uses</i> : Anal.		

Solution, Ammonium Phosphate.—<i>U. S. P.</i>	1b.	.50
Amm. phosphate diss. in dil. ammonia W.— <i>Uses</i> : For detecting magnesia.— <i>Caut.</i> Does not keep well.		

Solution, Ammonium Succinate	1b.	.60
(Succinated Spirit of Hartshorn).—Light brown liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.055=8° Bé.—Antispasm., Excitant, Antipyr.— <i>Uses</i> : Convulsions of children, gout, delir. trem., &c.— <i>Dose</i> : Adults, 20-30 \mathfrak{M} (1.2-1.8 Cc.); children, 5-10 \mathfrak{M} (0.3-0.6 Cc.).		

Solution, Ammonium Sulphocyanate.—Normal	1b.	.60
1 Cc. is equivalent to 1 Cc. normal silver nitrate solution.— <i>Uses</i> : For estimating silver & halogens.		

Solution, Ammonium Sulphydrate (Solution, Ammonium Sulphide, <i>U. S. P.</i>)	1b.	.60
(Ammonium Hydrosulphide Solution).—Fr. satur. solut. hydrogen sulphide in 8 pts. amm., by adding 2 pts. amm.— <i>Uses</i> : For separating groups of metals in chem. anal.— <i>Caut.</i> Keep in sm., amber bottles in a dark place.		

Solution, Antimony Chloride.—Pure, colorless	1b.	.60
(Solution of Antimonious Chloride, or Butter of Antimony).—Cont. $SbCl_3$.—Colorl., str. caustic liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.35.—Caustic.— <i>Uses</i> : <i>Extern.</i> , indol. ulc., fungous flesh, warts, & excrescences.		

* do. — Commercial	1b.	.34
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Solution, Arsenic & Mercuric Iodides.—<i>U. S. P.</i>	1b.	.60
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(Donovan's Solution).—1 Gm., each, arsenic iodide & red mercuric iodide in 100 Cc.— <i>Misc. W.</i> —Alter., Antiper.— <i>Uses</i> : Skin dis., venereal eruptions, chronic rheum., night pains in advanced specific dis., &c.— <i>Dose</i> 5-10 \mathfrak{M} (0.3-0.6 Cc.).— <i>Antid.</i> , see Solution, Acid, Arsenous.— <i>Incomp.</i> , alk. & alkaloids or their salts.		
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40 years; merchant; has suffered for a number of years with perforation of the tympanum, the result of an acute attack of otitis. Considerable otorrhea accompanied the trouble. Prof. Gruber, Vienna, treated him with air douches, irrigations of potassium permanganate, and ordered an iodine bath, which the patient took in Galicia (Ivonicz) for six weeks. Slight improvement followed. The patient continued this treatment, except the iodine baths, for two years, but the otorrhea continued, in a somewhat less degree.

"I began the treatment of the case with insufflations of Soziodole-Zinc—not pure, however, because the patient complained of pricking and burning, but mixed with talcum (1:10). After each insufflation I plugged the external aural canal with a cotton tampon medicated with a little Soziodole-Sodium. The procedure was repeated four times a week, after previous irrigations with lukewarm water. After the expiration of about four weeks, the otorrhea ceased entirely.

"I then had the opportunity of observing the patient for six months. Any pronounced degree of otorrhea was out of the question. Only when the patient indulged in excesses—e.g., smoked too much, or acquired an intense nasal catarrh from catching cold—did a little discharge show itself, and this the patient himself was able to arrest by an insufflation of the Soziodole.

"A similar result was obtained in a 1½-year-old scrofulous child suffering from otorrhea and ozena. The latter affection I treated with cotton tampons smeared with Soziodole-Mercury salve, which were alternately introduced into the nostrils, first into one, then into the other, where they remained for several hours. A lukewarm irrigation with a ½ to 1% solution of Soziodole-Zinc always followed. The otorrhea resisted treatment, but the ozena improved and was wholly cured on further use of the treatment.

"Incited by the favorable results obtained in both of these cases, I made frequent use of the Soziodole salts. Soziodole-Zinc, always mixed with starch or talcum, gave me the greatest satisfaction in several forms of eczema occurring in children; while Soziodole-Mercury rendered very good service in varicose ulcers of the leg.

"Therefore, I consider the Soziodole salts most valuable additions to our materia medica, and I believe they will soon be adopted by the great majority of intelligent physicians."

Most Satisfactory Results in Purulent Otitis Media.

Dr. V. GRAZZI, of Florence, gives an account (*Bollet. d. Mal. d. Orecchiv della Gola e del Naso*, 1891, No. 5) of his experience with the Soziodole preparations

in affections of the ear. He employed Soziodole-Potassium in many cases of chronic purulent inflammation of the middle ear, always using 3 to 10% lukewarm solutions, and injecting once daily about 100 Gm. (3 fl. oz.) of the fluid, either into the external ear or directly into the tympanic cavity, by means of Hartmann's cannula or a very small tube. The parts were then dried with absorbent cotton, and Soziodole-Potassium combined with talcum (1:15) insufflated as deeply as possible. The patients were given some of this powder, and instructed to insufflate the ear before retiring, or on the following day, should the external ear be found moist.

After ten to fifteen applications the treatment was suspended in order to determine whether the otorrhea, which had apparently disappeared, would return. In a few cases it was necessary to begin the treatment anew, the dosage being increased, and the external ear, instead of being insufflated, completely filled with the powder mentioned. This was gradually increased in strength until the pure Soziodole was reached. His results were most satisfactory.

—Dr. JOSEPH AUMER, of Obing, writes (in a private communication bearing the date Nov. 24, 1894) that he has employed Soziodole in 9 cases of purulent otitis media. To his entire satisfaction all cases were cured within a period of three to five weeks by insufflations of Soziodole-Zinc in trituration, applied after previous cleansing of the parts with 1% lysol solution and drying with sublimate cotton. One case in particular—a case of purulent otitis media with medium-sized perforation and of five years' standing—which resisted the employment of iodoform, aristol, boric-acid, and dermatol insufflations, the introduction of balsam-of-peru cotton, and the instillation of naphthol—a case which had already run the gauntlet of the whole therapeutic armamentarium at my own and other hands—was definitely healed

Continued on page 223a.

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- Solution, Barfoed's**.....lb. .50
Neutral acetate of copper w. acetic acid & W.—*Uses*: To distinguish glucose from maltose.
- Solution, Barium Chloride.—U. S. P.—Test**.....lb. .50
Solut. of pure barium chloride in W.—*Uses*: Reagent.
do. — U. S. P.—Normal, vol......lb. .50
121.77 Gm. of cryst. barium chloride in 1 litre.—*Uses*: Titration of sulphates & sulphuric acid.
do. — For water analysis.....lb. .50
0.523 Gm. in 1 litre (corresponding to 0.120 Gm. calcium oxide [CaO] in 1 litre).—*Uses*: In water analysis, for hardness.
- Solution, Barium Hydrate.—U. S. P.**.....lb. .50
Satur. solut. of barium hydrate.—*Uses*: For separating sulphates, phosphates, &c., fr. urine.—*Caut.* Keep rubber-stoppered.
- Solution, Barium Nitrate.—U. S. P.**.....lb. .50
260.68 Gm. barium nitrate in 1 litre.—*Uses*: Reag.
do. — For water analysis.....lb. .50
0.559 Gm. of barium nitrate in 1 litre (corresponding to 0.120 Gm. of calcium oxide in [CaO] 1 litre).—*Uses*: In water analysis, for hardness.
- Solution, Bismuth & Ammonium Citrate**.....lb. 1.00
Solut. of bismuth citrate in W. by aid of amm.—Clear, colorl. liq.—*Sol.* W.—*Astring.*—*Uses*: Gastro-intest. disturbances due to relax. of the muc. membr.—*Dose* 30–60 M (1.8–3.7 Cc.).
- Solution, Bismuth & Potassium Iodides**...oz. 1.00
(Dragendorff's Solution).—Bismuth iodide in twice the amount warm conc. solut. of potass. iodide, necessary for solut.—*Uses*: Alkaloid determination.—*Caut.* Keep in the dark in well-corked bot. Do not dilute till needed.
- Solution, Borax-carmine, Nikiforoff**.....lb. 2.00
Aqua. borax-carmine solut. cont. amm. & dil. acetic acid.—*Uses*: Stain nuclei & whole tissues.
- Solution, Boro-glycerin, — see Boro-glycerin. — Syrupy**
- Solution, Brazil Wood.—U. S. P.**.....lb. .50
Fr. boiling Brazil wood w. water & adding alc.—*Uses*: Indicator; turns purplish-red w. alkalies, yellow w. acids.
- Solution, Bromine (Bromine Water, U. S. P.). — Test**.....lb. .50
Aqua. solut. of bromine.—*Uses*: With amm. in detecting quinine, & as a precip. of some o. alkaloids. Character. color react. w. bile.—*Caut.* Keep in dark.
do. — U. S. P.—Deci-normal.....lb. .50
(Koppeschaar's Solution).—7.976 Gm. of available bromine in 1 litre.—*Uses*: For estimating carbolic acid.
- Solution, Bromine, Rice**.....lb. .60
Sol. of 125 Gm. each, bromine & sod. brom. in W. to 1 litre.—*Uses*: With sodium hydrate sol. (Sp. Gr. 1.250) for urea determination.
- Solution, Cadmium Borotungstate**
(Klein's Reagent).—Satur. aqu. solut. barium boro-tungstate. — $2(\text{CdH}_2\text{W}_2\text{O}_8) \cdot 7(\text{WO}_3)\text{B}_2\text{O}_3 + \text{aq.}$ —Sp. Gr. 3.28 at 15° C.—*Uses*: For separating minerals by Sp. Gr.
- Solution, Cadmium Iodide, Starch**.....lb. 1.00
By dissolv. 4 Gm. cadmium iodide in 100 Cc. starch sol.—*Uses*: For detecting chlorine, bromine, & nitrous acid.—*Caut.* Keep fr. light.
- Solution, Calcium Bisulphite, Merck.—8° Bé**.....g. s. b.—lb. .50
Solut. of calc. sulphite (CaSO_3) in aqu. solut. sulphurous acid.—Liq.; strong sulphur dioxide odor.—*Disinf.*, *Antisep.*—*Uses*: *Extern.*, dil. w. 4–8 times wt. W.; gargle or spray in catarrh of throat or diphth.; inj. in vaginitis & endometr.; antisept. wash f. wounds, burns, or ulcers.—*Techn.*, microbicide & preservative.
- Solution, Calcium Chlor-hydro-phosphate**...lb. .50
25% calcium phosphate in dil. hydrochl. acid.—Colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.225.—*Tonic*, *Alter.*—*Uses*: Tuberculosis, scrof., rachitis, & incipient phth.—*Dose* 5–10 M (0.3–0.6 Cc.) h'ly diluted.
- Solution, Calcium Chloride.—U. S. P.**.....lb. .60
19.295 Gm. of the cryst. salt in 1 litre.—*Uses*: Reagent.
- Solution, Calcium Chloride, Wilson**.....lb. .60
0.215 Gm. cryst. calc. carbonate diss. in dil. hydrochl. acid, & made w. distil. W. to 1 litre.—*Uses*: For standardizing soap solut. for water anal.
- Solution, Calcium Hydrate (Solution of Lime, U. S. P.)**.....gal. .50
(Lime Water; Solution of Calcium Hydroxide).— $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 + \text{aq.}$ —Colorl., clear liq.; fbl. alkal., saline taste.—*Misc.* W.—*Antacid*, *Astring.*, *Tonic.*—*Uses*: *Intern.*, sour stomach, diar., dysent., gravel, diab., vomiting, dyspep., &c.—*Extern.*, linim. on burns, &c.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{2}$ –4 oz. (15–120 Cc.).
- Solution, Calcium Sulphate.—U. S. P.**.....lb. .30
Satur. aqu. solut. native gypsum.—One pt. gypsum requires, at 15° C., 398 pts. W. for solut.—*Uses*: Reag.
- Solution, Carbol-fuchsin, Ziehl-Neelsen**.....lb. .50
Carbolic acid cryst. (5), alc. (10), fuchsin (1), & W. (100).—*Uses*: Stain for tubercle bacilli after the Ziehl-Neelsen process.
- Solution, Carmine Oxalate, Thiersch**.....lb. 2.00
Carmine, amm., distil. W., oxalic acid, & absolute A.—*Uses*: Histological & bacteriological stain; very quick; slower, when dil. w. alc.
- Solution, Chlorine (Chlorine Water, U. S. P.)**.....lb. .25
Satur. aqu. solut. chlorine.—Sl'y yellowish-green liq.; suffoc. odor; disagr. chlorine taste; 0.4% chlorine.—*Deodorizer*, *Antisep.*—*Uses*: *Intern.*, disinf. in infective dis., like diphth., scarlat., typhus, &c.—*Extern.*, buboes, cancerous sores, abscesses, ulcers, &c.; gargle in small-pox, putrid sore throat, &c.; also as reagent.—*Dose* 15–240 M (1–15 Cc.), dil. with W.—*Applic.*: Wash.—*Antid.*, milk & albumen.—*Caut.* Keep in dark-amber or black bot.
- Solution, Cobalt Nitrate (Cobaltous Nitrate Test-solution, U. S. P.)**.....lb. .75
10% aqu. solut.—*Uses*: In blowpipe analysis.
- Solution, Cochineal.—U. S. P.**.....lb. .50
Fr. macerating whole cochineal (1 pt.) w. alcohol (20 pts.) & W. (60 pts.) for four days, & filtering.—*Uses*: Indicator w. amm. or alkali earths.
- Solution, Copper Chloride, Winkler**.....lb. 1.50
Satur. hydrochl. acid solut. of copper monochloride.—*Uses*: Gas analysis for carbon monoxide (Orsat's Appar.).
- Solution, Copper Chloride, Ammoniated, Hempel**.....lb. 1.00
Amm. solut. of copper monochloride.—*Uses*: Gas analysis for carbon monoxide.

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within a period of four weeks, and without a relapse.

The author uses a trituration with talcum 1:2 to 10, in preference to such with boric acid, because with the latter he sometimes observed retention of secretion. Self-insufflation with Sozoiodole-Zinc and talcum trituration, unless controlled by the physician, is also likely to result in retention of the pus.

—Dr. W. KRAUSE, of Dr. Stetter's clinic in Königsberg (Dissertation, Erlangen, 1892), has employed the following in 33 cases of purulent otitis media:

Sozoiodole-Zinc (powder).....	1 part
Talcum.....	10 parts

According to his experience, Sozoiodole-Zinc exerts no influence upon exuberant granulations; if, however, the latter have been overcome by other methods, the salt mentioned is a specific in these cases of purulent inflammation. In many instances he obtained good results in cases which, for weeks and months, remained uninfluenced by other remedies, such as boric acid, dermatol, aristol, and the like.

Careful cleansing of the mucous membrane of the middle ear is absolutely essential for perfect results, since it is only by the direct contact of the medicament with the mucous membrane that a full action of the remedy can be secured.

Excellent Effect In Aural Polypi.

Dr. KLAMANN (*Allg. med. Central-Zeitung*, 1892, No. 49) reports most excellent results in the treatment of *aural polypi* with Sozoiodole-Mercury. He treated three cases—two in adults and one in a child. It is most energetic in its action, and must therefore be used with caution.

He also speaks most favorably of the zinc salt in the same class of cases.

SOZOIODOLE IN DENTISTRY.

Superior Prophylactic against Periostritis and Gingivitis.

Dr. BUCKEISEN, of Innsbruck, under date of June 14, 1895, writes concerning the remarkable prophylactic properties of Sozoiodole-Zinc in those instances where there is danger of the development of dental periostritis and gingivitis. He says a rich experience has taught him that, as soon as it is possible to apply an antiphlogistic remedy directly to the root of a tooth, no relapse of the evil occurs. Even damp

weather, which so often is a potent cause of the development of swollen faces, is powerless in the presence of such an agent.

The Sozoiodole-Zinc is employed in the pure state. For application over night, a cotton tampon may be chosen with advantage, in order to secure long fixation to the affected tooth. During the day, the amount adhering to the moistened finger-tip is applied to the affected tooth or its base. In its simplicity and the readiness with which it can be applied upon the slightest indication of trouble, lie its chief advantages over silver nitrate. Salivation, so often observed on exhibition of silver nitrate, was never observed, and for this reason greater certainty of success can be expected.

The author further reports that, with the exception, perhaps, of resorcin, no remedy was heretofore known to him as a prophylactic to the "odor of rotten eggs" accompanying *eructations* from the stomach. After noting that the oral mucous membrane suffered no ill effects from the use of Sozoiodole-Zinc in substance, he swallowed small quantities of it (about as much as can be held on the point of a small knife-blade or on the finger-tip), with the result that the "rotten-egg" excrement, usually attended by diarrhea, was wholly overcome!

Most Valuable Disinfectant.

Dr. CHAS. DUNN, dentist, of Florence, writes under date of Feb. 17, 1889, that he has employed the Sozoiodole preparations in more than fifty different cases occurring in dental practice, and in all, without exception, they have proved to be the most valuable of disinfectants. As they are wholly devoid of odor, their use is much more agreeable to the patients than that of iodoform, carbolic acid, and similar disinfectants.

Excellent Filling-material and Disinfectant.

Dr. REISERT, dentist, of Erfurt, reports (*Deutsche Monatshefte f. Zahnheilkunde*) upon the employment of Sozoiodole in dentistry as follows: The Sozoiodole salts should only be used in a finely powdered state. As a *filling-material* for the roots of dead teeth, mix together Sozoiodole-Sodium 1 part and Sozoiodole Potassium 2 parts, with pure glycerin to a paste, and introduce into the root-cavity after the latter has been cleansed and freed from all nerve remnants. The Sodium salt protects the teeth against *periostritis* in by far the majority of cases. From

Continued on page 224a.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Solution, Copper Sulphate.—*U. S. P.*.....lb. .60
10% solut. in distil. W.—*Uses*: Reag.

Solution, Copper Tartrate, Alkaline, Volumetric
(*Alkaline Cupric Tartrate Volumetric*
Solution, U. S. P.).....lb. .75

(Fehling's Solution).—Two solut's: (A) The Copper Solut.: 34.64 Gm. of pure, cryst. cupric sulphate in distil. W. to measure 500 Cc.; (B) The Rochelle Salt Solut.: 173 Gm. of potass. & sod. tartrate & 125 Gm. of potass. hydrate in distil. W. to measure 500 Cc. Just before use, mix equal volumes of the two solut's.—*Uses*: Test for glucose. 10 Cc. of the mixed solut. correspond to 0.01 Gm. of pure glucose.—*Caut.* Keep each solut. in sm., rubber-stp. vials.

Solution, Copper & Ammonium Sulphate (Cupric Ammonium Sulphate Test-solution, U. S. P.)
(Kieffer's Solution).—Fr. adding amm. to copper sulphate solut. until precip. is just rediss.—*Uses*: Test for acids, espec. arsenous acid.—*Caut.* Keep in dark amber bot.

Solution, Copper & Potassium Carbonate, Ost.
—A.....lb. 1.00
(Soldaini's Reagent).—Copper carbonate diss. in boil. conc. solut. of potass. bicarbonate, & distil. W. added until 50 Cc. are equivalent to 0.1 grain invert sugar.—*Uses*: Estimating sugar inst. of by Fehling's solut.

do. — B.....lb. 1.00
One-fifth the strength of the preceding, 100 Cc. being equivalent to 0.04 Gm. invert sugar.

Solution, Corallin.—*U. S. P.*.....lb. .40
V. dil. alc. solut. of corallin.—*Uses*: Indicator in alkalimetry, espec. for free amm.

Solution, Diphenylamine.—*U. S. P.*
Diphenylamine in dil. sulphuric acid.—*Uses*: Test for nitric acid in sulphuric acid, & nitrates in milk, wine, or well-water
Sensitive to $\frac{1}{3}$ 000 000.

Solution, Dobbins's.....lb. 1.00
Alkal. solut. of mercuric iodide & amm. chloride.—*Uses*: To detect caustic alkali in pres. of carbonate.

Solution, Donovan's,—see **Solution, Arsenic & Mercuric Iodides.**

Solution, Dragendorff's,—see **Solution, Bismuth & Potassium Iodides.**

Solution, Ehrlich's, for Bile-pigments.....lb. 1.50
(Ehrlich's Diazo-reaction).—Mixt. of 5 Gm. of hydrochl. acid & 100 Cc. of satur. aqu. solut. of sulphanilic acid.—*Uses*: Test for typhoid fever, measles, & scarlet fever, which cause the urine to react w. the solut. & assume an intense red color.

Solution, Ehrlich's, for Tubercles.....lb. .75
Three solutions, to be used successively on same object:
(A) Solution of aniline w. fuchsine; (B) Aniline water w. gentian violet; (C) Aniline water w. methyl violet.—*Uses*: For staining tubercle bacilli.

Solution, Eosin.—*U. S. P.*.....lb. .50
Com'l "yellowish" eosin diss. in W.—*Uses*: For titration of soap (Fleischer) & alkalies.

Solution, Eosine, Stoehr & Renaut.....lb. .75
Mixt. of conc. aqu. solut. potass., eosine, satur. solut. of hematoxylin in alc., & satur. solut. of potass. alum in glycerin.—*Uses*: Stain. sections for histological study.

Solution, Ergotin.....lb. 1.50
About same strength as fluid extr. of ergot.—Clear, reddish-brown liq.—Emmen., Tonic, Astring.—*Uses*: Amenor., dysmenor., & menor.—*Dose* 10-30 M (0.6-1.8 Cc.).—*Caut.* Use carefully.

Solution, Fehling's,—see **Solution, Copper Tartrate, Alkaline, Volumetric**

Solution, Fluorescein.—*U. S. P.*.....lb. .60
Satur. dilute alc. solut. of fluorescein.—Orange-red liq.; green fluorescence.—*Uses*: Titration of dark-colored liquids, where a color change cannot be observed.—*Caut.* Does not keep well in solut.

Solution, Fowler's (Solution of Potassium Arsenite, U. S. P.).....lb. .19
1 Gm. of arsenous acid in 100 Cc.—*Sol. W., A.*—Alter., Antiper., Tonic.—*Uses*: Chorea, skin dis., interm. fever, malarial affect., periodic neural., chronic rheum., &c. Never give on an empty stomach.—*Dose* 1-5 M (0.06-0.4 Cc.).—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, freshly precip. hydrated or saccharated iron sesquioxide, hydrated iron sesquioxide w. magnesia, &c.—*Caut.* Poison!

Solution, Fraude's.....oz. .75
Acid perchloric.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.12.—*Uses*: Reag. f. alkaloids.

Solution, Froehde's.....oz. .25
Sulphuric acid cont. 1% molybdic acid.—*Uses*: Reag. f. alkaloids.

Solution, Gold Chloride.—*U. S. P.*.....oz. .50
1 pt. dry auric chloride in 30 pts. water.—*Uses*: Test for tin salts, for alkaloids, & for albumin.

Solution, Guenzburg's
Solut. of phloroglucin (2 pts.) & vanillin (1 pt.) in alc. (80 pts.).—*Uses*: Reag. for hydrochl. acid in gastric juice.

Solution, Hematoxylin, Boehmer.....lb. .50
(Tincture of Hematoxylin).—*Uses*: Stain for prep. which have been preserved w. alc. corros. sublimate, picric, or nitric acid; less for those treated w. chromic, or osmic acid.

Solution, Hematoxylin, Flemming.....lb. .50
Uses: Stain. micros. sections.

Solution, Huebl's.....lb. 1.50
Cont. 25 pts. of iodine & 30 pts. of mercuric chloride in 1,000 pts. of absolute alc. Titre must be verified before or after use, as it changes with time.—*Uses*: For determining the iodine coefficient of fats & oils.

Solution, Hydrogen Sulphide,—see **Acid, Hydro-sulphuric.**

Solution, Hydroxylamine.....lb. 1.00
(Solut. of Oxyammonia).—Fr. reduct. of ethyl nitrate, by tin w. hydrochl. or sulphuric acid.— $\text{NH}_2\text{OH} + \text{aq.}$ —Colorl., odorl., alkal. liq.—*Uses*: Energetic reducer; v. import. reag. in organic chem.

Solution, Indigo.—*U. S. P.*—Test.....lb. .50
Solut. of Indigo in fuming sulphuric acid & dil. with W.; indigo carmine diss. in W.—Deep blue liq.—*Uses*: Reag. for nitric acid & chlorine.

do. — Normal.....lb. .50
Cont. such an amount of sulphindigotic acid that each Cc. will be discolored by 0.001 Gm. N_2O_5 (as potass. salt).—*Uses*: For estimating nitrates in W.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the **MERCK** Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: **MERCK**!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS.** The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

this it is plain that the sodium salt gradually passes through the apex of the root, while the potassium salt, which is but slightly soluble, remains *in loco*. Furthermore, the Sozoiodole preparations exert almost favorable healing action upon pulp laid bare by excavation.

A concentrated solution of Sozoiodole-Sodium (6-8%) quickly heals the various forms of *stomatitis*. A 2% mouth-wash or tooth-powder (mixed with chalk) is also a most excellent *disinfectant*, and can be warmly recommended.

—The foregoing results were confirmed in their entirety by Dr. CHARLES DUNN, of Florence, in more than 50 cases.

Superseding,
Iodoform.
Absolütely
Nontoxic.

Dr. ANT. J. HARTMANN (*Deut. Monatshefte f. Zahnheilkunde*, Sept., 1890), in writing of

Sozoiodole in dental practice, says it meets all the demands which can justly be made upon an antiseptic. It is wholly devoid of disagreeable properties, almost tasteless, and, in amounts usually employed in dentistry, absolutely nontoxic.

For many months he has made use of Sozoiodole-Potassium to the entire exclusion of iodoform. He always employs it in dry, pure form.

SOZOIODOLE IN DIPHTHERIA.

Wellnigh a
Specific.—Un-
paralleled
Success.

Dr. S. SCHWARZ, Constantinople, writing (*Internat. klin. Rundschau*, 1892, No. 21) on the therapeutic value of Sozoiodole

in diphtheria, says :

"An experience of three years convinces me that Sozoiodole-Sodium, even in large doses (50 grn. [3.2 Gm.] daily), is absolutely harmless. At the outset of the treatment I always mix this preparation with sulphur (Sozoiodole-Sodium, 45 grn., Flowers of Sulphur, 180 grn.), and insufflate every 4 hours by means of a stiff paper tube, which is used but once. Even when no symptom is present in the nose and larynx, I always treat these with the powder in order to avoid unpleasant combinations. Further, I administer every hour a teaspoonful of a $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ % solution of potassium chlorate. I direct my attention principally to the heart's activity, and hence frequently also give stimulants, generally a decoction of cinchona bark with Cognac or Malaga. The diet is confined to fluid nour-

ishment, as milk and bouillon with yolk of egg, but is given very often in order to maintain the strength. Mercurial ointment may be rubbed in against glandular swelling. The insufflations are continued several times daily for some days after the processes have disappeared, and no relapse has ever been observed. The dangerous form of the disease, accompanied by retention of urine, of which I had two cases, was met with large doses of calomel. Even after the second insufflation the temperature rapidly declines, the dirty-gray exudate becomes lighter in color, and the general condition is much improved. After the expiration of 24 hours, the temperature is usually between 36.5° and 37.5° C. (98° to 99° F.), and even in the most unfavorable cases never rises above 38° C. (100.4° F.).

"From this it appears that, in consequence of its rapidly soluble nature, Sozoiodole-Sodium not only penetrates the smallest lacunæ of the tonsils, and there destroys the bacilli, but that it also quickly enters the circulation, where it neutralizes the pyrogenetic action of the absorbed streptococci.

"The success that I have met with up to the present in the use of Sozoiodole salts in laryngeal affections in general, and especially in diphtheria, induces me to recommend these excellent antiseptics to colleagues for further trial. It would be especially interesting if bacteriologists would study the action of Sozoiodole preparations upon pure cultivations of the Löffler bacillus. It appears to me beyond doubt that these preparations have an extremely inimical effect upon the development of the bacillus, but whether the mixture of Sozoiodole with saliva works more or less favorably is a question for the bacteriologists to decide."

The author's observations extend over a series of 70 cases. In a quite recent communication (*Amer. Medico-Surg. Bull.*, 1895, pp. 1294-1299) upon the prophylaxis and treatment of diphtheria, the same author, speaking of Sozoiodole-Sodium, says :

"By means of insufflations much can be attained : (1) The vital powers of the child are not taxed to any significant degree, for the insufflation lasts but a few seconds, and is only employed at intervals of four hours ; (2) even though the powder is not applied directly to the infected locality, it mixes with the saliva, and, through the movements of chewing and swallowing, reaches the mem-

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Solution, Indigo-carmine with Borax-carmine, Seileroz. .75

Sulphuric acid, indigo, borax, carmine, glycerin, alc., & amm. —Uses: Stain. sections of brain & spinal cord, hardened in chromic acid; can be used for whole sections; yields fine, rose-red tint.

Solution, Iodine.—U. S. P.—Test

1 pt. iodine & 30 pts. potass. iodide diss. in 50 pts. W.—Uses: Test for starch, for alkaloids, & to detect alcohol.

do. — Double normaloz. .50
Iodine diss. in an aqu. solut. of potass. iodide. 253.06 Gm. of iodine in 1 litre.—Uses: Vol. anal.—Caut. Keep glass stoppered; in dark.

do. — Normaloz. .35
126.53 Gm. of iodine in 1 litre.

do. — U. S. P.—Deci-normallb. 1.00
12.653 Gm. of iodine in 1 litre.

do. — Centi-normallb. 1.00
1.2653 Gm. of iodine in 1 litre.

Solution, Iodine, Compound.—U. S. P.lb. 1.25
(Lugol's Solution).—Aq. solut. of 5% iodine and 10% potass. iodide.—Alternative.—Uses: Syph. affect., rheum., & scrof.—Dose 1-10 M (0.06-0.6 Cc.).

***Solution, Iron Acetate, Merck (Solution of Ferric Acetate, U. S. P.).c. b.—lb. .69**
31% anhydrous ferric acetate, $Fe_2(C_2H_3O_2)_6$, & represents ab. 7.5% iron.—V. dark reddish-brown liq.; sweetish, acid., styptic taste.—Sp. Gr. 1.16 at 15° C.—Sol. W.—Tonic, Chalyb., Astring.—Uses: Anæmia, chlorosis, & during convalesc. fr. wasting dis.—Dose 2-10 M (0.12-0.6 Cc.).—Caut. Keep dark & well stoppered.

do. — Sp. Gr. 1.138=17.5° Bé....c. b.—lb. .59

do. — Sp. Gr. 1.145=18.5° Bé....c. b.—lb. .64

Solution, Iron Acetate, Basicc. b.—lb. .64
5% iron.—Sp. Gr. 1.087 to 1.091=12° Bé.—Sol. W.—Uses: As Solution, Iron Acetate, U. S. P.

***Solution, Iron Albuminate, Merckc. b.—lb. .60**
Clear, brown liq.—4% iron.—Tonic, Nutrient.—Uses: Anæmia, chlorosis, & o. affect. where an easily assimilated iron prep. is required.—Dose 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Solution, Iron Albuminate, Dreesc. b.—lb. .60

Solution, Iron Albuminate, Fischerc. b.—lb. .70

Solution, Iron Albuminate, Friesec. b.—lb. .65

Solution, Iron Chloride, Ferric (Solution Ferric Chloride, U. S. P.)c. b.—pt. .23
87.8% anhydrous ferric chloride (Fe_2Cl_6) & represents 13% iron.—Reddish-brown liq.; acid, styptic taste.—Sp. Gr. 1.387 at 15° C.—Sol. W., A.—Astring., Tonic.—Uses: Chlorosis, anæmia & wasting dis.; us'g tincture. Styptic in post-partum hemorrhage; 1 dr. (3.7 Cc.) to 1 oz. (30 Cc.) to 1 pint (500 Cc.) W. & injected.—Dose 2-10 M (0.12-0.6 Cc.).

do. — Conc.g. s. b.—lb. .39
46% of Fe_2Cl_6 .—Sp. Gr. 1.5=49° Bé.

Solution, Iron Chloride, Ferric, Test (Ferric Chloride Test-Solution, U. S. P.)

10% ferric chloride in W.—Uses: Reagent.

do. — Normal

10 Gm. of iron as Fe_2Cl_6 in 1 litre.—Uses: For estimating chlorine, iodine, &c.

Solution, Iron Chloride, Ferrousc. b.—lb. .39
10% iron.—Clear, greenish liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.255=30° Bé.—Tonic, Astring., Styp.—Uses: Anæmia, chlorosis, &c.—Dose 5-15 M (0.3-1 Cc.) several t. p. d. in aqu. or alcoh. solut.—Caut. Keep in bright daylight.

Solution, Iron Chromatec. b.—lb. .84
Fr. aqu. chromic acid w. moist ferric hydrate.— $Fe_2(CrO_4)_3$ + aq.—Dark-brown liq.; not decomp. by boiling.

Solution, Iron Citrate (Solution of Ferric Citrate, U. S. P.)

7.5% iron. Each fluid ounce (30 Cc.) cont. $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce (15.5 Gm.) ferric citrate.—Dark brown liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.25 at 15° C.—Sol. W.—Tonic.—Uses: Anæmia, chlorosis, &c.—Dose 5-15 M (0.3-1 Cc.).

Solution, Iron, Dialyzed,—see Iron, Dialyzed.

Solution, Iron Nitrate (Solution of Ferric Nitrate, U. S. P.)c. b.—lb. .34
6.2% anhydrous ferric nitrate, $Fe_2(NO_3)_6$, & represents 1.4% iron.—Clear, amber or reddish liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.50 at 15° C.—Sol. W., A.—Astring., Tonic.—Uses: All cases where chalyb. is indic.; also as astring. chronic diar. & leucor.—Dose 10-15 M (0.6-1 Cc.) in W.

Solution, Iron Oxychloride,—see Iron, Dialyzed.

Solution, Iron Subsulphate,—see Solution, Mon-sel's.

Solution, Iron Succinate with Potassium Citratec. b.—lb. 2.59
Deep, reddish-brown liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.110.—Misc. W.—Tonic, Astring.

Solution, Iron Sulphate (Solution of Ferric Sulphate, U. S. P.)

(Solution of Tersulphate of Iron).—23.7% normal ferric sulphate, $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$, & represents about 8% iron.—Dark, reddish-brown, str'ly styp. liq.—Sp. Gr., about 1.32 at 15° C.—Misc. W., A.—Astringent.—Uses: Too irritant for general use.

Solution, Iron & Ammonium Citratelb. .50
50% solut.—Dark green liq.—Tonic, Diur., Diaph.—Uses: Anæmia, chlorosis, & during convalesc. from severe ailments.—Dose 5-20 M (0.3-1.2 Cc.).

Solution, Iron & Ammonium Sulphate, Ferric (Ferric Ammonium Sulphate Test-Solution, U. S. P.)lb. .50

10% of iron & amm. sulphate (ferric) diss. in W.—Uses: Indicator in titration of silver w. amm. sulphocyanide.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Solution, Iron & Ammonium Sulphate, Ferrous. —Deci-normallb. .50
39.136 Gm. of cryst. iron & amm. sulphate (ferrous) in 1 litre.—Uses: For adjusting the titre of normal potass. permang.—Caut. Keep dark. Best made fresh when wanted.

do. — Centi-normallb. .50
3.914 Gm. in 1 litre. Best made fresh when wanted.

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branes, where it remains adherent for some time, when it is gradually dissolved, and, in fluid form, enters the deepest lacunæ of the tonsils, which it disinfects; (3) the whole oral cavity, where innumerable microbes reside, is likewise disinfected; (4) the manipulations are so simple that any one can carry them out with ease.

"For each insufflation, I use a long paper tube, which is burned immediately after use, to avoid any further infection. The powder is placed in one end of the tube, and, after the tongue has been depressed by aid of a spoon, is deposited in the throat by blowing through the opposite end.

"This much is certain: That all of my colleagues who employed this method of treatment attained results similar to my own; that it is the only simple and practical one, and that in the reduction of mortality it exceeds, by far, all other methods of treatment. The total mortality, including the most severe and far advanced cases, as well as those living under bad hygienic conditions, never rose above 8 to 10%; while in cases treated immediately after the appearance of the disease, it scarcely reached 2 to 3%. The *fetor ex ore* disappears entirely after 8 to 10 hours, and the membranes loosen and exfoliate within 24 to 48 hours, and leave a healed ulcer surface behind. Complete cure is established after the expiration of 3 to 4 days. As a rule, I continue the insufflations for 8 to 10 days beyond this period. After recovery from the disease, paralytic phenomena occur only in those patients who manifested severe symptoms of intoxication when treatment was begun. I have never observed relapses, nor have such been reported to me by others. I have never been able to detect any unfavorable action of the treatment upon the kidneys."

Prompt, Pleasant, and Never-failing. Dr. BOEHM, of Ratibor, reports (*Prager med. Wochenschrift*, 1894, XIX, p. 264) that he has treated, within 4 months, 21 children, of 1 to 13 years of age, with insufflations of Soziodole-Sodium combined with sublimed sulphur, and that he lost only 1 of them (who was already near asphyxia). He is convinced that this substance is an excellent remedy in diphtheria. According to him it is established that: (1) the application of this remedy is relatively the most pleasant to the little patients and never fails owing to their resist-

ance; (2) that the fever diminishes rapidly when promptly applied; (3) that the *fetor ex ore* speedily disappears; and (4) that the membranes loosen and exfoliate within 24 to 48 hours, the ulcerated surface healing completely.

In older children the Soziodole-Sodium is generally employed *pure*, in a finely powdered state.

Very Encouraging Results. Dr. ARTHUR DRÄER (*Nouv. Reméd.*, 1895, XI, p. 213) has had recourse to Soziodole-Sodium in several cases of diphtheria, with very encouraging results. He used it as an insufflation, four times a day, either pure in powder form, or (for children under 5 years of age) mixed with an equal quantity of flowers of sulphur.

The membranes began to soften within twenty-four hours after the first administration of the drug, and upon their expulsion the exposed surfaces were seen to be completely healed over.

Soziodole-Sodium is nontoxic and entirely harmless; a 2% solution quickly kills the Löffler bacillus, says the author.

Not 1 Death in 53 Genuine Cases. Dr. HEINRICH WILLERDING, of Steinhude (Schaumburg-Lippe), writes to Mr. Trommsdorff, Dec. 9, 1892, that he has employed Soziodole in an epidemic of diphtheria occurring during the winter of 1890-91, following exactly the directions of Dr. S. Schwarz, and enjoying the most happy results. Of 53 cases of genuine diphtheria not 1 died. In a neighboring place, one hour from Steinhude, where the same disease was raging, about 30 children died. The attending physician prescribed inhalations and swabbings with lime-water! At that time, had Dr. W. expressed himself upon this point, he believes he would have been suspected of "blowing his own horn"; but since reading the paper of Dr. Schwarz, he thinks differently.

Amazingly Prompt in Action. Dr. LÜDECKE, of Remscheid, reports that he has employed Soziodole-Sodium, combined with flowers of sulphur, in 8 cases of diphtheria, and is much pleased with its action. These three cases occurred in the same family; one was of mild form, one of moderate severity, and the third of severe degree.

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Solution, Iron & Manganese Peptonate.....

c. b.—lb. .49

Clear, chestnut-brown liq.—Tonic, Astring.—*Uses*: Easily absorbed prep. for anæmia & chlorosis.—*Dose* 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Solution, Knapp's.....lb. 1.00

Aqu. solut. mercury cyanide & caustic soda.—*Uses*: Test for glucose in urine.

Solution, Labarraque's, — see Solution, Soda, Chlorinated.

Solution, Lead Acetate.—U. S. P.

10% of lead acetate in W.—*Uses*: Test for sulph. hydrogen; chromic, hydro-iodic, phosphoric, or malic, acid; glucose, lactose, mucin, & albumin from urine, &c.

Solution, Lead Acetate, Basic (Solution, Lead Subacetate, U. S. P.).....lb. .30

(Goulard's Extract).—25% subacetate of lead.— $Pb_2O(C_2H_3O_2)_2$ + aq.—Clear, colorl. liq.; sweetish, astring. taste.—Sp. Gr., about 1.195 at 15° C.—*Sol. W.*—Astring., Antisep., Sed.

Solution, Lead Acetate, Basic, Dilute (Diluted Solution Lead Subacetate, U. S. P.).....lb. .25

(Lead Water).—0.75% subacetate of lead.—Clear, colorl. liq.; sweetish, astring. taste.—*Sol. W.*—Astring., Antisep., Sed.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, burns, blisters, sprains, bruises, inflam., eye washes, erysipelas, gonorr. inject., &c.—*Incomp.*, alkalies, carbonates of alkalies, sulphuric acid, & sulphate, hydrochl. acid & chlorides, tannin & tannates, albuminous substances, gum arabic, &c.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered. Label: "External use only."

Solution, Lithium-carmine, Orth.....lb. 1.50

Carmine in cold satur. solut. of lithium carbonate.—*Uses*: Nucleus stain; colors objects first treated w. alcohol or chromic acid quickly.

Solution, Litmus.—U. S. P.

Str., aqu. solut. of litmus.—*Uses*: Indicator.—*Caut.* Keep in loose-stoppered bot.

(Solution) Magnesia Mixture (Magnesia Mixture, U. S. P.)—Test

Magnesium sulphate, amm. chloride, amm. & W.—*Uses*: Test for phosphoric acid, arsenic acid, globulin, &c.

do. — Normal

55 pts. magnesium chloride; 70 pts. amm. chloride, & 25 pts. amm. w. enough distil. W. to make 100 pts.—*Uses*: Estimating phosphoric acid; 10 Cc. precip. 0.1 Gm. of P_2O_5 .

Solution, Magnesium Sulphate.—U. S. P.

10% of magnesium sulphate in W.—*Uses*: Detect free amm. or amm. carbonate in amm. sulphide; to separate globulin fr. albumin; & as test for phosphoric or arsenic acids.

Solution, Mayer's,—see Solution, Mercury & Potassium Iodide.

Solution, Mercury Chloride.—Test

5% of mercuric chloride in distil. W.—*Uses*: Detection of arsenic, iodides, tin, formic acid, alkaloids, ammonia, &c.

do. — Deci-normal

13.546 pts. mercuric chloride in a mixture of 4 pts. W. & 1 pt. A. to 1,000 pts.—*Uses*: Estimating iodides.

Solution, Mercury Formamidate, Merck.—10%

c. v.—oz. .34

Represents 10% of the compound.—Antisyph., Antisep.—*Appl.*, 1 Cc. as injection.

do. Merck.—1%.....c. b.—lb. 1.00

Solution, Mercury Glycocholate, Merck.....

c. v.—oz. .34

1% $Hg(C_{25}H_{45}NO_5)_2$.—Clear liq.; quite stable.—Antiluitic, for inj.—*Inj.* 8-16 M (0.5-1 Cc.).

Solution, Mercury Nitrate, Mercuric (Solution of Mercuric Nitrate, U. S. P.).....lb. 1.00

60% mercuric nitrate.— $Hg(NO_3)_2$.—11% of free nitric acid.—Clear, colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. ab. 2.1 at 15° C.—Caustic, Antisep.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, cautery on cancers, chancres, ulc. of cervix, boils, & var. skin dis.

do. — Normal

(Liebig's Solution).—77.2 Gm. of mercuric oxide in just enough nitric acid, & dil. to 1,000 Cc.—*Uses*: Determination of urea in urine.

Solution, Mercury Nitrate, Mercurous (Mercurous Nitrate Test-solution, U. S. P.).....lb. 1.00

Mercurous nitrate in distil. W.—*Uses*: Test for acids of the chlorine group, & for brucine.—*Caut.* Keep in sm., dark-amber bot. w. a globule of mercury.

Solution, Mercury & Barium Iodide

(Rohrbach's Solution).—Conc. solut. of mercury & barium iodide (prob. $BaI_2 \cdot 2HgI_2$).—Sp. Gr. 3.575 to 3.588.—*Uses*: Separating minerals of different Sp. Gr.

Solution, Mercury & Potassium Iodide (Mercuric Potassium Iodide Volumetric Solution, U. S. P.)—Deci-normal

(Mayer's or Winckler's Solut.).—13.546 pts. of mercuric chloride & 49.8 pts. of potass. iodide in 1,000 pts.—*Uses*: For estimating alkaloids.

Solution, Mercury & Potassium Iodide, Alkaline, Test,—see Solution, Nessler's.

Solution, Methyl Orange.—U. S. P.

(Sol. of Helianthin; Tropæolin D.; Poirier's Orange 3 P.).—0.1% of methyl orange in distil. W. neutralized w. dil. sulphuric acid.—*Uses*: Indicator. Not interfered w. by carbonic acid or arsenous acid. Espec. useful for phosphoric acid.

Solution, Millon's.....lb. 1.50

Solut. of merc. in an equal volume of nitric acid.—Sp. Gr. 1.42, dil. w. twice its volume of W.—*Uses*: Test liquids cont. albumin or urea.

Solution, Monsel's (Solution of Ferric Subsulphate, U. S. P.).....lb. .26

(Solut. of Basic Ferric Sulphate, or Sub-sulphate).—Var. comp.; about 13.6% iron.—Dark, reddish-brown, str'ly styp-tic, acid liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.55 at 15° C.—*Misc. W.*, A.—Styp., Astring., Alter.—*Uses*: Intern. & extern. hemorrhage, & in chancre.—*Dose* 2-10 M (0.12-0.6 Cc.).

N. B.—A strictly official Monsel's Solut. is liable to crystallize, and then it becomes a dirty-whitish semi-solid mass of about the consistency of lard. This does not injure the preparation at all, and all that is needed to restore it to its original condition is to set it in a warm place until it melts; but the unattractive-looking crystalline mass itself will be found to act as a hemostatic as efficiently as the clear solution.

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In the last-mentioned case, the thick membranous deposits upon the whole pharynx were cleared away in an amazingly short time.

The author promises to make further tests with it, as every winter, almost the whole year through, he has many, and often very severe, cases of diphtheria which resist all older forms of treatment.

SOZOIODOLE IN SKIN DISEASES.

Effective,
Well Borne.

Dr. OSCAR LASSAR, of Berlin, reports (*Therap. Monatshefte*, Nov., 1887) from his private clinic for diseases of the skin as follows:

Stability in the presence of light and complete absence of odor are features distinguishing Soziodole from the majority of other iodine preparations, especially iodoform. A few experiments soon demonstrated that the remedy, when used in salve and powder form, is well borne by both healthy and ailing individuals. In 5 or 10% dusting-powder and in paste (with base of zinc-starch-vaselin or lanolin), it soon brings the inflamed and irritated skin to mild and reactionless exfoliation. In *wounds*, fresh *eczemas* of all kinds, *herpes squamosus*, *herpes tonsurans*, *impetigo*, and *ulcers* it exerts a decidedly beneficent influence. In superficial *herpes tonsurans* especially, a 10% paste is decidedly effective; and the same is true in all parasitic affections of the skin. In 5% Soziodole-Talcum bandages in *varicose ulcers* of the leg, 5 to 10% paste in *inflammatory conditions* of the skin and in *mycoses*, it has been of such value that in many respects it rivals the sovereign remedy salicylic acid. It possesses an advantage over the latter in that it can be used in a much more concentrated form without danger of exciting inflammatory reaction.

Powerful
Parasiticide,
Nontoxic.

Dr. CARL STERN (Inaugural Dissertation, Düsseldorf, 1889), discussing the antiparasitic action of Soziodole-Mercury, says that this salt in 2½% solution kills the *itch* mite in 24 minutes. When it is considered that a 1% solution of sublimate—a strength which cannot be employed without creating pronounced toxic effects—produces the same result in 15 minutes, and that a 5% solution of carbolic

acid—likewise a concentration which can scarcely be recommended—requires 18 minutes, it must be admitted that the antiparasitic action of Soziodole is equal, if not superior, to that of the most commonly employed parasitocides. Indeed, in weak concentration, its rapidity of action far excels the majority of these.

Excellent in
Eczema,
Burns, and
Ulcerations.

Dr. OSCAR SCHULTZE, of Berlin, writes, under date of Feb. 19, 1889, that the therapeutic effects obtained in his Polyclinic with the Soziodole salts have led to the most satisfactory results. He has had extraordinary success with both Soziodole-Zinc and Soziodole-Sodium. He confirms the excellent effects of the Soziodole-Zinc in powder form (10%), and of Soziodole-Sodium as paste (with zinc, starch, vaselin)—the former in moist, the latter in dry, forms of *eczema*, as well as in superficial *cutaneous ulcerations* and *burns*.

SOZOIODOLE IN WHOOPING-COUGH.

Promptly
Efficacious.—
No After-
effects.

Dr. G. BJÖRKMAN, of Racine, Wis. (*Amer. Med.-Surg. Bull.*, 1893, VI, p. 1061), reports his experience with the Soziodole preparations in eight cases of whooping-cough. In one case (child four years old), the whooping-cough, of 14 days' standing, disappeared in five days, and showed no subsequent symptoms.

He says: "The process is very simple. First, thoroughly to clean the inside of the nose, and then insufflate 0.4 to 0.6 Gm. (6 to 10 grn.) of Soziodole-Sodium, half into each nostril, once or twice a day. The insufflation often produces sneezing or coughing spells; it may then be repeated sooner. This trouble may be prevented by using a combination of zinc stearate and Soziodole, which, even in *ozena*, may be of high value."

—Dr. PAUL GUTTMANN, of Berlin, states (*Therap. Monatshefte*, 1893, No. 1) that he has employed Soziodole-Sodium by nasal insufflation in 30 cases of whooping-cough in children. After previous cleansing of the nose, about 3 grn. (0.2 Gm.) of the drug were deeply insufflated into each nostril. A favorable influence of the treatment could not be denied in a number of cases.

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Solution, Mueller's

Potass. bichromate, sod. sulphate & W.—*Uses*: Micro-histological hardening fluid.

Solution, Nessler's (Alkaline Mercuric Potassium Iodide Test-solution, U. S. P.)

Aqu. solut.; 5 Gm. potass. iodide, 2.5 Gm. mercuric chloride, & 16 Gm. potass. hydrate to make 100 Cc.—*Uses*: Test for ammonia & its salts.

Solution, Nitro-glucose

5% aqu. solut.—Arterial Stimulant.—*Uses*: Epilepsy & cardiac weakness.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 drop (0.016-0.06 Cc.).

Solution, Nitro-glycerin—see **Spirit, Glonoin.****Solution, Nylander's**—see **Solution, Almen's.****Solution, Palladium Chloride.—Test**

5% solut. of PdCl_2 in distil. W.—*Uses*: Detecting iodine, carbon monoxide, sulph. hydrogen, marsh gas, ethane, hydrogen, & ozone.

do. — Normal

1.669 Gm. of palladium chloride in 1 litre.—*Uses*: For estimating iodine.

Solution, Palladium Nitrate

5% solut. of $\text{Pd}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ in distil. W.—*Uses*: Detect bromides after removal of iodides.

Solution, Pancreatin.....c. b.—lb. 1.29

Alcoh.-glycerin extr. of pancreatic glands.—Wine-yellow liq.—*Sol.* W.—Amylolytic, Emulsifying, Proteolytic.—*Uses*: Dyspep., & for peptonizing milk.—*Dose* 120-240 M (7.4-15 Cc.).

(Solution) Pavy's Balls.....lb. 1.00

Cupric test-balls cont. alk. tartrate, potass. hydrate, & copper sulphate.—*Uses*: In aqu. solut., test for sugar in urine.

Solution, Pelletierine Sulphate

10% pelletierine sulphate.—Brownish-yellow liq.—*Sol.* W.—Anthelmintic.—*Dose* 30-60 M (1.8-8.7 Cc.).

Solution, Pellet's.....lb. 1.00

Copper sulphate, salt, amm. chloride, & calcined sod. carbonate with W.—*Uses*: Test for sugar in urine.

Solution, Phenol-phtalein.—U. S. P.

1% of phenol-phtalein in dil. alc.— $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4$ +aq.—*Uses*: Indicator; the most sensitive indicator for alkalies known, but not adapted for amm. or bicarbonates.

Solution, Phosphates, Acid.—N. F.

(Compound Solution of Phosphoric Acid).—Colorl., pleas., sour liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.113 at 15° C.—Refrigerant, Tonic, Diur.—*Uses*: Dyspep., debility, fevers, hyst., diabetes, & leucor.—*Dose* 30-60 M (2-4 Cc.).

Solution, Picric Acid, Esbach

Solut. of picric acid (10 pts.) & citric acid (20 pts.) in 1,000 pts. of distil. W.—*Uses*: For detecting albumin in urine.

Solution, Picrocarmine, Mayer

Fr. heating pwd. carmine with W. & enough amm. for solut.; then adding picric acid in conc. aqu. solution.—*Uses*: As Ranvier's Picrocarmine Solution.

Solution, Picrocarmine, Ranvier.....oz. .75

Add str. ammon. carmine to satur. solut. of picric acid until turbid; evap. to $\frac{1}{2}$; filter; evap. filtrate dry; diss. in W. & add carbonic acid to prevent fermentation.—*Uses*: For double-staining. Nuclei are colored red; connective tissue, rose-red; kerato-hyalin, red; keratin & elastic fibers, yellow; muscular fiber, brownish-red.

Solution, Picrocarmine, Weigert.....lb. 1.75

Digest amm. on carmine a day; add. conc. picric acid solut.; & in 24 hours sm. quant. acetic acid; remov. liquid fr. precip. in 24 hours.—Red liq.—*Uses*: As Ranvier's Picrocarmine Solution.

Solution, Platinum Chloride, Merck (Platinic Chloride Test-solution, U. S. P.).....

g. s. v.—oz. 1.42

8.5% of neutral platinic chloride (PtCl_2) in distil. W.—*Uses*: To detect potass., caesium, rubidium, amm., thallium, & alkaloids.

Solution, Platinum & Hydrogen Chloride, Merck.

—5%.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.17

(Solution of Chloro-platinic Acid [$\text{H}_2\text{PtCl}_6 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$]).—Deep yellow, clear liq.

Solution, Potassium Acetate.—50%.....lb. .50

$\text{KC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$ +aq.—Clear, colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.20.—Diur., Diaph., Antipyr., Cath.—*Uses*: Cystitis, fevers, dropsy, rheum., skin dis., & in the uric acid diathesis to render urine alkaline.—*Dose* 30-120 M (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

do. — 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %.....lb. .50

Sp. Gr. 1.176-1.18.—*Dose* 45-180 M (2.8-11 Cc.).

Solution, Potassium Arsenite—see **Solution, Fowler's.****Solution, Potassium Bichromate.—U. S. P.**.....lb. .60

10% solut. of potass. bichromate in distil. W.—*Uses*: Detect silver, lead, & mercurous salts; separate barium fr. strontium; color reagent w. str. mineral acids for alkaloids & to differentiate tannic acids in micro-chem. anal.

do. — Normal.....lb. .60

48.96 Gm. of pure potass. bichromate in 1 litre.—*Uses*: Oxid'g agent for estimating ferrous salts, glycerin, &c.

do. — U. S. P.—Deci-normal.....lb. .60

4.896 Gm. in 1 litre.

Solution, Potassium Carbonate.—U. S. P......lb. .60

10% solut. of anhydrous potass. carbonate in distil. W.—*Uses*: For neutralizing acids in various sugar-tests, & as precip. of several metals

Solution, Potassium Chromate.—Normal.....lb. .60

96.95 Gm. in 1 litre.—*Uses*: For titrating iodine & sodium thiosulphate soluts.

do. — Deci-normal.....lb. .60

9.695 Gm. in 1 litre.

do. — U. S. P.—Test.....lb. .60

10% solut. of potass. chromate in distil. W.—*Uses*: Test for barium dioxide; as an indicator in titrating chlorides with silver nitrate; for detecting silver, lead, & mercurous salts, & for precip. barium & strontium.

Solution, Potassium Ferricyanide.....lb. .60

10.977 pts. of potass. ferricyanide in distil. W. to 1,000 pts.—*Uses*: Indicator in estimating ferrous salts w. potass. bichromate.—*Caution*. Keep fr. light & air.

Solution, Potassium Ferrocyanide.—U. S. P......lb. .60

10% solut. of potass. ferrocyanide in distil. W.—*Uses*: Test for lead, antimony, silver, tin, cadmium, calcium, bismuth, aluminum, magnesia, nickel, copper, cobalt, &c.

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| 2. Mathematically exact. | 5. Easy to carry and dispense. |
| 3. Therapeutically positive. | 6. Easy to take and pleasing to look upon. |

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... MANUFACTURED BY ...

CHLORAL HYDRATE,
SALICYLIC ACID,
ACETANILIDE,
RESORCINE,
PARALDEHYD,
ETC., ETC.

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FOUR (4) YEARS OLD,	\$2.50 A GALLON
SIX (6) YEARS OLD,	3.00 "
EIGHT (8) YEARS OLD,	3.50 "
FIFTEEN (15) YEARS OLD,	5.00 "

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Sulphate and other Salts of Morphine
Bromide of Potassium and other Bromides
Iodide of Potassium and other Iodides

Subnitrate Bismuth, White and Bulky
Subgallate Bismuth
Resublimed Iodine
Codein and its Salts

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL AND TECHNICAL CHEMICALS.

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Solution, Potassium Hydrate (Solution of Potassa, U. S. P.).....lb. .50

(Solution of Potassium Hydroxide).—5% of potass. hydrate in W.—KOH+aq.—Clear, colorl., liq.; acrid, caustic taste; alkal. react.—Sp. Gr., ab. 1.036 at 15° C.—Sol. W.—Antilithic, Diur., Antacid.—Uses: Intern., urethritis, cystitis, calculi, scrof., skin dis.—Extern., stimulating lotion in arthritic swellings. Also reag.—Dose 10-30 ℥ (0.6-1.8 Cc.).—Antiā., mild acids & oils.—Incomp., fats, organic matter, amm. salts.—Caut. Keep in rubber- or paraffin- stoppered bottles.

do. — Ab. 15%.....lb. .50
Sp. Gr. 1.128-1.130=16° Bé.

do. — Ab. 35%.....lb. .50
Sp. Gr. 1.84=37° Bé.

do. (Normal Potassium Hydrate Volumetric Solution, U. S. P.)—Normal.....lb. .50
55.99 Gm. in 1 litre.

do. — Double normal.....lb. .50
111.98 Gm. of pure potass. hydrate in 1 litre.—Uses: In acidimetry, &c.—Caut. Keep fr. air.

do. — Semi-normal.....lb. .50
27.995 Gm. in 1 litre.

do. — Quinti-normal.....lb. .50
11.198 Gm. in 1 litre.

do. — Deci-normal.....lb. .50
5.599 Gm. in 1 litre.

do. — U. S. P.—Centi-normal.....lb. .50
0.5599 Gm. in 1 litre.

Solution, Potassium Hydrate, Alcoholic.—Normal.....lb. .75

55.99 Gm. of absolute KOH in 1 litre.—Uses: In fat anal.—Caut. Keep in rubber-stp. bot. Verify titre before using.

do. — Quinti-normal.....lb. .75
11.198 Gm. of KOH in 1 litre.

do. — Viginti-normal.....lb. .75
2.7995 Gm. in 1 litre.

Solution, Potassium Iodide.—U. S. P.—Normal.....lb. .75

165.66 Gm. of potass. iodide in distil. W., 1 litre.—Uses: Estimating nitrous ether in sweet spirits of nitre, in chlorine, bromine, &c.; & as test for ozone.

do. — Deci-normal.....lb. .75
16.566 Gm. in 1 litre.

do. — Viginti-normal.....lb. .75
8.283 Gm. in 1 litre.

Solution, Potassium Nitrate.....lb. .50

1.871 Gm. of pure, dry potass. nitrate in 1 litre.—Uses: For standardizing indigo solutions.

Solution, Potassium Nitrite.—Normal.....lb. .50

0.01 Gm. of nitrogen trioxide (N₂O₃) in 1 litre.—Uses: Standard solut. for the estimation of nitrites in W.—Caut. Keep well stoppered & quite full.

do. — Deci-normal.....lb. .50
0.001 Gm. of N₂O₃ in 1 litre.—Uses: With starch & zinc iodide as control in estimating nitrites.—Caut. Sm., stoppered, full bottles, & keep in the dark.

Solution, Potassium Permanganate.—1:1000.....lb. .50

1 Gm. potass. permang. in distil. W. to one liter.—Uses: Determination of tannin, Löwenthal's method.

do. — U. S. P.—Deci-normal.....lb. .50
3.1531 Gm. of potass. permang. in 1 litre.—Uses: In the titration of iron, hypophosphites, hydrogen dioxide, &c.—Caut. Titre liable to change in time.

do. — Viginti-normal.....lb. .50
1.5767 Gm. in 1 litre.

do. — U. S. P.—Centi-normal.....lb. .50
0.3153 Gm. of KMnO₄ in 1 litre.

Solution, Potassium Silicate.—Pure...c. b.—lb. .50

(Water-glass Solution).—Ab. 10% of potass. silicate in W.—K₂SiO₃+aq.—Colorl., sl'y turbid, syrupy liq.; odorl.; alkal. reac.—Uses: Pharm. & techn.—Caut. Stopper w. rubber or cork.

do. — Crude.....c. b.—lb. .40
Sp. Gr. 1.3=34° Bé.

Solution, Potassium Sulphate.—U. S. P.—Deci-normal.....lb. .50

1 Gm. of potass. sulphate in enough distil. W. to make 115 Cc.—Uses: Micro-chem. test for aluminium; & as precip. for barium, strontium, & lead.

Solution, Potassium Sulphocyanate.—U. S. P.—Deci-normal.....lb. .50

(Volhard's Solution).—9.699 Gm. of pure cryst. potass. sulphocyanate in 1 litre.—Uses: In indirect determination of silver, or halogens.

Solution, Potassium & Mercury Iodide, — see Solution, Mercury & Potassium Iodide.

Solution, Purpurine with Alum, Ranvier

Purpurin & alum, boiled w. water & added while hot to 90% alc.—Uses: Stain for sections.

Solution, Scheibler's.....lb. 1.50

Sodium phosphate & tungstate diss. in W. & acidulated w. nitric acid.—Uses: Test for alkaloids.

Solution, Schultze's.—For Alkaloids.....lb. 1.50

Phospho-antimonic acid.

do. — For Cellulose.....lb. 2.50

Zinc chloride, potass. iodide, iodine & W.

Solution, Schweitzer's.....lb. 1.50

Copper sulphate, potass. hydrate & amm.—Uses: Separate wool fr. silk, cotton, & linen.

Solution, Silver Nitrate.—Normal.....lb. 4.00

169.55 Gm. of silver nitrate in 1 litre.—Uses: Estimation of halogens & cyanogen.—Caut. Keep in the dark.

do. — U. S. P.—Deci-normal.....lb. 1.00
16.955 Gm. in 1 litre.

do. — Centi-normal.....lb. 1.00
1.6955 Gm. in 1 litre.

Solution, Silver Sulphate.—U. S. P.

1 pt. silver nitrate diss. in 1/2 pt. distil. W., added to 1.5 pts. pure conc. sulphuric acid, crystallized; cryst. washed & shaken w. distil. W. to saturation.—Uses: For removing barium chloride fr. solut. of hydrogen dioxide, & for removing chlorine fr. solut.

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ANHYDROUS BEEF SUET.

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MUTTON SUET.

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Solution, Silver & Ammonium Nitrate.—*U. S. P.*
5% silver nitrate in distil. W. with just enough amm. to diss. the precip. first produced.—*Uses*: Test for arsenic.

Solution, Soap, Boutron & Boudet......lb. .75
Potass. soap dil. to a definite standard.—45 pts. represent 0.012 pt. calcium oxide.—*Uses*: Determination of the hardness of W.

Solution, Soap, Clark.....lb. .75
Cont. an amount of pure potass. soap (potass. oleate) corresponding with the "Solution, Barium Chloride, for Water Analysis."

Solution, Soda, Chlorinated.....gal. .40
(Labarraque's Solution).—Several chlorine comp. of sodium in aqu. solut.; 2.6%, or more, of available chlorine.—Pale greenish liq.; chlorine odor; disagr. alkal. taste.—*Antisep.*, *Disinf.*, *Stim.*, *Resolvent*.—*Uses*: Malignant scarlat., typhoid fever, dysent., syph., scrof., putrid sore throat, glandular enlargements, &c.—*Dose* 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Solution, Sodium Acetate.—*U. S. P.*.....lb. .50
10% solut. of sodium acetate in distil. W.—*Uses*: To detect arsenic & alc.; to separate basic fr. acid coal-tar dyes & some metal bases; for precip. ferric & aluminic phosphates & phosphoric acid.

Solution, Sodium Arsenate.—*U. S. P.*.....lb. .50
1 Gm. anhydrous sod. arsenate in 100 Cc.—Clear, colorl. liq.—*Alter.*, *Antiper.*, *Tonic*.—*Uses*: Skin dis., chorea, neural., malaria, &c.—*Dose* 3-10 M (0.18-0.6 Cc.).—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, freshly precip. ferric hydrate &c.

Solution, Sodium Carbonate (Sodium Carbonate Test-Solution, U.S.P.).—Double normal.....lb. .60
106 Gm. of anhydrous sodium carbonate in 1 litre.—*Uses*: For estimating acids.

do. — Normal.....lb. .60
53 Gm. in 1 litre.

do. — Quinti-normal.....lb. .60
10.6 Gm. in 1 litre.

do. — Deci-normal.....lb. .60
5.3 Gm. in 1 litre.

Solution, Sodium Chloride.—Normal.....lb. .50
58.37 Gm. of pure sodium chloride in 1 litre.—*Uses*: For estimating silver, &c.

do. — *U. S. P.*—Deci-normal.....lb. .50
Cont. 5.887 Gm. in 1 litre.

Solution, Sodium Cobaltic Nitrite.—*U. S. P.*.....lb. .60
(Sodio-cobaltic Nitrite Solution).—Cobaltous nitrate 4 pts., sod. nitrite 10 pts., acetic acid 2 pts., & distil. W. to 100 pts. Cont. $\text{Co}_2(\text{NO}_2)_6 \cdot 6\text{NaNO}_2$.—*Uses*: To detect potass., cesium, rubidium, & ammonium.

Solution, Sodium Ethylate
(Caustic Alcohol).—Alcoh. solut. of sod. ethylate ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NaO}$).—Clear, colorl. liq.—*Sol.* A.—*Caustic*.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, w. olive oil for psoriasis & with W. in lupus. Caustic action is arrested by chloroform.

Solution, Sodium Hydrate.—31%.....lb. .60
(Solution of Sodium Hydroxide).—(NaOH).—Clear, sl'y yellow-tinged liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.34=37° B ϕ .—*Caustic*, *Antacid*, *Diur.*, &c.—*Uses*: *Cauterizing* & dil. to proper strength for same purposes as the official.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered (rubber or paraffin).

do. — 27%. — Pure, absol. free from Nitrogen.....lb. .60
Sp. Gr. 1.30=34° B ϕ .—*Uses*: Chem. anal.

do. — 15%. — Pure.....lb. .60
Sp. Gr. 1.170 — *Sol. W.*, A. — *Uses*, &c. As the official, but must be reduced in strength. — *Caut.* Keep rubber stoppered.

do. (Solution of Soda, *U. S. P.*).....lb. .50
(Soda Lye). — 5% of NaOH . — Clear, colorl. liq.; v. acrid, caustic taste; alkal. react.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.059.—*Sol. W.*, A.—*Antacid*, *Diur.*, *Antilithic*. — *Uses*: *Scrof.*, lepra, psoriasis, & o. skin dis.; lithiasis, cystitis, urethritis, & o. dis. of gen.-urin. org.; also as reagent. — *Dose* 10-30 M (0.6-1.8 Cc.). — *Antid.*, oils & mild acids.—*Incomp.*, fats, organic matter, amm. salts.

do. (Normal Sodium Hydrate Volumetric Solution, *U. S. P.*)—Normal.....lb. .60
39.96 Gm. in 1 litre.—*Uses*: In acidimetry.—*Caut.* Keep well closed w. rubber stopper.

do. — Double normal.....lb. .60
79.92 Gm. of absolute sodium hydrate (NaOH) in 1 litre.

do. — Semi-normal.....lb. .60
19.98 Gm. in 1 litre.

do. — Quinti-normal.....lb. .60
7.992 Gm. in 1 litre.

do. — Deci-normal.....lb. .60
3.996 Gm. in 1 litre.

do. — Centi-normal.....lb. .60
0.3996 Gm. in 1 litre.

Solution, Sodium Hyposulphite, — see **Solution, Sodium Thiosulphate**.

Solution, Sodium Phosphate.—*U. S. P.*.....lb. .60
10% solut. of sod. phosphate in distil. W. — *Uses*: For precip. barium, strontium, calcium, & magnesium.

Solution, Sodium Silicate.—*U. S. P.*—Pure.....lb. .60
20% silica & 10% soda.— Na_2SiO_3 + aq. — Yellowish or pale greenish-yellow, viscid liq.; sharp alkali., saline taste. — *Sp. Gr.* 1.3 to 1.4 at 15° C.—*Uses*: Surgical dressings. — *Incomp.*, with acids.—*Caut.* Keep rubber stoppered.

do. — Crude.....lb. .40
Syrupy, yellowish, str'ly alkali. liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 40-42° B ϕ .—*Uses*: Techn.

Solution, Sodium Sulphide, Schaffner
Fr. satur. sod. hydrate solut. w. sulph. hydrogen & standardized so that 1 Cc. will equal 0.01 Gm. of zinc.—*Uses*: Estimating zinc.

Solution, Sodium Thiosulphate (Sodium Hypo-sulphite Volumetric Solution, U. S. P.).
—Deci-normal.....lb. .60
24.764 Gm. of cryst. sodium thiosulphate in 1 litre.—*Uses*: In estimating iodine, &c.—*Caut.* Keep well closed.

do. — Centi-normal.....lb. .60
2.4764 Gm. in 1 litre.

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STYPTICIN MERCK.

(See page 235.)

Hemostatic in Uterine and other
Hemorrhages.

At the sixth congress of the German Gynecological Society, held in Vienna, Dr. Gottschalk read a paper relating to a new styptic and hemostatic, Stypticin, a remedy especially adapted for checking uterine hemorrhages. The formula assigned to the preparation is $C^{12}H^{13}NO^3 + H^2O \cdot HCl$, and it is described as yellow crystals very freely soluble in water.

Stypticin is a powerful vaso-constrictor. The author has employed it with excellent results in various hemorrhages, by injecting 3 grn. in 10% solution into the gluteal region. In profuse menstruation he administers, internally, $\frac{3}{8}$ grn. of the remedy in pearls or capsules, five times daily for four or five days before expected periods, and $\frac{3}{4}$ grn. four to five times daily, during the periods.

To be had of all Druggists.

H-88-11

MERCK & CO., New York.

ACID CAMPHORIC MERCK

(See page 6.)

Anticatarrhal, Antihidrotic.

Has been recommended as of much value in both acute and chronic inflammatory affections of the mucous membranes of the entire respiratory tract, and also in various acute diseases of the dermis.

Dr. Fürbringer also reports favorable effects from its use for the night-sweats of consumptives, administering it in doses of 1 Gm. (15 grn.) three or four times through the day, or of 2 Gm. (30 grn.) in the evening. He states this to be the only specific action of the acid, which he terms "an agreeable, very slightly toxic, and very little irritant antiseptic." Topical application of 3 to 6% solutions of Camphoric Acid Merck causes rapid contraction of surface tissue (dermis or mucous membrane), giving relief from inflammatory symptoms. It may be applied in acute coryza in a 1:500 solution by means of a douche, or on cotton-wool tampons saturated with a 2% solution. It may be applied hypodermically, topically, or by inhalation, in from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2% solutions.

To be had of all Druggists.

H-88-11

MERCK & CO., New York.

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Solution, Sonnenschein's, No. I.....lb. 2.50
Phospho-molybdic acid in W.—*Uses*: Test for cert. alkaloïds.

Solution, Sonnenschein's, No. II.....15 gr. vial 1.00
Cero-so-ceric oxide diss. in sulphuric acid.—*Uses*: Test for cert. alkaloïds.

Solution, Spermine Poehl.—Sterilized.....
.....per box of four 1 Cc. tubes 7.50

2% solut. of spermine hydrochlorate w. sod. chloride. — Sm. glass capsules cont'g enough fluid for a single inj. — Nervine. — *Uses*: Nervous dis. w. anæmia, neurasthenia, hystero-epilepsy, angina pectoris, locomotor ataxia, asthma, &c.; us'y hypoderm. The inj. is us'y given on the lower extremities or near the shoulder-blade. One per day for 8 or 10 days is sufficient in mild cases.—*Dose* 3-10 M (0.2-0.6 Cc.) in acidulated pepsin wine.—*Inj.* 16 M (1 Cc.) of 2% solut. once daily.—*Incomp.*, potass. iodide treatment.

Solution, Spiegel's.....lb. 1.00
Corros. subl. & tartaric acid in glycerin & W.—*Uses*: For detecting albumin in urine.

Solution, Starch with Cadmium Iodide.....lb. 1.00
Uses: Indicator & delicate test for acids, nitrites, &c.

Solution, Starch with Zinc Iodide,—see **Solution, Zinc Iodide & Starch.**

Solution, Tetra-ethyl-ammonium Hydrate, Merck.—10%.....oz. vial 2.00
 $C_4H_9NO = N(C_2H_5)_3.OH + aq.$ —Str'ly alk. solut.; reacts like caustic potash; bitter, burn. taste.—Antirheumatic.—*Dose* 10-20 M (0.6-1.2 Cc.) well diluted.

Solution, Tetra-methyl-ammonium Hydrate, Merck.—10%.....oz. vial 1.75
(Tetra-methylum Hydrate Solution).— $NC_4H_{14}O = N(CH_3)_4.OH + aq.$ —Str'ly alk. liq.; readily absorbs carbon dioxide fr. air.—Caustic.—*Caut.* Keep in well-stp. bot., fr. air.

Solution, Thoulet's
Conc. solut. of potass. iodide & mercuric iodide.—Sp. Gr. 3.196.—*Uses*: For separating minerals by Sp. Gr.

Solution, Tin Chloride.—U. S. P.
10% solut. of stannous chloride in distil. W.—*Uses*: Test for gold; for reducing mercuric salts; & for detecting brucine.

Solution, Tin Oxide & Soda
(Solution Sodium Stannite).—Tin monoxide diss. in caustic soda solut.—Sp. Gr. 1.150.

***Solution, Trimethylamine, Merck.—10%, medicinal**.....g. s. v.—oz. .55
(So-called "Propylamine").—Solut. trimethylamine in W.— $N(CH_3)_3 + aq.$ —Colorl. liq.; str. fishy & amm odor.—*Sol.* W.—Caustic, Antisept., Antirheum.

do. Merck.—33%.....g. s. v.—oz. 2.00

Solution, Turmeric (Turmeric Tincture, U. S. P.).....lb. .60
Alcoh. tincture of Curcuma longa, L., representing about 16.5% of drug.—*Uses*: Indicator.

Solution, Uranic Acetate.—Normal.....lb. 1.50
Cont. such an amount of uranium acetate, that each Cc. corresponds to 0.005 Gm. of phosphoric anhydride (P_2O_5).—*Uses*: For estimating phosphoric acid.—*Caut.* Titre liable to change. Keep in the dark.

Solution, Uranic Nitrate.—Normal.....lb. 1.50
Cont. such an amount of uranium nitrate that each Cc. corresponds to 0.005 Gm. of phosphoric anhydride (P_2O_5).—*Caut.* Titre liable to change. Keep in the dark.

Solution, Wickersheimer's.....lb. 1.00
Alum, potass. nitrate, potass. hydrate, & arsenous oxide, diss. in boil. W.—Antiseptic.—*Uses*: Preservative agent for large anatomical & histological specimens.

Solution, Winckler's,—see **Solution, Mercury & Potassium Iodide.**

Solution, Zinc, Alkaline.....lb. .75
44.12 Gm. of pure zinc sulphate w. amm. & amm. carbonate solut. to diss. precip. that first forms. Each Cc. represents 0.01 Gm. zinc.—*Uses*: Control solut. in zinc ore analysis.

do. — Deci-normal.....lb. .75
3.253 Gm. of pure metallic zinc in 1 litre.—*Uses*: For estimating sulphur, alkali sulphides, &c.

Solution, Zinc Chloride.—U. S. P.—Pure.....lb. .32
50% by weight of zinc chloride in W.— $ZnCl_2 + aq.$ —Colorl., astring., sweetish liq.; acid react.—Sp. Gr. 1.535 at 15° C.—*Sol.* W.—Disinf., Antisept., Astring.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, dress. for ulc., cancer, & gangr. sores; & as inj., dll., for urethritis, vaginitis, &c.

do. — Crude, aqu.—Sp. Gr. 40° Bë.....lb. .25

Solution, Zinc Chloro-iodide, Naegeli
Fr. hydrochl. acid w. zinc followed by saturation w. potass. iodide & iodine.—*Uses*: Micro-chem. test for cellulose & tannin; the former turns blue, the latter, reddish or violet.

Solution, Zinc Iodide & Starch.—U. S. P......lb. .75
5 Gm. of zinc iodide w. enough solut. of starch to make 100 Cc.—*Uses*: Indicator in titrating chlorine, bromine, & nitrous acid; & for detecting nitrites in water.

Solutol.—Pure.....lb. .50
Cresol & sodium cresotate.—100 Cc. cont. 60.4 Gm. of cresol (of which 15.1 Gm. is free).—*Sol.* W.—Disinf., Antiputrefactive.—*Uses*: Disinf. water-closets, sputa, bed-clothes, excrements, &c.

Solveol.....100 gramme bot. .35
Neutral conc. solut. of cresol w. sod. cresotate.—100 Cc. cont. 27 Gm. of free cresol.—Dark liq.—*Misc.* W.—Antisept., Germic.—*Uses*: *Extern.* $\frac{1}{10}$ % solut. for washing wounds, abscess cavities, &c.; & in $\frac{1}{2}$ % solut. for dress. wounds, abscesses, eczema, & o. skin dis., &c.

Sorbin Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.50
(Sorbse; Sorbinose).—Non-fermentable sugar fr. ripe berries of Sorbus Aucuparia, L. (European Mountain-ash), by fermentation.— $C_6H_{12}O_6$.—Hard, rhombic cryst.; sweet taste.

Sorbit Merck.....15 gr. vial 2.00
Non-fermentable sugar fr. Sorbus Aucuparia, L. (European Mountain-ash).— $2C_6H_{14}O_6 + H_2O$.—Cryst. Does not act on Fehling's Solut.—*Sol.*, W. hot A.

Sozal Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Aluminum Para-phenol-sulphonate).— $Al_2(C_6H_4.OH.SO_3)_3$.—Cryst. gran.; faint phenol odor; str., astring. taste.—*Sol.* W., A., G.—Antiseptic.—*Uses*: Tuberc. ulc., suppurations, & cystitis.—*Inj.* $\frac{1}{4}$ % solut.

Sozo-iodole Salts,—see **Mercury, Potassium, Sodium, & Zinc, Sozo-iodolates.**

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C. P. COLOGNE SPIRIT.


This Spirit is as nearly anhydrous as can be economically used, absolutely pure and odorless, and for making fine perfumes, extracts, pharmaceutical preparations, etc., you will find it by far the cheapest even at the slight advanced cost, on account of its absolute purity, there being no foreign matter to overcome with your more costly essential oils.

• •

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Sparteine Merck.—Pure, syrupy-----

----- $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 6.00
Fr. tops of *Cytisus Scoparius*, (L.) Link (Broom).— $C_{16}H_{26}N_2$.
—Heavy, yellowish, syrupy liq.; peculiar odor; bitter taste.
—Sol. 2 to 3 W., A.—Boil. 88° C.—Heart Stim., Diur.—Uses:
The salts only are in actual use.—Antid., emetics & cathartics; tannin, stomach siphon, brandy, coffee, opium, &c.
Same treatment for poison, by its salts.—Caut. Narcotic poison!

Sparteine Hydrochlorate Merck.—Cryst.-----

----- $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 4.50
 $C_{16}H_{26}N_2 \cdot 2HCl$.—Colorl. cryst.; faint, bitter after-taste.—
Sol. W., A.—Uses, Doses, &c. As the sulphate.

Sparteine Hydro-iodate Merck.—Cryst.-----

----- $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 6.00
 $C_{16}H_{26}N_2 \cdot HI$.—White needles.—Sol. W., A.—Uses, Doses, &c.
As Sparteine Sulphate.

*Sparteine Sulphate Merck.—U.S.P.—Cryst.

----- c. v.—oz. 1.54

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., & 15 gr. vials.

$C_{16}H_{26}N_2 \cdot H_2SO_4 + 4H_2O$.—Colorl. prisms; bitterish taste.—
Sol. W., A.—Boil. 136° C.—Heart Stim., Diur.—Uses: To increase frequency of pulse & respiration, stimulate heart & central nervous syst., relieve weak. condit. due to heart dis., check pulmonary oedema & dropsy. Best employed where digitalis fails or is contra-indic. Most commonly used salt of sparteine.—Dose $\frac{1}{6}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$ grain (0.011–0.022 Gm.).—Max. D. $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.032 Gm.), single; $\frac{3}{4}$ –2 grains (0.05–0.13 Gm.), p. day.
N.B.—The U. S. P. describes Sparteine Sulphate as being neutral, which is incorrect. It always has an acid reaction to litmus, and cannot be produced so as to be neutral.

Sparteine Tri-iodide Merck.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 6.00

Fr. ethereal solut. iodine & sparteine.— $C_{16}H_{26}N_2 I_3$.—Black pwd.—Sol. A.—Uses, Doses, &c. As Sparteine Sulphate.

Spasmotin

(Sphacelotoxin).—Poison. prin. fr. ergot.— $C_{20}H_{21}O_9$.—Yellow, amorph. pwd.—Sol. A., E., B.—Tonic, Astring., Emmen.—Uses: Amen., dysmenor., &c.—Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.032–0.1 Gm.).

Spermaceti.—U. S. P.-----lb. .40

(Cetin).—Concrete, fatty subsc. fr. *Physeter macrocephalus*, L. (Sperm Whale).—Pearly-wh., semi-transp. masses; foliated structure; alm. odorl. & tastel.—Sp. Gr. 0.943 at 15° C.—Sol. E., C., carbon disulph., oils, boiling A.—Melt., ab. 50–54° C.—Uses: Pharm. & techn.

Spermine,—see Solution, Spermine.

Sphacelotoxin,—see Spasmotin.

Spirit, Ammonia.—U. S. P.-----c. b.—lb. .57

(Spirit of Hartshorn).—Alcoh. solut. of ammonia cont. 10% of the gas, by wt.—Colorl., inflam. liq.; str., suffoc. odor of amm.—Sp. Gr. 0.810 at 15° C.—Sol. W., A.—Stim., Antispasm.—Uses: Intern., hyst., flatulent colic, nervous debility, &c.—Also pharm.—Dose 10–30 \mathcal{M} (0.6–1.8 Cc.).

Spirit, Ammonia, Aromatic.—U.S.P.—c. b.—lb. .62

Cont. ab. 0.34% of amm. carbonate & 9% of amm. W.—Sol. A.—Stim., Antispasm., Antacid.—Uses: Inebriety, hyst., nerv. debil., sick headache, flatulent colic, &c.—Dose 30–60 \mathcal{M} (1.8–3.7 Cc.).

Spirit, Anise.—U. S. P.

10%, by volume, of oil of anise.—Sol. A.—Tonic, Arom., Antisep., Carmin.—Uses: Flatulent colic, as a corrective in griping medicines; also for flavoring.—Dose 30–120 \mathcal{M} (1.8–7.4 Cc.).

*Spirit, Ants, True, Merck-----c. b.—lb. 1.34

Fr. var. sp. of *Formica* (Ants).—Rubefacient.—Uses: Counter-irritant in painful local affect. To produce a red color of the skin, apply undil.

N. B.—Not Artificial "Formic Spirit." N. F.!

Spirit, Aromatic.—N. F.

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ % compound spirit of orange in alc.—Sol. A.—Arom., Tonic, Carmin.—Uses: Flavor. for o. remed.—Dose 30–120 \mathcal{M} (1.8–7.4 Cc.).

Spirit, Camphor.—U. S. P.-----lb. .60

10 Gm. of camphor in 100 Cc. alc.—Sol. A.—Anod., Antispasm., Stim.—Uses: Intern., diar., dysmenor., colic, cramps, & nerv. depression.—Extern., in headaches, rheum., gout, sprains, bruises, chilblains, &c.; inhaled in syncope.—Dose 5–60 \mathcal{M} (0.3–3.7 Cc.) in W.

Spirit, Chloroform.—U. S. P.-----c. b.—lb. .69

(Chloric Ether).—6% by vol. of chlorof.—Sol. A., E., C.—Anod., Antispasm., Sed.—Uses: Diar., dysmenor., convulsions, asthma, &c.—Dose 10–60 \mathcal{M} (0.6–3.7 Cc.).

Spirit, Cinnamon.—U. S. P.-----lb. 1.00

10%, by vol., of oil of cinnamon.—Carmin., Tonic.—Uses: Intern., in flatulent colic, debility of stomach.—Techn., as flavor.—Dose 10–60 \mathcal{M} (0.6–3.7 Cc.).

Spirit, Cologne, Webb.—C. P.

(Deodorized Alcohol).—Specially adapted to pharmaceutical products extracts, etc.—See also Alcohol, Ethylic, Deodorized.

Spirit, Ether.—U. S. P.-----c. b.—lb. .59

Mixt. of 32.5% of ether & 67.5% of alc. by vol.—Colorl., volat. liq.—Anod., Stim., Antispasm.—Uses: Nerv. affect., dysmenor., renal colic, angina pectoris, neural., &c.—Dose 15–120 \mathcal{M} (1–7.4 Cc.).

Spirit, Ether, Compound.—U. S. P.—c. b.—lb. .60

(Hoffmann's Anodyne).—32.5% ether, 65% alc. & 2.5% ethereal oil, by volume.—Stim., Antispasm., Anod., Hypn.—Uses: Nerv. affect., hyst., insomnia, neural., &c.; & nausea fr. opium.—Dose 30–120 \mathcal{M} (1.8–7.4 Cc.) in sweet water.

Spirit, Formic.—N. F.—Artificial—c. b.—lb. 1.24

Fr. formic acid with W. & alc., by distill.; 3% formic acid.
N. B.—Not True "Spirit of Ants"!—which see above.

Spirit, Gaultheria.—U. S. P.-----lb. 1.00

5%, by vol., of oil of wintergreen.—Arom., Carmin.—Uses: Flavoring ingredient & espec. in rheumatic remed.—Dose 30–120 \mathcal{M} (1.8–7.4 Cc.).

Spirit, Glonoin.—U. S. P.-----oz. .20

(Solution of Trinitrin; Solution of Nitro-glycerin).—1% by weight of nitro-glycerin in alc.—Clear, colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.896 to 0.892 at 15° C.—Arterial Stimulant.—Uses: Angina pectoris, convulsions, asthma, heart dis., poison, by carburetted hydrogen, headache, neural., &c.—Dose 1–2 \mathcal{M} (0.06–0.12 Cc.).

Spirit, Juniper.—U. S. P.-----lb. .60

5%, by vol., of oil of juniper.—Diuretic.—Uses: Chiefly w. diur. infusions in dis. of gen.-urin. org.—Dose 30–60 \mathcal{M} (1.8–3.7 Cc.).

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NEUROSINE
NERVE TONIC.

The TREATMENT for ALL FORMS OF NERVE DISTURBANCES

HYSTERIA, EPILEPSY, NEURASTHENIA, MANIA, CHOREA, UTERINE CONGESTION, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, ALL CONVULSIVE AND REFLEX NEUROSIS. The Remedy par excellence in Delirium and Restlessness of Fevers.

FORMULA.—Each fluid-drachm represents 5 grains each, C. P. Bromides of Potassium, Sodium and Ammonium, 1-8 grain Bromide of Zinc, 1-64 grain each of Ext. Belladonna and Cannabis Indica, 4 grains Ext. Lupuli and 5 minims fluid Ext. Cascara Sagrada, with Aromatic Elixirs.

THE UTERINE TONIC, Anti-Spasmodic and Anodyne

Dioiviburnia
The Uterine
... Alternative.

— THAT HAS SIMPLIFIED THE —
PRACTICE OF GYNECOLOGY.

A RELIABLE AND TRUSTWORTHY REMEDY FOR THE RELIEF OF DYSMENORRHEA, AMENORRHEA, MENORRHACIA, LEUCORRHEA, SUBINVOLUTION, THREATENED ABORTION, VOMITING IN PREGNANCY AND CHLOROSIS; Directing its Action to the UTERINE SYSTEM as a GENERAL TONIC and ANTISPASMODIC it is UNEXCELLED.

FORMULA.—Every ounce represents 3-4 drachm each of the fluid extracts: Viburnum Prunifolium, Viburnum Opulus, Dioscorea Villosa, Aletis Farinosa, Melonias Diocia, Mitchellia Repens, Caulophyllum Thalictrifolides, Scutellaria Lateriflora.

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For Modern Surgeons.

THE NEW AMERICAN ANTISEPTIC,

For Internal and External Use in Medicine and Surgery.

UNEXCELLED AS A DRY DRESSING

A Chemically Pure Product of Boracic Acid and Phenol. A very fine White Powder, Soluble, Odorless, and slightly Astringent. Antizymotic and Bactericide. Furnished in Two-Ounce Tin Boxes, with Inner Perforated Cover for convenience of applying on wound surfaces.

INEXPENSIVE.—Five parts of SENNINE dissolved in 100 parts of water (2 oz., \$1.00, make 4 pints), for an Antiseptic Wash. Free from Toxic and Irritating Effects and Unpleasant Odor, therefore preferable to Carbolic Acid, Bichloride of Mercury, Iodoform, Aristo, Europhen, Etc.

Valuable reports, with commendations of the most progressive physicians, furnished on application.

We will mail Free Sample of SENNINE, NEUROSINE and DIOVIBURNIA will be furnished Physicians on application FREE, they paying Express Charges.

DIOS CHEMICAL CO., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

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Spirit, Juniper, Compound.—*U. S. P.*.....lb. .60
0.4% oil of juniper, w. oils of caraway & fennel.—Diuretic.—*Uses*: Dropsy & w. o. diur. remed. for dis. of gen.-urin. org. Closely resembles gin in its properties.—*Dose* 120-240 M (7.4-15 Cc.).

Spirit, Lavender.—*U. S. P.*.....c. b.—lb. .57
5%, by vol., of oil of lavender flowers.—Stim., Carmin.—*Uses*: Chiefly flavor. & perfume.—*Dose* 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Spirit, Lemon.—*U. S. P.*.....lb. 1.00
(Essence of Lemon).—5%, by vol., of oil of lemon.—Carmin., Refrig.—*Uses*: Chiefly as flavor. & perfume.—*Dose* 10-60 M (0.6-3.7 Cc.).

Spirit, Mindererus, — see **Solution, Ammonium Acetate.**

Spirit, Myrcia.—*U. S. P.*.....gal. 3.00
(Bay Rum).—Hydro-alcoh. solut. of various essent. oils, 0.8% oil of myrcia.—Pale, yellow, transp. liq.; pleas., refresh. odor; burn., arom. taste.—*Misc.*, all prop. A.—Stim.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, refresh. appl. to face; agre. perfume for nerv. headache, faintn. & o. nerv. disorders.

Spirit, Nitro-glycerin,—see **Spirit, Glonoin.**

Spirit, Nitrous Ether.—*Conc.*.....lb. 1.25
15% solut. of ethyl nitrite in alc. w. traces of aldehyde, acetic acid, &c.—Sl'y yellowish liq.—*Sol.* W., A., E., C.

* **do.** — *U. S. P.*.....c. b.—lb. .61
(Sweet Spirit of Nitre).—Ab. 4% solut.—Pale, straw-colored liq.; fragr., pung. odor; burning taste.—Sp. Gr., ab. 0.820 at 15° C.—*Sol.* W., A.—Diaph., Diur., Antipyr., Stim., Antispasm.—*Uses*: Fevers, dropsy, dis. of gen.-urin. org., flatulent colic, nausea, colds.—*Dose* 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).—*Incomp.*, antipyrine, tannin, acetanilide, phenacetin, &c.

Spirit, Nutmeg.—*U. S. P.*.....c. b.—lb. .57
(Essence of Nutmeg).—5%, by vol., of oil of nutmeg.—Arom., Carmin.—*Uses*: Flavor. for o. remedies.—*Dose* 15-60 M (1-3.7 Cc.).

Spirit, Orange.—*U. S. P.*.....c. b.—lb. 1.00
5%, by vol., of oil of orange.—Arom., Carmin.—*Uses*: Flavor. for o. remedies, & as perfume.—*Dose* 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Spirit, Orange, Compound.—*U. S. P.*.....c. b.—lb. 1.00
20% oil of orange, 5% oil of lemon, 2% oil of coriander, & 0.5 oil of anise, by vol.—Arom., Carmin.—*Uses*: Flavor., & pharm.—*Dose* 1-10 M (0.06-0.6 Cc.).

Spirit, Peppermint.—*U. S. P.*.....c. b.—lb. .75
(Essence of Peppermint).—10%, by vol., of oil of peppermint w. soluble constit. of 1% bruised peppermint herb.—Arom., Carmin., Antispasm.—*Uses*: Flatulent colic, diar., dysent., pains in stomach, & to allay nausea.—*Dose* 10-20 M (0.6-1.2 Cc.).

Spirit, Phosphorus.—*U. S. P.*.....lb. 1.50
(Tincture of Phosphorus).—0.12% solut. of phosphorus in absolute alc.—Colorl., transp. liq.; 1/15 grain (0.0044 Gm.) of phosphorus in each fluid dram (3.7 Cc.).—*Sol.* A.

Spirit, Witch Hazel
(Hydro-alcoholic Extract of Witch Hazel).—Hydro-alcoh. distil. fr. lvs. of Hamamelis virginiana, L.—Tonic, Astring., Hemostatic.—*Uses*: *Intern.*, metrorrhagia & o. female dis.—*Extern.*, inflam., injuries, hemorrhages, piles, &c.—*Dose* 8-15 M (0.2-1 Cc.).

Sponge, Compressed.—*N. F.*—Cones
(Sponge Tents).—Sponge impregnated w. a mixt. of acacia mucilage (1 vol.) & W. (9 vol.).—*Uses*: Enlarge the os uteri, &c.—*Caut.* Keep dry, espec. when unbound.

do. — Plates

Spongion Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.50
Protein, fr. common sponge by ammonia solut. of copper hydrate.

Stachydrine
Alkaloid fr. root bulbs of Stachys tuberifera.— $C_7H_{13}NO_2$.—Colorl., transp. cryst.; liquefies on expos.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Melt.* 210° C.

Stachydrine Hydrochlorate
 $C_7H_{13}NO_2.HCl$.—Transp. prisms.—*Sol.* W.

Stannous & Stannic Compounds, — see under **Tin.**

Staphisagrine Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.50
Alkaloid fr. Delphinium Staphisagria, L.— $C_{22}H_{35}NO_6(?)$.—Amorph., bitter pwd.—*Sol.* W., A., E., C.—*Melt.* 90° C.

Starch.—*U. S. P.*
(Cornstarch).—Fecula of seed of Zea Mays, L.—($C_6H_{12}O_5$)_n.—Wh., tastel. pwd., or angular, irreg. micro-granular masses.—*Sol.*, hot W. (jelly when cold).—*Uses*: Pharm., chem., & technical.

Starch, Arrowroot
(Maranta).—Fecula fr. root Maranta arundinacea, L.—Wh., floury lumps; odorl.; tastel.—*Sol.*, hot W.—Demulc.—*Uses*: Invalid & convalesc. diet.

Starch, Iodized, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .34
(Iodide of Starch).—2% iodine.—Bluish-black pwd.—Disinf., Antisep.—*Uses*: *Intern.*, diar., typhoid fever, dysent., &c.—*Extern.*, with lanolin, as substit. for tincture of iodine.—*Dose* 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Starch, Soluble
(Amylo-dextrin).—Fr. heating starch w. glycerin & adding str. alc. during the cooling.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Emulsifying agent; also technical.

Stearin Merck.....c. v.—oz. .75
(Stearic Ether of Glyceryl; Tristearin).—Fr. the more solid natural fats.— $C_{57}H_{115}O_6 = C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_3$.—Pearly tablets; odorl.; tastel.—Sp. Gr. 0.987 at 10° C.—*Sol.* E., boil. A.—*Melt.*, at 55° C; on further heat solidifies, & melts again at 72° C.—*Uses*: Technical.

Stearon
Fr. distil. stearin w. lime.—Sp. Gr. 0.7979.—($C_{17}H_{35}O_2$)₂O.—Wh. mass; odorl.; tastel.—*Sol.*, sl. A., E.—*Melt.* 88° C.—*Boil.* 400° C.—*Uses*: Pharmaceutical.

Stilbene Merck.—*Cryst.*.....15 gr. vial 1.00
(Diphenyl-ethylene; Toluylene).—Fr. toluene, by passing it over heated lead oxide.— $C_{14}H_{12} = C_6H_5.CH.CH.C_6H_5$.—Colorl., monoc. plates.—*Sol.*, hot A.—*Melt.* 124° C. (Michaëlis).—*Boil.* 306-307° C.

Storax.—*U. S. P.*.....lb. .35
(Styrax; Liquid, or Balsam, Storax).—Fr. inner bark Liquidambar orientalis, Miller.—Gray, semi-liq., sticky, opaque mass; agre. odor; balsamic taste.—*Sol.*, warm A.—Expector., Stim.—*Uses*: Scabies, chronic catar., gonorr., leucorr., &c.—*Dose* 5-20 grains (0.32-1.3 Gm.).

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the **MERCK** Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: **MERCK**!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The **PRICES QUOTED** throughout this work **INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS.** The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

HYDRASTINE HYDROCHLORATE MERCK

Astringent, Tonic, Antiperiodic,
and Alterative.

(See page 132)

Has been employed with good results in conjunctivitis granulosa (3 grn. to the oz. of glycerin); also in nasal catarrh and in leucorrhea, both internally and locally; as an injection in gonorrhea ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grn. to the oz.), and in various cutaneous affections.

Dose: 0.03 to 0.05 Gm. ($\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ grn.).

From 2 to 6 grn. to the oz. of water or distilled witchhazel extract has been recommended in hyperidrosis. In ointment (5 to 30 grn. to the oz.). Hydrastine Hydrochlorate Merck has been used with good effect in acne, dry seborrhea, chronic eczema, etc. The following are two approved formulas:

- 1.—Hydrastine Hydrochlorate Merck, - - - - 5 to 20 grn.
 Ergotin, } - - - - - Of each $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
 Naphtol, }
 Bismuth Subnitrate, - - - - 1 dr.
 Ointment, - - - - - Enough to make 1 oz.
 For hyperidrosis, bromidrosis, acne, and seborrhea.
- 2.—Hydrastine Hydrochlorate Merck, - - - - 5 to 20 grn.
 Naphtol, - - - - - $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
 Tincture Quillaja, - - - - - $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
 Tincture Witchhazel, - - - - - Enough to make 4 oz.
 Lotion for hyperidrosis, acne, and seborrhea.

To be had of all Druggists.

H-18-12

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

PYROCATECHIN.

(See page 200.)

New Photographic Developer.

Pyrocatechin has recently come into prominence as a photographic developer. Its alcoholic solutions absorb oxygen on exposure to air, acquiring a brownish coloration. Its aqueous solution does not possess an acid reaction, and reduces gold and silver salts, and Fehling's solution; with lead acetate it is precipitated from its solution, while hydroquinone is not.

Pyrocatechin may be used as a developer in the following manner:

- | Solution A. | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Pyrocatechin Merck, - - - - - | 10 Gm. (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.) |
| Sodium Sulphite, - - - - - | 20 Gm. (5 dr.) |
| Distilled Water, - - - - - | 300 Cc. (10 fl. oz.) |
| Solution B. | |
| Potassa, - - - - - | 100 Gm. (3 oz. 100 grn.) |
| Distilled Water, - - - - - | 500 Cc. (say, 1 pint) |

For use, mix 1 part of A with 1 part of B and 1 of distilled water. A 2% solution of boric acid may be employed as a retarder.

For use in the winter, the proportions may be changed thus: One part of A, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ of B, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of distilled water.

This developer may be used repeatedly. It always produces a clear picture, and is very stable, even in mixture.

To be had of all Druggists.

H-18-12

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

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Strontia,—see Strontium Oxide.

*Strontium Merck.—Fr. Amalgam. 15 gr. vial 5.50
Metal.—Sr.—Yellow; oxidizes quickly on expos.—*Caut.*
Keep under naptha, as o. alkali metals.

do. Merck.—By Electrolysis. 15 gr. vial 12.00

Strontium Acetate Merck.....c. b.—lb. 1.49
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

$\text{Sr}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Anthelm.*,
Tonic.—*Uses*: To expel worms.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ grain (0.016–0.05
Gm.).

Strontium Arsenite Merck.....c. v.—oz. .44
 $\text{Sr}(\text{AsO}_2)_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—*Alter.*, Tonic.—*Uses*:
Skin dis. & malarial affect.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{30}$ – $\frac{1}{15}$ grain (0.0022–
0.0044 Gm.).

Strontium Bromate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.04
 $\text{Sr}(\text{BrO}_3)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Colorl., v. hygrosc., monoc. prisms.—*Sol.*
3 W.

Strontium Bromide Merck. — Anhydrous,
powder.....c. v.—oz. .24

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

SrBr_2 .—Wh., hygrosc. pwd.—*Sol.* W.; sl. in A.—*Sed.*, Tonic.
—*Uses*: Epilepsy, convulsions, headaches, stomach affect.,
nervousn., hyst., &c.—7 pts. of anhydrous salt is equal to 10
pts. of the cryst.—*Dose* 3–10 grains (0.2–0.65 Gm.).

* do. Merck.—Cryst.....c. v.—oz. .17
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

$\text{SrBr}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Long, deliq., colorl. need.; bitter, saline taste.
—*Sol.* A.; 1.05 W. at 15° C; 0.5 boiling W.—*Gastric Tonic*,
Nerve Sed., Anti-epileptic, Antinephritic.—*Uses*: Hyperacidity
of stomach, rheumatism, gout, epilepsy, nervousn., hyst., head-
ache, & convulsions.—*Dose* 5–15–20 grains (0.32–1.3 Gm.).
In epilepsy as much as 150 grains (10 Gm.) may be given daily.
—*Caut.* Gl.-stp. vials.

* Strontium Carbonate Merck.—Pure, white
.....c. b.—lb. .37
 SrCO_3 .—Wh., impalp. pwd.

do. Merck.—Precipitatedc. b.—lb. .29

Strontium Chlorate Merckc. b.—lb. 1.94
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

$\text{Sr}(\text{ClO}_3)_2$.—Clear, colorl., deliq. need.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses*:
Pyrotechn., red fire.—*Caut.* Use same precautions as with
potass. chlorate.

Strontium Chloride Merck.—C. P., cryst.c. b.—lb. .89
 $\text{SrCl}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. need.; sharp, bitter taste.—*Sol.* 1.9 W. at
20° C.

* do. Merck.—Pure, cryst.c. b.—lb. .39

do. Merck.—Pure, dryc. b.—lb. .84
 SrCl_2 .—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.

Strontium Chromate Merckc. v.—oz. .29
 SrCrO_4 .—Yellow pwd. or micros. need.

Strontium Dioxide Merck.—Hydrated.c. v.—oz. .44
(Hydrated Strontium Peroxide).— $\text{SrO}_2 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. pwd., or
pearly scales.

Strontium Fluoride Merck.....c. b.—lb. 1.84
 SrF_2 .—Wh., cryst. pwd.

Strontium Formate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .49
 $\text{Sr}(\text{HCO}_2)_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Rhombic cryst.—*Sol.* W.

Strontium Hydrate Merck.—Cryst....c. b.—lb. 1.34
(Octohydrated Strontium Hydroxide).— $\text{Sr}(\text{OH})_2 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Sm.,
colorl., deliq., quadratic cryst.—*Sol.* W.—*Uses*: Techn.

Strontium Hyposulphate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .69
 $\text{SrS}_2\text{O}_6 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Hexagonal plates; bitter taste.—*Sol.* W.

Strontium Iodide Merck.....c. v.—oz. .59
Also in $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

$\text{SrI}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. or faint yellowish, microcryst., deliq.
pwd., or alm. colorl. plates; bitterish, saline taste.—*Sol.* A. &
E.; 0.6 W., 0.27 boiling W.—*Alter.*, Sialag.—*Uses*: Substit.
for potass. iodide in heart dis., asthma, rheum., scrof., &c.—
Dose 5–10 grains (0.32–0.65 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep in dark amber
gl.-stp. vials.

Strontium Lactate Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P....c. v.—oz. .24

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

$\text{Sr}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., gran. pwd.; sl'y bitter taste.—
Sol. A., 4 W.; 0.5 boiling W.—*Anthelm.*, Antinephritic, Tonic.
—*Uses*: Albumin. of nephritis; in worms, rheum., gout, &
chorea. Decreases albumen in urine without diuresis.—*Dose*
5–10 grains (0.32–0.65 Gm.); for worms: 30 grains (1.9 Gm.)
twice p. d. for 5 d.—*Max. D.* 150 grains (10 Gm.), p. day.

Strontium Nitrate Merck.—Pure, dry....c. b.—lb. .99
 $\text{Sr}(\text{NO}_3)_2$.—Colorl. cryst.—*Sol.* 1.4 W. at 20° C.; sl. A.—*Uses*:
Pyrotechn.

* do. Merck.—Dry.....c. b.—lb. .23

Strontium Nitrite Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.04
 $\text{Sr}(\text{NO}_2)_2$.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.

Strontium Oxalate Merck.....c. b.—lb. .49
 SrC_2O_4 .—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.*, sl. in W.

Strontium Oxide Merck.—Pure, anhydrous....c. b.—lb. 2.59

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Strontia; Strontium Monoxide, or Anhydride).— SrO .—Gray-
ish-wh., porous, infusible, caustic mass.

Strontium Phosphate Merck.....c. b.—lb. .99
 $\text{Sr}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$.—Wh., tastel. pwd.—*Sol.*, acids.—Nutritive, Tonic.
—*Uses*: Phth., & o. wasting dis. as a tissue builder. Superior
to calc. phosphate (Laborde).—*Dose* 10–30 grains (0.65–2 Gm.).

Strontium Salicylate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .19
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

$\text{Sr}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Octahedral cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Anti-*
rheum., Tonic.—*Uses*: Rheum., gout, chorea, muscular
pains, & pleurisy.—*Dose* 10–40 grains (0.65–2.6 Gm.).

Strontium Sulphate Merck.—Precip. I., free
fr. Sodium.....c. b.—lb. 2.59
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

SrSO_4 .—Wh. precip.—*Uses*: *Pyrotechn.*

* do. Merck.—Precip. II.....c. b.—lb. .69
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Strontium Sulphide Merck.....c. b.—lb. 1.59
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Strontium Monosulphide).— SrS .—Light-gray pwd.—*Sol.*,
acids.

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HOSPITAL : BEDSTEADS, : &c.

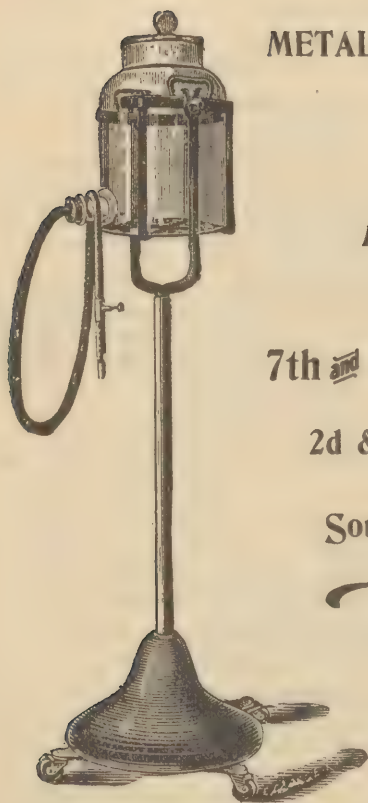


7th and 8th Streets,

2d & 3d Aves.,

South Brooklyn,

N. Y.



No. 510.—Irrigating Stand.



No. 130.—White Enameled Steel Washstand.

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Strontium Tartrate Merck.—Cryst. . . c. b.—lb. 2.59Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs. $\text{SrC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Colorl. cryst.—Sol., sl. in W.**Strontium Thiosulphate Merck.**—c. b.—lb. 3.59Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.(Strontium Hyposulphite).—Fr. strontium acetate w. sodium thiosulphate. — $\text{SrS}_2\text{O}_3 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Sm. need.—Sol. W.**Strontium & Caffeine Sulphonate.** oz. tins.—oz. 1.50(Symphorol, S.).— $(\text{C}_8\text{H}_9\text{N}_3\text{O}_2\text{SO}_3)_2\text{Sr}$.—Sol. W.—Uses, Doses, &c. As Symphorol, L.**Strontium & Potassium Chlorate Merck.** c. b.—lb. 1.59Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Wh. pwd.—Uses : Pyrotechn.

Strophanthin Merck.—C. P. 15 gr. vial 1.00

Also in 10 & 5 grain vials.

Glucoside, fr. seeds *Strophanthus hispidus*, De C.— $\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{48}\text{O}_{12}$ (?).—Wh., amorph., or cryst. pwd.; v. bitter taste.—Sol. W., A.—Vaso-constrictor, Heart Tonic. Not Diur.—Uses : Heart dis.; superior to digitalin in some cases.—Dose $\frac{1}{300}$ — $\frac{1}{200}$ — $\frac{1}{120}$ grain (0.0002–0.00032–0.00054 Gm.).—Antid., emetics, stomach siphon, aconite, veratrum viride.**Strophanthin Tannate Merck.** 15 gr. vial .95Yellowish-wh., amorph. pwd.; 58.14% strophanthin.—Sol. A.—Uses, &c. As strophanthin, but more easily taken.—Dose $\frac{1}{150}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$ grain (0.00043–0.0011 Gm.).***Strychnine Merck.**—U. S. P.—Cryst. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 1.65Fr. *Nux Vomica* & o. Loganiaceæ.— $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$.—Sm., hard cryst.; v. bitter taste.—Sol. 7 C., 110 A., 6,700 W., 12 boil. A., 2,500 boil. W.—Melt. 268° C.—Bitter Tonic, Excito-motor, Stim., Stomachic.—Uses : Intern., palsy, tabes dorsalis, chronic alcoholism, vomiting, dyspepsia, anæmia, insom. fr. mental over-work, &c.; antidote to chlorof. & chloral pois. Poison for rats, mice, foxes, & wolves.—Extern., linim. in palsy, amaurosis, & myopia.—Dose $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (0.0011–0.0083 Gm.).—Antid., stomach pump, tannin, emetics, charcoal, paraldehyde, urethane, potass. bromide, chlorof., chloral, artif. respir., &c.—Caut. Very poisonous !do. Merck.—Pure, pwd.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 1.60

Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. A.

Strychnine Acetate Merck. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 2.00 $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$.—Sm., wh. cryst.—Sol. 96 W.—Uses, Doses, &c. As the alkaloid.**Strychnine Arsenate Merck.** $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 3.00 $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{As}_2\text{O}_5$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.; v. bitter taste.—Sol. 14 W., 5 hot W.—Tonic, Alter., Antituberc.—Uses : Tuberculosis, skin dis., malarial affect., &c.; us'y hypoderm. 0.5% in liq. paraffin; of this 4–15 fl (0.25–0.9 Cc.) may be injected per day.—Dose $\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$ grain (0.001–0.004 Gm.).**Strychnine Arsenite Merck.** $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 3.00 $(\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot \text{As}_2\text{O}_3$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. 10 boiling W., 33 W.—Tonic, Alter., Antiper.—Uses : Remit. & intern. fever, dyspep., tuberculosis, skin dis., &c.—Dose $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{15}$ grain (0.001–0.004 Gm.).**Strychnine Bisaccharinate**(Strychnine Di-ortho-sulphamine-benzoate).— $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot (\text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{SO}_2 \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{NH})_2$.—Uses, Doses, &c. As preceding.**Strychnine Bisulphate Merck.**— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. v.—oz. 2.00 $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$.**Strychnine Camphorate Merck.**— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. v.—oz. 6.00 $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_4$.—Sm., wh. cryst., or wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Tonic.—Uses, Doses, &c. As the alkaloid.**Strychnine Citrate Merck.**— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 2.35 $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7$.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W.—Uses, Doses, &c. As the alkaloid.**Strychnine Ferricitrate.**—see Iron & Strychnine Citrate.**Strychnine Hydrobromate Merck.** $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 2.35 $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{HBr}$.—Wh. need.—Sol. 32 W., A.—Tonic, Sed.—Uses : Nerv. affect., chronic alcoholism & insom. from over-work.—Dose $\frac{1}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{12}$ grain (0.002–0.005 Gm.).**Strychnine Hydrochlorate Merck.** $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 2.00 $2\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{HCl} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., efflores. need.—Sol. 50 W. at 22° C.—Uses, Doses, &c. As the alkaloid.**Strychnine Hydro-iodate Merck.** $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 6.00 $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{HI}$.—Wh. cryst.; yellow on expos.—Sol. W.—Uses, Doses, &c. As the alkaloid. Has slight alter. properties not possessed by strychnine.—Caut. Keep in dark amber.**Strychnine Hypophosphite Merck.** $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 2.60Wh. cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Tonic, Tissue Builder.—Uses : Tuberc. affect., in scrof., & in wasting dis. gen'ly.—Dose $\frac{1}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{12}$ grain (0.002–0.005 Gm.).**Strychnine Lactate Merck.** $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 4.00 $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Uses, Doses, &c. Ab. as the alkaloid**Strychnine Nitrate Merck.**—C. P.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. v.—oz. 3.00 $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{HNO}_3$.—Groups of silky need.; entirely free fr. brucine.—Sol. 50 W., 60 A.; 2 boiling W. or A.—Uses, Doses, &c. Ab. as the alkaloid. The salt most frequently used in Europe.*** do. Merck.**—Cryst. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 2.00**Strychnine Phosphate Merck.** $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 2.35 $(\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4 + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Uses, Doses, &c. Ab. as the alkaloid.**Strychnine Saccharinate**(Strychnine Ortho-sulphamine-benzoate).—A true salt of saccharin & strychnine.— $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{SO}_2)(\text{CO})\text{NH}$.—Wh. pwd.—Uses : This comp. of strychnine is sweet inst. of bitter; used in all cases as the alkaloid, & in doses ab. one-third larger.**Strychnine Salicylate Merck.**—Cryst. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 3.00 $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot \text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W., A.—Uses, Doses, &c. Ab. as the alkaloid; espec. advantages in rheum. & chorea.***Strychnine Sulphate Merck.**—U. S. P.—Pure, neutral. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 1.60 $(\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., odorl. prisms; v. bitter taste; effloresc. in dry air.—Sol. 50 W., 109 A.; 2 boiling W., 8.5 boiling A.—Melt. 200° C.—Uses : The salt most frequently prescribed in the U. S. Its action & uses differ but sl'y fr. those of the alkaloid.—Dose $\frac{1}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{12}$ grain (0.002–0.005 Gm.).—Caut. Keep in well-stp. vials.

do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure, pwd.

..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 1.60

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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

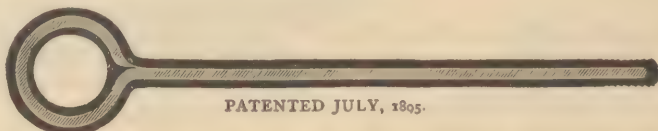
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The Butler Hard Rubber Company,
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To the Trade: 

DECEMBER, 1895.

GENTLEMEN—We beg to call your attention to our new brand of “*Eureka*” Syringes (trade-mark registered) and to an entirely new process of making an UNBREAKABLE PISTON, used in all “*Eureka*” Syringes. See illustration below.



The above shows a sectional view of the new **STEEL CORE PISTON** entirely covered with hard rubber, rendering the same UNBREAKABLE and impervious to the action of the strongest medicines. Special care is taken in preparing all the various parts of these Syringes, and each Syringe is guaranteed to be in perfect working order. Our trade-mark “*Eureka*” appears on the cap of each Syringe in raised letters.

Another new feature just introduced by us is our **SOFT TIPPED VAGINAL SYRINGES** made in two sizes—namely, one-ounce and two-ounce.



The above illustration (reduced size) shows the Syringe with the pure soft gum tip. They are pronounced by the medical profession to be a decided advantage over vaginal syringes made entirely of a hard substance. The soft tip is detachable and can be removed and cleaned at any time. New tips can be obtained on application. Each Syringe bears our trade-mark “*Royal*” in raised letters on the cap.

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Strychnine Sulpho-carbolate

(Strychnine Sulpho-phenate, or Phenol-Sulphonate).— $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2 \cdot C_6H_5OHSO_3$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W. A.

Strychnine with Iron & Quinine Citrate,—see **Iron & Quinine Citrate, with Strychnine**.

Strychnine & Zinc Hydro-iodate

$C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2 \cdot HI \cdot ZnI_2$.—Sm., wh. cryst.; yellow on expos.—Sol. W.—Caut. Keep in the dark.

Stypticin Merck

$C_{12}H_{13}NO_3 \cdot H_2O \cdot HCl$.—Yellow cryst.—Sol. W.—Styptic.—Uses: Hemorrhages of any source, but especially uterine.—Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 grain (0.025–0.06 Gm.) 4–7 t. p. d. in capsules or pearls.—Inj. (urgent cases): 1–3 grains (0.06–0.2 Gm.) in 10% solut.

Styracin Merck.—Cryst., white.—c. v.—oz. 4.00 (Cinnamyl Cinnamate; Cinnyl Cinnamate).—Constit. of storax.— $C_{18}H_{16}O_2 = C_6H_5C_2H_4 \cdot C_6H_5O_2$.—Wh., or faint yellowish need.—Sol. 3 E., 20 A., benzin.—Melt. 44° C.—Antisep. & Stim.

Styracol

(Gualacol Cinnamate; Cinnamyl-gualacol).—Fr. gualacol, by cinnamyl chloride w. heat.— $C_{16}H_{14}O_3 = C_6H_5OCH_2 \cdot C_6H_5 \cdot (CH_2)CO_2$.—Colorl. need.—Sol. A., C., acetone; alm. insol. W.—Melt. 130° C.—Antisep., Germic.—Uses: Intern., tuberculosis, chronic vesical catarrh, diar., dysent., gonorr., &c.—Extern., wounds & ulcers.

Styrax,—see **Storax**.

Styrene Merck.—C. P. c. v.—oz. 2.50 (Styrol; Styrolene; Cinnamene; Phenyl-ethylene).—By slow distill. cinnamic acid.— $C_8H_8 = C_6H_5 \cdot CH \cdot CH_2$.—H'ly refractive, yellowish, oily liq.; arom. odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.925 at 0° C.—Misc. A., E.—Boil. 140–145° C.

Styrene, Meta-, Merck c. v.—oz. 5.00 Fr. styrene, by heat.— $(C_6H_5)_m$.—Colorl., transp. solid; odorl.; tastel.—Sol., sl. E.

Styrone Merck.—Liquid g. s. v.—oz. 1.82 Fr. styrcin, by conc. solut. of potassa.—Yellow, oily, h'ly refractive, arom. liq.—Misc. A., E., benzin, &c.—Boil., ab. 250° C.—Uses, &c.: As the crust.

Styrone Crystals,—see **Alcohol, Cinnamylc**.

Suberin Merck c. v.—oz. .64 Cellulose of cork, 90% of its weight; also 50% of the outer corky layer of birch bark.—Sol., nitric acid, of Sp. Gr. 1.8; chlorine W.

Sublimate, Corrosive,—see **Mercury Bichloride**.

Succinamide Merck c. v.—oz. 3.50 Fr. ethyl succinate, by amm.— $C_4H_8N_2O_2 = C_2H_4(CO \cdot NH_2)_2$.—Need.—Sol. 220 W. at 19° C; 9 boiling W.—Melt. 243° C.

Succinimide Merck.—Cryst. c. v.—oz. 1.25 Fr. succinic anhydride, by dry amm. gas.— $C_4H_4NO_2 = C_2H_4 \cdot (CO)_2NH$.—Efflor., colorl. need.—Sol. W., A., E.—Melt. 125–126° C.—Boil. 287–288° C.—Antiseptic.

Succinonitrile,—see **Ethylene Cyanide**.

Succinyl Chloride Merck c. v.—oz. 1.25 (Succinyl Dichloride).—Fr. distill. succinic acid w. phosphorus penta-chloride.— $C_4H_4O_2Cl_2 = C_2H_4(COCl)_2$.—Fum., h'ly refractive liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.4123 at 15° C.—Boil. 190° C.

Sucrol c. v.—oz. 1.00 (Dulcin; Valzin; Para-phenetol-carbamide; Para-ethoxy-phenyl-urea).—Fr. para-phenetidine by potass. cyanate & in o. ways.— $C_9H_{12}N_2O_2 = NH_2 \cdot CO \cdot NH \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot OC_2H_5$.—Shin.

need.; v. sweet taste; 200 times as sweet as cane sugar.—Sol. E., 25 A., 800 W., 150 boiling W.—Melt. 173–174° C.—Uses: Sweetening medium for bitter remedies, &c.

Suet.—U. S. P.

(Mutton Suet).—Purified internal fat of abdomen of Ovis Aries (Sheep), L.—Wh., solid fat; sl. odor; taste, bland if fresh, but rancid if long expos.—Sol. 2 B., 44 boil. A., 60 E.; insol. W., cold A.—Melt. 45–50° C.—Uses: Pharmaceutical.—Caut. Keep well closed.

Sugar.—U. S. P.

(Sucrose; Cane Sugar; Saccharose).—Fr. Saccharum officinarum, L., Beta vulgaris, L., & o. plants.— $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$.—Wh., dry, hard, distinctly cryst. gran.; sweet taste.—Sol. 0.5 W., 175 A., 0.2 boiling W., 28 boil. A.—Melt. 185° C.—Demulcent, Lenitive.—Uses: Sweetening agent. Also techn.

Sugar, Acorn,—see **Quercit**.

Sugar, Grape, Honey, or Starch,—see **Dextrose**.

Sugar, Malt,—see **Maltose**.

Sugar, Manna,—see **Mannit**.

Sugar, Meat,—see **Inosit**.

Sugar, Milk,—see **Milk Sugar**.

Sugar of Lead,—see **Lead Acetate**.

Sulfonal oz. 1.35

(Di-ethyl-sulphone-di-methyl-methane).—Fr. anhydrous acetone, by anhydrous ethyl mercaptane w. a stream of dry hydrochl. acid gas.— $C_7H_{16}S_2O_4 = (CH_3)_2C(SO_2C_2H_5)_2$.—Colorl. prisms.—Sol. 65 A., 135 E., 500 W., 2 boiling A., 15 boiling W.—Melt. 125.5° C.—Boil. 300° C.—Hypn., Sed., Antihidrotic.—Uses: Insom., epilepsy, night sw., hiccough, chordee, &c. Do not give if kidneys are not acting normally.—Dose 15–45 grains (1–3 Gm.) $\frac{3}{4}$ hour before retiring, in beer, wine, or simple elixir.

Sulphaldehyde Merck c. v.—oz. 2.79

(Thio-acetaldehyde).—Fr. an aqu. solut. of acetaldehyde, by hydrogen sulphide.—Mist. of sev'l substances.—Oily liq.; nauseous smell.—Hypnotic.

N.B.—Three times as active as paraldehyde (Luisini).

Sulphaminol Merck $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 2.00

(Thio-oxy-diphenylamine).—Fr. boiling meta-oxy-diphenylamine w. soda & sulphur; filtering, & precip. w. amm. chloride.— $C_{10}H_7NSO = C_{10}H_7 \cdot OH \cdot S \cdot NH$.—Yellow pwd.; odorl.; tastel.—Sol. A.; acetic acid; alkalies; insol. W.—Melt. 155° C.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Intern., in cystitis.—Extern., substit. for iodoform. By insufflation in laryngeal phth., as dust. pwd. on wounds, syph. sores, &c.—Dose 3–4 grains (0.2–0.26 Gm.) 4 t. p. d.

Sulphaminol Salicylate Merck. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 2.50

8% sulphaminol w. salicylic acid.—Antisep. & Antirheum.—Uses: Rheumatic affect. & as sulphaminol.—Dose 3–6 grains (0.2–0.4 Gm.).

Sulphaminol-creosote Merck. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 2.50

8% solut. of sulphaminol in creosote.—Liquid.—Sol. A.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Laryngeal tuberculosis & rhino-laryngology, by local appl.

Sulphaminol-eucalyptol Merck. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 2.00

8% solution of sulphaminol in eucalyptol.—Liquid.—Uses, &c. As Sulphaminol-creosote.

Sulphaminol-guaiacol Merck. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 2.75

8% solution of sulphaminol in guaiacol.—Liquid.—Sol. A.—Uses, &c. As Sulphaminol-creosote.

Sulphaminol-menthol Merck. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 2.25

8% sulphaminol w. menthol.—Liquid.—Uses, &c. As Sulphaminol-creosote.

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Sulphobenzide Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00
(Diphenyl-sulphone).—Fr. benzene, by fum. sulphuric acid.— $C_{12}H_{10}SO_2 = (C_6H_5)_2SO_2$.—Monocl. prisms or plates.—*Sol.* E.; sl. hot W.—*Melt.* 128–129° C.—*Boil.* 376° C.

Sulphocarbaniide Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.25
(Thiocarbaniide).—Fr. boil. aniline w. alc. & carbon disulphide.— $C_{13}H_{12}N_2S = CS(NH.C_6H_5)_2$.—Cryst. laminae or plates.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Melt.* 153° C.

Sulpho-urea,—see **Thiocarbamide**.

Sulphur Merck.—C. P., cryst.lb. .75
S.—Yellow, transp. cryst.—*Sol.*, carbon disulphide.—*Melt.*, ab. 115° C.—Antiseptic.

do. — *U.S.P.*—Washed....lb. cartons.—lb. .12
Fr. sublimed sulphur.—S.—Fine, yellow, dry pwd.; odor.; tastel.—*Sol.*, benzol, B., turpentine; E., C.; boil. alkal. solut., carbon disulphide.—*Melt.*, ab. 115° C.—Lax., Alter., Antisept., Diaph.—*Uses*: Intern., rheum., catarrh, asthma, hemorrhoids, sciatica, & skin dis.—*Extern.*, oint. in scabies & other skin affect., rheum., &c.—*Dose* 60–180 grains (4–12 Gm.).—*Incomp.*, never triturate w. any chlorate.

do. — *U.S.P.*—Sublimed....bulk.—lb. .05
(Flowers of Sulphur).—Fine, yellow pwd.; faint odor.—*Uses*: Pharm.; techn.; & pyrotechny. Should not be used internally,

do. Merck.—*U.S.P.*—Precipitated, pure
.....c. b.—lb. .28
(Lac Sulphuris; Milk of Sulphur).—Fr. calc. disulphide & thio-sulphate, by hydrochl. acid.—Fine, amorph., pale yellow pwd.—Superior to other forms in certain applications.

do. — Precipitated, commercial....c. b.—lb. .25
do. — Fused, rolls.....bulk.—lb. .03
(Brimstone).—Solid of cylinder-like form.—*Uses*: Techn.

Sulphur Bromide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .82
(Sulphur Sub-bromide).— S_2Br_2 .—Deep ruby-red liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 2.628 at 4° C.

Sulphur Chloride Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .22
(Sulphur Subchloride; Sulphur Proto-chloride, or Mono-chloride).— S_2Cl_2 .—Amber to yellowish-red, fum., oily liq.; penetrating smell, which causes tears & affects the breathing.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.709 at 0° C (Thorpe).—*Sol.*, carbon disulphide, B., A., E. (with decomposition).—*Boil.* 138.1° C.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Sulphur, Flowers of,—see **Sulphur**.—Sublimed.

Sulphur Iodide Merck.—*U.S.P.*—C. P.
.....g. s. v.—oz. .47
(Sulphur Subiodide).—Chiefly S_2I_2 .—80% iodine.—Grayish-black masses; metallic lustre; odor of iodine.—*Sol.*, carbon disulphide; 60 G.—Antisept., Alter.—*Uses*: Intern., glands, scrof., & chronic skin dis.—*Extern.*, in oint. of 5–10% w. lard or vaseline for eczema, psoria., prurigo, &c.—*Dose* 1–4 grains (0.065–0.26 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep glass stoppered & cool.

Sulphur, Milk of,—see **Sulphur**.—Precipitated.

Symphorol, L., N., & S.,—see **Lithium & Caffeine Sulphonate**; **Sodium & Caffeine Sulphonate**; **Strontium & Caffeine Sulphonate**.

Syntonin Merck.....15 gr. vial .75
(Para-peptone).—Fr. albumin. subst. by dil. hydrochl. acid.—Whitish pwd.—*Sol.*, dil. hydrochl. acid; alkali carbonates.

Syringin Merck.—C. P., cryst.15 gr. vial 2.50
(Lilacin; Ligustrin).—Glucoside fr. bark *Syringa vulgaris*, L. (Lilac), & *Ligustrum vulgare*, L. (Privet).— $C_{17}H_{24}O_9 + H_2O$.—Sm., wh., bulky need.; tastel.—*Sol.* A.; hot W.—*Boil.*, ab. 191° C.—Antipyrr., Antiper.—*Uses*: Intermitt. & remit. fevers, & malarial affect.

Syrup, Acid, Hydro-iodic.—*U.S.P.*lb. .50
1%, by wt., absolute hydro-iodic acid.—Alternative.—*Uses*: Scrof., consumpt., syph. affect., skin dis., rachitis, &c.—*Dose* 30–60 ℥ (1.8–3.7 Cc.).

Syrup, Calcium Chlorhydrophosphate.—*N.F.*....lb. .70
(Syrup of Chlorhydrophosphate of Lime).—Precip. calc. phosphate, hydrochl. acid, W., spirit of lemon, & syrup. About 0.2% calc. phosphate.—Nutrient, Constructive.—*Uses*: Tuberculosis, rachitis, & wasting diseases.—*Dose* 60–120 ℥ (4–8 Cc.).

Syrup, Calcium Lactophosphate.—*U.S.P.*....lb. .73
About 3% calc. salt.—Nutrient, Constructive.—*Uses*: Tuberculosis, rachitis, & wasting affect.—*Dose* 60–120 ℥ (3.7–7.4 Cc.).

Syrup, Hypophosphites.—*U.S.P.*lb. .60
4½ Gm. calc. hypophosphite, 1½ Gm. each of sod. & potass. hypophosphites, 0.2 Gm. of dil. hypophosphorus acid w. sugar & W. in 100 Cc.—Nutrient, Constructive, Alter.—*Uses*: Tuberculous affect., rachitis, & wasting dis.—*Dose* 60–120 ℥ (3.7–7.4 Cc.).

Syrup, Hypophosphites, Compound.—*N.F.*....lb. .60
About 2.5% calc. hypophosphite, 1.25% each of potass. & sod. hypophosphite, 0.16% each of manganese & iron hypophos., 0.08% quinine hydrochlorate, 0.09% tinct. of nux vomica, w. potass. citrate, citric acid, sugar & W.—*Uses*, *Doses*, &c. As preceding.

Syrup, Hypophosphites Lime & Soda, Compound, McArthur.....doz. 8.80
Made according to Churchill's formula, cont. ab. 2 grains (0.13 Gm.) of purified hypophosphite in each teaspoonful, in the ratio of 4 of sod. hypophos. to 5 of calc. hypophos.; no citric acid.—Alter., Reconstruct.—*Uses*: Phthis., scrof., chron. bronch., &c.—*Dose* 2–3 teaspoonfuls 3 t. p. d.

Syrup, Iron Citro-iodide.—*N.F.*
(Tasteless Syrup of Iron Iodide).—8% ferric iodide & 8% potass. citrate.—Alter., Tonic.—*Uses*: Scrof., tuberculosis, chronic rheum., chlorosis, persistent anæmia, &c.—*Dose* 10–80 ℥ (0.6–1.8 Cc.).

Syrup, Iron Iodide (Syrup of Ferrous Iodide, U.S.P.).....c. b.—lb. .54
10% by wt. of ferrous iodide.—*Sp. Gr.*, ab. 1.853 at 15° C.—Alter., Tonic.—*Uses*: Scrof. affect., tuberculosis, leucocythæmia, chlorosis, anæmia, chronic rheum., &c.—*Dose* 15–30 ℥ (0.9–1.8 Cc.).—*Caut.* Keep in sm., well-stp., & filled bot.

Syrup, Iron Iodide, Tasteless,—see **Syrup, Iron Citro-iodide**.

Syrup, Iron Oxide, Saccharated.—*N.F.*....lb. .50
(Syrup of Saccharated Oxide of Iron).—1% metal. iron.—Hematinic.—*Uses*: Chiefly in anæmic children.—*Dose* 30–60 ℥ (1.8–3.7 Cc.).

Syrup, Iron Protochloride.—*N.F.*....lb. .60
(Syrup of Ferrous Chloride).—N'ly 2% ferrous chloride w. glycerin, orange flower W. & syrup.—Tonic, Astring.—*Uses*: Anæmia, chlorosis; & as tonic for convalesc.—*Dose* 10–60 ℥ (0.6–3.7 Cc.).—*Caut.* Keep in sm., well-stp. bot.

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That is Uniform and Reliable; Tonic and Reconstructive;
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a valuable Remedy itself, is the best vehicle for all other
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Syrup, Iron, Quinine & Strychnine Phosphates.

—U. S. P. lb. .75

2 Gm. ferric phosphate, 3 Gm. quinine sulphate, 0.02 Gm. strychnine w. phosphoric acid, glycerin, sugar & W. in 100 Cc.—Nerve Tonic, Hematinic.—Uses: Neurasthenia, chlorosis, anemia, convalesc., malarial affect., &c.—Dose 60-120 M (3.7-7.4 Cc.).

Syrup, Lactucarium.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. 1.00

Represents 5% of lactucarium.—Sed., Anod.—Uses: Nervous affect., dysmenor., coughs, colds, &c.—Dose 30-120 M (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Syrup, Lime.—U. S. P. lb. .50

(Saccharated Solution of Lime).—Antacid.—Uses: Acidity of stomach, vomiting, diar., affect. of urin. org., &c.; antidote to poisoning fr. carbolic acid, oxalic acid, &c.—Dose 80-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Syrup, Mulberry, Merck c. b.—lb. .59

Mulberry juice, sugar, & suffic. alc. to prevent ferment.—Sl. Astringent.

Syrup, Phosphates, Compound.—N. F. lb. .60

(Chemical Food).—Each fluid dram contains about 0.4% calc. phosphate, 0.2% iron & ammonium phosphates, & smaller quant. sod. & potass. phosphates, w. citric acid, glycerin, phosphoric acid, orange flower water, tincture of cudbear, sugar & W.—Alter., Nerve Tonic.—Uses: Tuberculosis, anemia, chlorosis, & wasting dis.—Dose 60-120 M (3.7-7.4 Cc.) in W.

Syrup, Phosphates of Iron, Quinine & Strychnine,—see Syrup, Iron, Quinine & Strychnine Phosphates.**Syrup, Raspberry, Merck.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. .49**

Fr. juice of fresh, ripe raspberries.—Aromatic.—Uses: Flavor.—Caut. Keep well stoppered, cool, & dark.

Syrup, Violets, Merck c. b.—lb. .99

Fr. fresh fls. Viola odorata, L.—Demulc., Diur., Tonic.—Uses: Coughs, colds, bronchial affect., pneum., & nephritis.—Dose 60-240 M (3.7-15 Cc.) or more.

Tannal,—see Aluminum Tannate.

Tannal, Soluble,—see Aluminum Tanno-tartrate.

Tannigen,—see Acetyl-tannin.

Tannin,—see Acid, Tannic.

Tantalum Merck 15 gr. vial 7.50

Metal.—Ta.—Black pwd.; probably cont. also tantalum oxide. N. B.—The pure element has never yet been obtained.

Tantalum Chloride Merck.—Sublimed 15 gr. vial 7.00

TaCl₅.—Light yellow, prismatic needles; fume in the air.—Sol., absolute A.; warm solut. of potassium hydrate. Decomp. by W.—Caut. Keep well closed.

Tantalum & Potassium Fluoride Merck 15 gr. vial 2.50

TaK₂F₇.—Sm., wh. need.—Decomp. by W.

Tar.—U. S. P. pint cans—doz. .80

Fr. destruct. distill. of wood Pinus palustris, Miller, & of o. species of Pinus.—Thick, dark, viscous mass.; pecul. odor.—

Sp. Gr. 1.03-1.07.—Sol. A., E., C., volatile & fixed oils.—Antisp., Antispasm., Antipyr.—Uses: Intern., bronchial affect., colds, fevers, diar., & dis. of gen.-urin. org.—Extern., skin diseases.—Dose 30-60 M (2-4 Cc. or Gm.).

Tartar, Cream of,—see Potassium Bitartrate.

Tartar, Soluble,—see Potassium Tartrate.

Tartar, Soluble Cream of, or Tartar, Borated, see Potassium & Sodium Boro-tartrate.

Tartar Emetic,—see Antimony & Potassium Tartrate.

Taurin Merck 15 gr. vial 2.50

(Amido-ethyl-sulphonic Acid).—Fr. ox-gall by boil. w. dil. hydrochl. acid.—C₂H₇NSO₃=CH₃(NH₂).CH₂.SO₃H.—Large, colorl. cryst.; glass-like lustre.—Sol. 15.2 W. at 12° C; insol. A.

Taxine Merck.—Pure 15 gr. vial 2.50

Fr. lvs. & seeds Taxus baccata, L.—C₃₇H₅₂NO₁₀(?)—Sm., whitish need.—Sol. W., A., E., carbon bisulphide.—Melt., ab. 110° C.—Caut. Poison! Great care!

***Tellurium Merck.—C. P., powder .15 gr. vial .75**

Non-metallic element.—Te.—Dark gray pwd.; burns in the air with a blue flame.—Sol., nitric acid.—Melt. 455° C.

do. Merck.—C. P., sticks .15 gr. vial 1.00

Bluish-wh., brittle sticks; metallic lustre.

Tellurium Bichloride Merck 15 gr. vial 1.50

(Tellurium Dichloride).—TeCl₂.—Black, amorphous mass.—Melt. 175° C.

Tellurium Oxides,—see Acid, Tellurous, & Telluric.

Terebene Merck.—Optically inactive .c. b.—lb. .79

Also in 1/8, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.

Mixt. of several terpenes, chiefly dipentene & terpinene, w. some cymol & camphene, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on oil of turpentine.—C₁₀H₁₆.—Colorl. or sl'y yellowish liq.; thyme-like odor; resinifies when exposed to the light.—Sp. Gr., ab. 0.855 at 15° C.—Sol. W., E., glacial acetic acid, carbon disulphide.—Boil. 170-185° C.—Expector., Antisp., Astring., Antifermentative.—Uses: Intern., in chronic bronch., flatulent dyspep., gen.-urin. dis., emphysema, phth., bronch. dyspnea, &c.—Extern., uterine cancer, gangr. wounds, skin dis., &c. In phth. affect. it is given by inhalation (1 3/4 ounces per week).—Dose 4-6-20 M (0.26-0.4-1.2 Cc.).—Caut. Keep well stoppered & cool.

Terebene, Dr. Bond's original bottles.—each .75**Terpene Hydrochlorate Merck c. v.—oz. .75**

(Artificial Camphor; Pinene Hydrochlorate; Mono-hydrochlorate of Turpentine; Turpentine Camphor).—Fr. dry pinene by dry chlorine, in cold.—C₁₀H₁₆.HCl.—Wh., cryst. mass; turpentine & camphor odor.—Melt., ab. 125° C.—Boil., ab. 208° C.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Intern., phth.; & check secret. of saliva.—Extern., w. carbolic acid: local anæsth., abort. bolis, prevent suppurat., & skin dis.—Dose 15-30 grains (0.97-1.94 Gm.).

Terpilene Merck c. v.—oz. 1.29

(Terpylene).—Fr. heating terpene (dipentene) dihydrochloride with W. & subsequently treating w. dil. sulphuric acid.—C₁₀H₁₆.—Clear liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.852 at 15° C.—Boil. 176-178° C.

Terpilene Dihydrochlorate,—see Eucalyptol.

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Terpin Dihydrochlorate Merck.—Cryst.

.....c. v.—oz. 1.50
(Dipentene Dihydrochloride).—Fr. solut. of limonene in glacial acetic acid, or fr. terpin hydrate, by gaseous hydrochl. acid.— $C_{10}H_{16}Cl_2 = C_{10}H_{16}(HCl)_2$.—Rhombic tablets.—Sol. A., E., C., benzene.—Melt. 49–50° C.

Terpin Hydrate Merck.—U. S. P.—Cryst.

.....c. v.—oz. .16
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bottles & cartons.
(Dipentene-glycol).—Hydrate of the diatomic alcohol terpin. Fr. oil of turpentine w. alc. by dil. nitric acid.— $C_{10}H_{16}(OH)_2 + H_2O$.—Colorl., lustr., rhombic prisms; al'y bitter taste.—Sol. B., 10 A., 100 E., 200 C., 250 W.; 1 boil. glacial acetic acid; 2 boil. A.; 32 boil. W.; carbon disulphide.—Melt. 116–117° C.—Boil. 253° C.—Expector., Antisept., Diur., Diaph.—Uses: Bronch. affect., whoop. cough, throat affect., tuberculosis, gen.-urin. dis., &c.—Dose, expector.: 3–6 grains (0.2–0.4 Gm.); diur.: 10–15 grains (0.65–1 Gm.) several t. p. d.—Max. D. 15 grains (1 Gm.), single; 45 grains (3 Gm.), p. day.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Terpin Hydro-iodate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00

(Dipentene Hydro-iodide).— $C_{10}H_{16}HI$.—Red-brown liq.

Terpineol Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .57

(Terphenol; "Lillacine").—By heating terpinol w. phosphoric acid of Sp. Gr. 1.120.— $C_{10}H_{16}OH$.—Viscous, refractive, colorl. liq.; odor like lilacs.—Sp. Gr. 0.986 at 20° C.—Sol. A., E.—Boil. 218° C.—Aromatic.—Uses: Perfume.

Terpinol Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. .47

Mixt. of principles produced by dil. mineral acids fr. terpin hydrate; the fraction boiling at 168° C.—Oily liq.; odor of hyacinths.—Sp. Gr. 0.852 at 15° C.—Sol. A., E.—Bronchial Stim., Antisept., Diur.—Uses: Diminish expectoration & lessen odor in phth.; also in coughs, colds & bronch. affect.—Dose 8–15 \mathfrak{m} (0.5–1 Cc.).

Test Papers,—see Papers, &c.

Tetra-bromo-phenol-phthalein Merck...c.v.—oz. 3.54

Fr. alc. solut. of phenol-phthalein, by bromine in acetic acid.— $C_{20}H_{10}Br_4O_4 = C_6H_4.C_2O_2(C_6H_2Br_2OH)_2$.—Colorl. need.—Sol. E.—Melt. 220–230° C.—Uses: Indicator in alkalimetry.

Tetra-bromo-phenol-phthalin Merck.15 gr. vial 4.00

Fr. brominating phenol-phthalin.— $C_{20}H_{12}Br_4O_4 = C_6H_4.CO_2.HCH(C_6H_2Br_2OH)_2$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. A., E., carbon disulphide.—Melt. 205° C.

Tetra-chloro-ethane,—see Carbon Chloride, Bi.

Tetra-chloro-methane,—see Carbon Chloride, Tetra.

Tetra-chloro-quinone,—see Chloranil.

Tetra-ethyl-ammonium Iodide Merck.c. v.—oz. 3.00

(Tetra-ethyl-ammonium Mono-iodide).—Fr. ethyl iodide, by tri-ethylamine.— $C_8H_{20}NI = (C_2H_5)_3NI$.—Large cryst.—Sol. W., A.

Tetra-hydro-beta-naphtylamine Hydrochlorate, —see Thermin.

Tetra-hydro-quinoline Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.50

Fr. quinoline, by reduct.— $C_9H_{11}N = C_6H_4.(CH_2CH_2).(NH.CH_2)$.—S'ly hygro. oil.—Sol., sl. W.—Boil. 244° C.

Tetra-hydro-quinoline, Iso-, Merck...15 gr. vial 1.50

(Tetra-hydro-iso-quinoline).—Fr. reduct. of iso-quinoline.— $C_9H_{11}N = C_6H_4.(CH_2CH_2)(NH.CH_2)$.—Colorl. liq.—Sol. W.—B'pt. 232–233° C.

Tetra-hydro-quinoline, Iso-, Hydro-chlorate, Merck.....15 gr. vial 2.50

$C_9H_{11}N.HCl$.—Cryst. laminae.—Melt. 195–197° C.

Tetra-iodo-pyrrole,—see Iodole.

Tetra-methyl-ammonium Chloride...c. v.—oz. 2.00

$NC_4H_{12}Cl = (CH_3)_4NCl$.—Deliq., colorl. cryst.

Tetra-methyl-ammonium Iodide Merck.....oz. 1.75

(Tetra-methyl-ammonium Iodide).—React-prod. ammonia in methyl alc. w. methyl iodide & heat.— $NC_4H_{12}I = (CH_3)_4NI$.—Prisms.—Sp. Gr. 1.837 at 17° C.—Sol., sl. W.

Tetra-methyl-benzene,—see Durene.

Tetra-methyl-di-amido-benzo-phenone Merck..

.....c. v.—oz. 1.50

Fr. dimethyl-aniline, by carbonyl chloride.— $C_{17}H_{20}N_2O = CO(C_6H_4.N[CH_3]_2)_2$.—Wh. plates.—Sol. A., E., warm B.—Melt., above 360° C, with decomp.

Tetra-methyl-para-phenylene-diamine Merck..

.....15 gr. vial 4.00

By heating dimethyl-para-phenylene-diamine w. hydrochl. acid & methyl alc.— $C_{10}H_{12}N_2 = N(CH_3)_2.C_6H_4.N(CH_3)_2$.—Cryst. laminae.—Sol. A., E.; sl. W.—Melt. 51° C.—Boil. 260° C.—Uses: Reag. for ozone & ozonizers (Wurster's reagent).

Tetra-methyl-para-phenylene-diamine Hydro-chlorate Merck.....15 gr. vial 4.00

$C_{10}H_{16}N_2.2HCl$.—Sm. cryst.

Tetronal.....oz. 3.00

(Diethyl-sulphone-diethyl-methane).—By passing dry hydrochl. acid into a water-free mixt. of ethyl sulphhydrate & diethyl-ketone.— $C_9H_{20}S_2O_4 = (C_2H_5)_2C(SO_2C_2H_5)_2$.—Colorl., lustr. laminae; camphoraceous, bitter taste.—Sol. A., E., 450 W.—Melt. 85–89° C.—Hypn., Sed.—Uses: Insomnia, inst of sulfonal or trional.—Dose 15–30 grains (1–2 Gm.).—Max. D. 60 grains (4 Gm.), p. day.

Teteryl Formate,—see Butyl Formate.

Teucrin.....in boxes of 4 vials,—per box 2.00

Purified aqu. extr. of Teucrium Scordium L., sterilized in sm. glass tubes.—Antisept., Irritant.—Uses: Extern., abscesses, fungous adenitis, actinomycosis, & lupus. Produces local active hyperemia & organic reaction that arrests development of these dis. Apply near seat of dis.—Dose 50 \mathfrak{m} (8 Cc.).

Thalline Periodate Merck...25 gramme bot. 2.75

$C_{10}H_{13}NO.HIO_4$.—Uses, Doses, &c. As the sulphate.

Thalline Salicylate Merck...25 gramme bot. 2.75

(Tetra-hydro-para-quin-anisol Salicylate).—Fr. salicylic acid, by tetra-hydro-para-methyl-oxy-quinoline.— $C_{16}H_{19}NO.C_7H_5O_3$.—Antipyr., Antisept., Antirheum.—Uses: Typhoid fever, gonorr., rheum., gout, etc.—Dose 8–9 grains (0.2–0.52 Gm.).

Thalline Sulphate Merck...25 gramme bot. 2.75

(Tetra-hydro-para-quin-anisol Sulphate).—Fr. tetra-hydro-para-quin-anisol, by dil. sulphuric acid.— $(C_{10}H_{13}NO)_2.H_2SO_4$.—Wh. need., or cryst. pwd.; cumarin-like odor; acid, saline, bitterish, arom. taste; turns brown on expos.—Sol. 5 W., 100 A., 0.5 boiling W., C.—Melt., above 100° C.—Antisept., Antipyr., Hemost.—Uses: Intern., typhoid fever, malarial fever, typhus, &c.—Extern., inj. in 1–2% solut. for gonorrhoea. In chronic gonorrhoea a 5% solut. in oil is best.—Dose 3–8 grains (0.2–0.52 Gm.).—Max. D. 8 grains (0.52 Gm.), single; 24 grains (1.6 Gm.), p. day.—Caut. Keep fr. light.

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Non-Poisonous.

Preferable in all respects to the dangerous Carbolic Acid. Certified by the highest scientific authorities to be a true Germicide and Disinfectant, a perfect Antiseptic and Deodorizer.

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| | Merck's Creolin | Water |
| To destroy Insects and all Parasites, to keep off Flies, wash the animals (especially head and neck) with . . . | 1 | 50 |
| As a Radical Cure for Mange (in dogs, sheep, etc.), a few drops suffice; the hair will soon grow again, . . . | 1 | 20 |
| For Horses, as a preventive and as a cure for Mange, highly recommended by leading veterinary authorities. The coat of the animal should be well saturated with a solution of . . . | 1 | 50 |
| Mop the stables daily with a similar solution as above. Will keep animals in perfect health. | | |
| For Broken Knees, Quittor, Grease, Cracked Heels, etc., rub well in . . . | 1 | 30 |
| Against Worms administer inwardly, on empty stomach, a quart of a solution of . . . | 1 | 20 |
| Throat-worms in Lambs, Diphtheria in Fowls, and all Internal Parasites will be eradicated by . . . | 1 | 30 |
| To remove the foul odor of water-closets, garbage, dumps, etc., sprinkle with a solution of 2-4 teaspoonfuls of Merck's Creolin-Pearson in abt. a quart of water. | | |
| To keep air pure in stables, kitchens, etc., and to destroy all germs of infection, sprinkle freely a solution of one teaspoonful of Merck's Creolin-Pearson in one quart of water. | | |

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Thalline Tannate Merck.....25 gramme bot. 2.25
Uses, Doses, &c. As the sulphate.

Thalline Tartrate Merck.....25 gramme bot. 2.50
 $C_{10}H_{13}NO_6$.—Wh., flat cryst., or cryst. pwd.—Sol. 10 W., 300 A.—Uses, Doses, &c. As the sulphate.

Thallium Merck.....15 gr. vial .25
Metal.—Tl.—Heavy, soft, easily fusible; bluish-white tint; lead-like, metallic lustre.—Sp. Gr. 11.8.—Melt. 283° C.—Thallium & its salts are cumulative poisons, causing extravasation of blood, &c.

Thallium Acetate Merck.....15 gr. vial .35
(Thallous Acetate).— $TlC_2H_3O_2$.—Wh., deliq. cryst.—Sol. W. A.

Thallium Bromide Merck.....15 gr. vial .35
(Thallous Bromide).— $TlBr$.—Wh., or whitish, pwd.

Thallium Carbonate Merck.....15 gr. vial .35
(Thallous Carbonate).— Tl_2CO_3 .—Colorl., or light yellowish, lustr., monocl. prisms.—Sol. 19 W. at 18° C; 44 boiling W.

Thallium Chloride, Thallo-thallic, Merck.....
.....15 gr. vial .35
Fr. thallium monochloride under W., by chlorine.— $TlCl_3 = 2TlCl_3$.—Yellow, cryst. mass.—Sol., hot W.

Thallium Chloride, Thallous, Merck.....15 gr. v. 35
 $TlCl$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol., sl. W.

Thallium Iodide Merck.....15 gr. vial .35
(Thallous Iodide).— TlI .—Citron-yellow, cryst. pwd.

Thallium Nitrate Merck.....15 gr. vial .35
(Thallous Nitrate).— $TlNO_3$.—Colorl., rhombic prisms.—Sol. W.—Uses: Quantitative determination of iodine in pres. of chlorine & bromine.

Thallium Oxide, Thallie, Merck.....15 gr. vial .35
 Tl_2O_3 .—Brownish-black pwd.

Thallium Oxide, Thallous, Merck.....15 gr. vial .35
 Tl_2O .—Black pwd.—Sol. W., absolute A.—The satur. alcoh. solut. of thallium alcoholate ($TlOC_2H_5$) has the sp. gr. 3.55, & is the heaviest liquid known after mercury.

Thallium Sulphate Merck.....15 gr. vial .35
(Thallous Sulphate).— Tl_2SO_4 .—Colorl. prisms.—Sol. 21 W.

Thallium Sulphide Merck.....15 gr. vial .35
(Thallous Sulphide).— Tl_2S .—Micros., bluish-black, lustr. tetrahedrons, or black pwd.—Sol., mineral acids.

Thebaine Merck.—Pure, cryst.15 gr. vial .65
(Paramorphine).—Fr. opium. — $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 = C_{17}H_{16}NO(OC_2H_5)_2$.—Wh., lustr., cryst. scales; sharp, styptic taste.—Sol. 10 A., 18 C., 20 B., 60 amyl. A., 140 E.—Melt. 193.4° C.—Spinal Convulsant.—Caut. Very poisonous!

Thebaine Hydrochlorate Merck.—Cryst.
.....15 gr. vial .65
 $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3.HCl + H_2O$.—Transp., cubic cryst.—Sol. 15.4 W. at 10° C.—Spinal Convulsant.

Thebaine Tartrate, Acid, Merck.—Cryst.
.....15 gr. vial .65
(Bitartrate of Thebaine).— $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3.C_4H_6O_6 + aq.$ —Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W., hot A.—Spinal Convulsant.

Theine,—see Caffeine.

Theobromine Merck.—C. P.c. v.—oz. 2.54
(Dimethyl-xanthine).—Fr. seeds Theobroma Cacao, L.— $C_7H_8N_4O_2$.—Microcryst., wh. pwd.; bitter taste.—Sol. E.; sl. sol. boil. W. or C.—Diur., Nerve Stim.—Its double salts are preferably used because of their greater solubility.—Dose 5-15 grains (0.32-1 Gm.).

Theobromine Hydrochlorate Merck.—Cryst.
.....c. v.—oz. 4.54
 $C_7H_8N_4O_2.HCl + H_2O$.—Wh. need.—Sol. W. w. decomp.—Diur., Nerve Stim.—Uses: About the same as the double salts.

Theobromine Nitrate Merck.—Cryst.c. v.—oz. 4.54
 $C_7H_8N_4O_2.HNO_3$.—Yellow cryst.—Sol. W. with separation of theobromine.—Diur., Nerve Stim.

Theobromine Salicylate Merck.—True, cryst.
.....c. v.—oz. 2.54
 $C_7H_8N_4O_2.C_7H_7O_3$.—Sm., wh. need.—Sol., sl. W.—Uses, &c. As the double salts of Theobromine.

Theobromine Tannate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.54
Yellowish-brown pwd.—Uses, &c. As the double salts of Theobromine.

Theobromine & Lithium Benzoate Merck.....
.....c. v.—oz. 2.50
(Uropherine "B").—50% theobromine.— $LiC_7H_7N_4O_2 + LiC_6H_5CO_2$.—Fine, wh. pwd.; decomp. on expos.—Sol. 5 W.—Diur., Nerve Stim.—Uses: Dropsy, nephritis, & dis. of heart & gen.-urin. org.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as powerful as theobromine. Works well together with digitalin.—Patients that cannot tolerate salicylic acid generally do well w. this salt.—Dose 5-15 grains (0.32-1 Gm.).—Max. D. 60 grains (4 Gm.), p. day.—Caut. Keep fr. air.

Theobromine & Lithium Salicylate Merck.....
.....c. v.—oz. 2.50
(Uropherine "S").— $LiC_7H_7N_4O_2 + LiC_7H_5O_3$.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. 5 W.—Uses, Doses, &c. As the benzoate.

Theobromine & Sodium Benzoate Merck.....
.....c. v.—oz. 1.75
50% of theobromine.— $NaC_7H_7N_4O_2 + NaC_6H_5CO_2$.—Wh., fine pwd.; easily decomp. by expos.—Sol. W.—Uses, Doses, &c. As Theobromine & Lithium Benzoate.—Dose 75-90 grains (5-6 Gm.) p. day.—Caut. Keep well corked.

Theobromine & Sodium Iodo-salicylate Rummo
Combination of 40% theobromine, 21.6% sod. iodide & 38.4% sod. salicylate.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. hot W.—Heart Stim., Diur., Alter.—Uses: Chiefly in aortic insufficiency.—Dose 4-8 grains (0.26-0.52 Gm.) 2-6 t. p. d. in caps or wafers.

Theobromine & Sodium Salicylate Merck.....
.....c. v.—oz. 1.75
 $C_{14}H_{12}N_4O_6Na_2 = NaC_7H_7N_4O_2.C_6H_4(OH).CO_2Na$.—Colorl., fine, wh. pwd.; odorl.; cont'g 49.7% theobromine, 38.1% salicylic acid.—Decomp. on expos.—Sol., hot W., hot dilute A., & soda solut.—Uses: Heart disease, neph., espec. of scar. fever, in dyspnea, & coughs.—Dose 15 grains (0.97 Gm.), 5-6 t. p. d. in pwd., pill or diss. in peppermint W.—Caut. Keep fr. air.

Thermifugin
(Sodium Methyl-trihydroxy-quinoline Carbonate).— $C_9H_9(CH_3).NCOONa$.—Sl'y yellowish-wh. pwd.—Sol. W.—Antipyr.—Dose 4 grains (0.26 Gm.).

Thermin Hydrochlorate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 5.00
(Tetra-hydro-beta-naphthylamine Hydrochlorate).— $C_{10}H_{11}NH_2.HCl$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W., A.; amylc. A.—Melt. 237° C.—Uses: Increases body-temperature.

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 CASTOR OIL.



40 Minims and 21 Minims.

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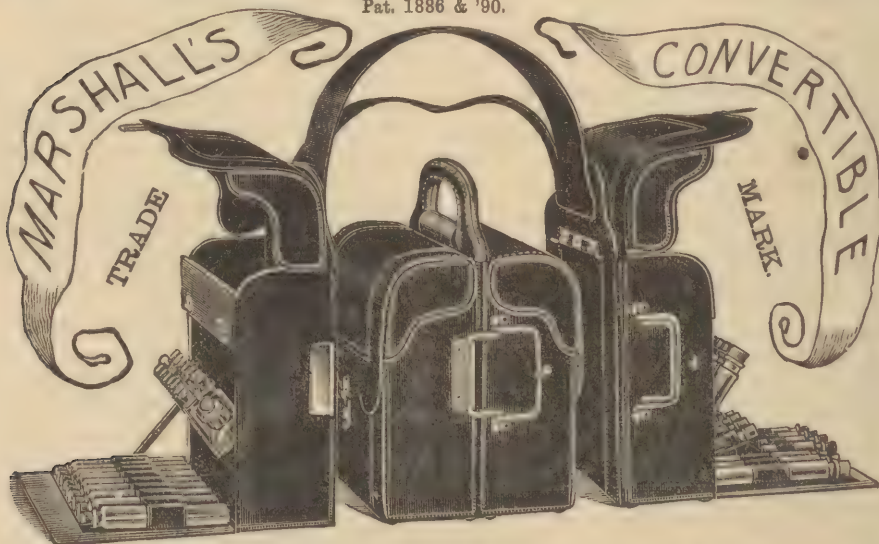
Solution Salicylate of Iron.

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Thermodin Merck.....25 gramme vial 2.00
(Acetyl-para-ethoxy-phenyl-urethane).— $C_{13}H_{17}NO_4 = C_6H_5(C_2H_5O)_2NCO.C_2H_5.CO.CH_3$.—Colorl. cryst.—*Sol.*, sl. hot W.—*Melt.* 86-88°C.—Antipyr., Antisep., Analg.—*Uses*: Typhoid fever, pneum., pleurisy, influenza, tuberculosis, erysip., angina pectoris, &c. Temp. reduct. begins in one hour after taking & reaches its lowest in 4 hours. In neuralgia large doses are required.—*Dose* 5-10-20 grains (0.33-0.65-1.3 Gm.).

Thialdin.....c. v.—oz. 1.54
Fr. aqu. solut. of aldehyde-amm., by sulph. hydrogen.— $C_8H_{13}NS_2 = NH(CHOH.C_2H_5)_2SCH_2CH_3$.—Monocl., h'ly refractive prisms; character. odor.—*Sol.* W., A., E.—*Melt.* 43° C.—Heart Stimulant.

Thio-alcohol,—see Ethyl Mercaptan.

Thiocarbamide Merck—C. P.c. v.—oz. 2.04
(Sulpho-, or Thio-, urea).— $CH_3N_2S=CS(NH_2)_2$.—Wh., lustr. cryst.; bitter taste.—*Sol.* 11 W.—*Melt.* 149° C.—*Uses*: Photo. fixing agent, & to remove stains from negatives.

Thioform.....25 gramme vial .75
(Bismuth Dithio-salicylate).—Basic bismuth salt of dithio-salicylic acid, I or II.—Light, yellowish pwd.; odorl.; 41.5% of di-thio-salicylic acid.—Antiseptic.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, wounds, excoriated surf., & skin dis.

Thiophene Merck—Synthetic.....c. v.—oz. 3.50
Constit. of coal tar.— $C_4H_4S=S(CH_2CH_3)_2$.—Colorl., oily liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.063 at 23° C.—*Boil.* 84° C.—Antiseptic.

Thiophene Biniodide Merck.....c. v.—oz. 4.00
75.5% of iodine, & 9.5% of sulphur.— $C_4H_3I_2S$.—Handsome, volat. tablets, or fine pwd.; character, not unpleas., odor.—*Sol.* A., E., C.—*Melt.* 40.5° C.—Antiseptic.—*Uses*: Mastitis, wounds, erysip., bursitis, carcinoma, &c.; applied as a dusting powder.—*Caut.* Keep well corked.

Thiophene Tetra-bromide Merck...c. v.—oz. 3.50
Fr. complete bromination of thiophene.— C_4Br_4S .—Cryst.—*Sol.* A.—*Melt.* 112° C.—*Boil.* 328° C.—Antiseptic.

Thioresorcin Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
Fr. heating resorcin w. sulphur.— $C_6H_4(OS)_2$.—Yellowish-gray pwd.; penetrating smell.—*Sol.*, sl. A., or E.; insol. W.—Antiseptic.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, surg. dress. for injured surf. & ulc. of the leg; as a dusting pwd., or in 5% oint.

Thiosinamine Merck.....c. v.—oz. .99
(Allyl Sulpho-carbamide; Allyl Sulpho-urea; Allyl Thio-urea; Rhodalline).—Fr. allyl sulphocyanate (mustard oil), by amm. & alc.— $C_4H_5N_2S=CS(NH_2)NHC_2H_5$.—Colorl., rhombic cryst.; faint garlic odor; bitter taste.—*Sol.* W., A., & E.—*Melt.* 74° C.—Eschar., Antisep.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, lupus, chronic glandular tumors, & for removing scar tissue. Possesses the power of softening cicatricial tissue & tumors of the uterine appendages. Photo. developer.—*Dose* 4-8 grains (0.26-0.53 Gm.) once p. d., in 15% solut., hypoderm.; use once every 3 or 4 days.

Thiuret
Oxid'n-prod. of phenyl-di-thio-biuret.— $C_8H_7N_3S_2$.—Light, wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* A., E.—Antisep., Germic.

Thiuret Phenol-sulphonate
 $C_{14}H_{13}N_3S_2O_4 = C_6H_7N_3S_2.C_6H_4(OH)SO_3H$.—Yellowish-wh., cryst. pwd.; v. bitter.—*Sol.* 350 W.; boil. alkali.—*Melt.* 215° C.—Antisep., Germic.—*Uses*: Substit. for iodof. in skin dis. & surg. dress.

Thorium Merck.....15 gr. vial 15.00
Metal.—Th.—Micros., hexagonal, grayish-wh. tablets.—*Sp. Gr.* 11.1 at 17° C.

Thorium Dioxide Merck.....15 gr. vial 2.50
(Thorium Anhydride).— ThO_2 .—Fine, wh. pld.

Thorium Nitrate Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.50
 $Th(NO_3)_4.12H_2O$.—Large, hygros. tablets.—*Sol.* W.

Thorium Sulphate Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.50
 $Th(SO_4)_2.9H_2O$.—Monocl. prisms.

Thymacetin

Deriv. of thymol & closely allied to phenacetin.— $C_{14}H_{21}NO_2 = C_6H_5.CH_3.C_3H_7(OC_2H_5).(NHC_2H_5O)$.—Wh., cryst. pld.—*Sol.* A., E.; sl. in W.—*Melt.* 136° C.—Analg., Hypn., Antisep.—*Uses*: Headache, neural., paralysis, insom., delir., &c.—*Dose* 5-15 grains (0.32-1 Gm.).

Thymene Merck—Colorless.....c. b.—lb. 1.59
Hydrocarbon fr. oil of thyme; probably ident. w. pinene.— $C_{10}H_{16}$.—Volat. oil.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.868 at 20° C.—*Boil.* 165° C.—Antiseptic.

***Thymol Merck**—U. S. P.—Cryst....c. v.—oz. .27
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Thyme Camphor; Thymic Acid; Methyl-normal-propyl-phenol).—A phenol fr. volat. oil of Thymus vulgaris, L.— $C_{10}H_{14}O = C_6H_5(CH_3)(C_3H_7)OH$.—Colorl., transl. cryst.; thyme-like odor; pung., somewhat caustic taste.—*Sol.* A., E., C., carbon disulphide, glacial acetic acid, oils; 1,200 W.—*Melt.* 50-51° C.—*Boil.*, about 230° C.—Antisep., Antipyr., Anthelm.—*Uses*: *Intern.*, rheum., gout, typhus fever, whoop, cough, influenza, gastric fermentation, &c.—*Extern.*, inhaled in bronch., coughs, coryza, &c.; for toothache & mouth wash; & for wounds, ulc., & skin dis. In dentistry & surgery 1% solutions are used.—*Dose* 1-10 grains (0.065-0.65 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

do. Merck.—Powder.....c. v.—oz. .32

Thymol Merck's G. R.—Cryst.....c. v.—oz. .40
—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Tests:—colorl., lustr. cryst.; melt. 50° C; eas. sol. A., E.: are suffic. evid. purity.

Thymol Salicylate

(Salithymol).—React.-prod. sod. salicylate w. sod. thymolate & phosphorus trichloride.— $C_{10}H_{13}O.C_7H_5O_3$.—Wh., cryst. pld.; sweetish taste.—*Sol.* A., E.; sl. sol. W.—Antiseptic.—Clinical data wanting.

Thymyl Acetate,—see Acetyl-thymol.

Thyroidin Merck—Dried, powder...c. v.—oz. 1.50
Thyroid gland of the ox.—*Uses*: In goitre, myxedema, & skin diseases.—*Dose* 5 grains (0.32 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.

Tin Merck—Pure, granular.....lb. 1.00
Metal.—Sn.—Wh., lustr. gran.—*Sp. Gr.* 7.29.—*Melt.* 235° C.

do. Merck.—Pure, bars.....lb. 1.00

do. Merck.—Pure, sticks.....lb. 1.00

do. Merck.—Pure, filings.....lb. 1.00

do. Merck.—Pure, powder.....lb. 1.00

do. Merck.—Pure, precip.....lb. 1.00

Tin Merck's G. R.—Foil.....lb. 1.00
—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Tests:—physical properties (slv. wh. & soft) indic. purity gen'ly.—(Pb, Fe, Zn, Cu): 3 Gm. oxidize w. HNO_3 (evap. hot); treat with W. & dil. HNO_3 ; filtrate should cont. all Pb, Fe, Zn, Cu; to be tested us'l ways.—(As & Sb:) treat w. HCl & few drops Chloro-platinic Acid; gas test in Marsh app.

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- Tin Acetate Merck** c. v.—oz. .54
 $\text{Sn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$.—Sm., colorl. cryst.
- Tin Bisulphide Merck.—Cryst.**... g. s. v.—oz. .32
 (Tin Disulphide; Mosaic Gold).— SnS_2 .—Golden, transl. scales, or six-sided laminae.—Uses: Technical.
- Tin Chloride, Stannic, Merck.—Fuming**
 g. s. v.—oz. .47
 (Tin Bichloride or Tetra-chloride).— SnCl_4 .—Colorl., fum., caustic liq.—Sp. Gr. 2.234 at 15° C.—Uses: Technical.—Caut. Keep well closed.
- *Tin Chloride, Stannous, Merck.—Pure, cryst.**
 c. b.—lb. .59
 (Tin Proto-chloride or Dichloride; Tin Salt).— $\text{SnCl}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., cryst. mass; absorbs oxygen fr. air & forms insol. oxychloride.—Sol. 0.37 W., A.—Uses: Technical.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.
- Tin Chloride, Stannous, Merck's G. R. c. b.—lb.** .64
 —Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —
Tests:—(Earths & Alkal.) 3 Gm. diss. in 100 Cc. W.; add HCl; ppt. w. H_2S ; filter; evap. filtrate: trace res. only.—(H_2SO_4 .) solut. 1:100; add HCl & BaCl: no chg.—(Amm.) heat w. NaOH: no odor.—(As.) 2 Gm. diss. in 10 Cc. conc. HCl; boil 5 m.: solut. clear & colorl.
- Tin Chromate, Stannic, Merck**..... c. v.—oz. .48
 SnCrO_4 .
- Tin Chromate, Stannous, Merck**..... c. v.—oz. .49
 Sn_2CrO_4 .
- Tin Hydrate Merck.—Pure, white**... c. b.—lb. .89
 (Stannic Hydroxide).— $\text{SnO}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{Sn}(\text{OH})_4$.—Pure wh., amorph. pwd.
- Tin Iodide Merck**..... g. s. v.—oz. .97
 (Stannic Iodide; Tin Tetra-iodide).— SnI_4 .—Red octahedrons.—Sol., carbon bisulphide, A., E., C., & B.—Incomp. W.
- Tin Oxalate Merck** c. b.—lb. 2.09
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.
 (Stannous Oxalate).— SnC_2O_4 .—Heavy, wh., cryst. precip.—Uses: Technical.
- *Tin Oxide, Stannic, Merck.—White**... c. b.—lb. .84
 (Tin Peroxide, or Dioxide; Flowers of Tin; Stannic Anhydride).— SnO_2 .—Wh., amorph. pwd.—Uses: Technical.
- do. Merck.—Gray** c. b.—lb. .84
 (Polishing Powder; Tin Stone).— SnO_2 .—Uses: Technical.
- Tin Oxide, Stannous, Merck.—Pure**... c. b.—lb. 1.59
 Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.
 (Tin Monoxide, or Protoxide).— SnO .—Brownish-black pwd.—Uses: Powerful reducing agent.
- Tin Oxide, Stannous, Sodid Solution**,—see Solution, Tin Oxide & Soda.
- Tin Phosphide Merck**..... g. s. v.—oz. .77
 SnP .—Silver-wh., hard mass.—Uses: Technical.
- Tin Sulphate Merck.—Pure** c. v.—oz. .29
 (Stannous Sulphate).— SnSO_4 .—Heavy, wh. cryst.—Sol. W.
- Tin Sulphide Merck.—Cryst.**..... g. s. v.—oz. .27
 (Stannous Sulphide; Tin Monosulphide, or Protosulphide).— SnS .—Gray, glist., cryst. scales, or brownish-black pwd.
- Tin Tannate Merck**..... c. v.—oz. .64
 $\text{Sn}_2\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_8 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Brown-black, cryst. precip.
- Tin Tartrate Merck**..... c. v.—oz. .49
 $\text{SnC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_8$.—Heavy, wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.
- Tin & Ammonium Chloride Merck**... c. b.—lb. .64
 (Ammonium Chloro-stannate; Pink-salt).— $2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} + \text{SnCl}_4$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. 3 W.—Uses: Technical.
- Tin & Sodium Chloride Merck.—Cryst., white**
 c. b.—lb. .64
 (Tin & Sodium Tetrachloride).— $2\text{NaCl} + \text{SnCl}_4 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Sm. cryst.—Sol. W.—Uses: Technical.
- Tincture, Aconite.—U. S. P.**..... lb. .85
 (Tr. Aconite Root).—Fr. root Aconitum Napellus, L. (Monk's-hood; Wolfsbane).—350 Gm. per litre. —Antipyr., Cardiac, Respiratory, Spinal Depressant.—Uses: Intern., Febrile condit. to reduce temp.—Extern., neural. & rheum.—Dose 1-3 M (0.06-0.18 Cc.).—Antid., emetics, stomach siphon, stimulate w. liquors, arom. spirit ammonia, strychnine, or digitalis.—Caut. Poison!
- Tincture, Aconite, Fleming.—N. F.**..... lb. 1.00
 $66\frac{2}{3}$ Gm. per litre.—Nearly twice as strong as the official.—Dose 1-3 drops.
- Tincture, Adonis Aestivalis, Merck**... c. b.—lb. 1.59
 Fr. A. aestivalis, L.—100 Gm. per litre.—Diuretic.—Uses: Cardiac dis. (insufficiency of cardiac valves, &c.). Also obesity.—Dose: As anti-fat, 10-30 M (0.6-18 Cc.), after meals, in lithia W.
- Tincture, Adonis Vernalis, Merck**... c. b.—lb. 1.59
 Fr. A. vernalis, L.—Antipyr., Cardiac Stim., Diur.—Uses: Heart dis.; said to act more promptly than digitalis.—Dose 3-20 M (0.18-1.2 Cc.).—Antid., emetics, stomach siphon, tannin, brandy, ammonia, & opium.—Caut. Poison!
- Tincture, Alkanet**..... lb. .70
 Fr. root Alkanna tinctoria, Tausch., = Anchusa tinctoria, L.—Uses: Coloring oils bright red.
- Tincture, Aloes.—U. S. P.**..... lb. .70
 Fr. purified aloes & licorice root.—100 Gm. aloes per litre.—Cath., Tonic, Hepatic Stim., Emmen.—Uses: Hemorrhoids, constip., amenor., jaundice, & chlorosis.—Dose 5-10 M (0.3-0.6 Cc.).
- Tincture, Aloes & Myrrh.—U. S. P.**..... lb. .70
 Fr. purified aloes, myrrh, & licorice.—100 Gm. aloes & 100 Gm. myrrh per litre.—Purg., Tonic, Emmen.—Uses: Amenor., & chlorosis.—Dose 30-120 M (1.8-7.4 Cc.).
- Tincture, Antiperiodic.—N. F.—Without aloes** lb. 2.00
 (Warburg's Tincture, without aloes).—Fr. rhubarb, angelica seed, elecampane, saffron, feunel, gentian, zedoary, cubeb, myrrh, white agaric, camphor, quinine sulphate, & alc.—2.2% quinine sulphate.—Antipyr., Antipyr.—Uses: Remit. & intermit. fever.—Dose 20-60 M (1.2-3.7 Cc.).
- * do.—N. F.—With aloes**..... lb. 2.00
 (Warburg's Tincture).—The preceding, w. aqu. extr. of aloes.—2.2% quinine sulphate.—Antipyr., Antipyr., Cath.—Uses: Malarial fevers & ague w. constip.—Dose 20-60 M (1.2-3.7 Cc.).
 N.B.—When "Warburg's Tincture," without further specification, is ordered, that containing aloes is usually supplied.

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Tincture, Apocynum.....lb. .70

Obtained fr. the root of Apocynum cannabinum, L. (Canadian Hemp; Black Indian Hemp).—Emetic, Diaph., Cath., Diur., Expector.—*Uses*: Dropsy; emetic in large doses.—*Dose* 5-60 M (0.31-3.69 Cc.).

Tincture, Arnica Flowers.—U. S. P.....lb. .60

Fr. fl. heads A. montana, L. (Leopard's Bane).—200 Gm. per litre.—Antisep., Antipyr.—*Uses*: Intern., to check fever.—*Extern.*, chiefly in bruises & o. injuries.—*Dose* 10-30 M (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Tincture, Arnica Root.—U. S. P.....lb. .70

Fr. root A. montana, L.—100 Gm. per litre.—Tonic, Alter., Antisep., Antipyr.—*Uses*: Intern., chronic rheum., meningitis, typhoid fever, chronic catarrh of the aged, dysent., malaria, amenor., diar., dropsy, hemorrhages due to concussion, nephritis, gout, &c.—*Extern.*, bruises & injuries.—*Dose* 5-20 grains (0.3-1.2 Cc.).

Tincture, Asafoetida.—U. S. P.....lb. .70

Fr. Asafoetida.—200 Gm. per litre.—Stim., Antispasm., Lax., Expector.—*Uses*: Hyst., whoop, cough, asthma, catarrh, flatulent constip., &c.—*Dose* 10-40 M (0.6-2.5 Cc.).

Tincture, Avena Sativa.....lb. 1.00

Fr. ground seeds A. sativa, L. (Oatmeal).—Tonic, Nervine, Nutritive.—*Uses*: To subdue morphine habit.—*Dose* 10-60 M (0.6-3.7 Cc.).

Tincture, Belladonna Leaves.—U. S. P.....lb. .60

Fr. lvs. Atropa Belladonna, L.—150 Gm. per litre.—Anod., Mydr., Diur., Vaso-motor Stim., Nar.—*Uses*: Intern., pain, asthma, & nervous cough, incont. of urine, & night sw.; antid. to morphine or opium; to enlarge the pupil of the eye.—*Extern.*, rigid os uteri.—*Dose* 5-15 M (0.3-0.9 Cc.).—*Antid.* emetics, stomach siphon, tannin, animal charcoal, opium, & pilocarpine hypodermically.—*Caut.* Poison!

Tincture, Benzoin.—U. S. P.....lb. .85

Fr. balsam of Styrax Benzoin, Dryander.—200 Gm. per litre.—Antisep., Stim., Irritant, Diaph., Expector.—*Uses*: Intern., coughs, colds, & diar. affect.—Seldom used internally.—*Extern.*, counter-irritant in painful affect. Also in tooth powders.—*Dose* 10-40 M (0.6-2.5 Cc.).

Tincture, Benzoin, Compound.—U. S. P.....lb. .85

Fr. benzoin, aloes, storax & balsam Tolu.—Stimulating Expectorant.—*Uses*: Intern., chronic catarrh.—*Extern.*, indol nlc., chapped nipples.—*Dose* 15-60 M (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Tincture, Blood Root,—see Tincture, Sanguinaria.

Tincture, Bryonia.—U. S. P.....lb. .70

Fr. root B. dioica, L.—100 Gm. per litre.—Purg., Emetic.—*Uses*: Dropsy, as hydragogue cathartic, & to hasten absorption in pleuritic effusions.—*Dose* 60-120 M (3.7-7.4 Cc.).

Tincture, Calabar Bean,—see Tincture, Physostigma.

Tincture, Calendula.—U. S. P.....lb. .70

Fr. florets of Calendula officinalis, L. (Marigold).—200 Gm. per litre.—Antisep., Tonic, Diaphor., Alter.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, sprains, bruises, &c., as embrocation.

Tincture, Calumba.—U. S. P.....lb. .60

Fr. root Jateorhiza palmata, Miers (Colombo).—100 Gm. per litre.—Tonic.—*Uses*: Dyspep., debility, flatulence, & in convalesc.—*Dose* 60-240 M (3.7-14.8 Cc.).

Tincture, Cannabis Indica (Tincture of Indian Cannabis, U. S. P.).....lb. .85

Fr. female plant East-Indian Cannabis sativa, L. (Indian Hemp).—150 Gm. per litre.—Nar., Hypn.—*Uses*: Neural., chorea, tetanus, hyst., delir. trem., insanity, rheum., hydrophobia, & uterine hemorrhage.—*Dose* 5-20 M (0.3-1.2 Cc.).—*Max.* D. 30 M (1.8 Cc.), single; 120 M (7.4 Cc.), p. day.

Tincture, Cantharides.—U. S. P.....lb. .80

Fr. Cantharis vesicatoria, De Geer (Spanish Fly).—50 Gm. per litre.—Irritant, Vesicant.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, blister in neural.; also in hair washes to encourage growth.—*Appl.* 3-10 M (0.2-0.6 Cc.).—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, flax-seed tea, opium by rectum, morphine hypoderm. *Give no oils.*—*Caut.* Poison!

Tincture, Capsicum.—U. S. P.....lb. .60

Fr. fruit C. fastigiatum, Blume (Red, Bird, Cayenne, or African, Pepper).—50 Gm. per litre.—Rubef., Stim., Condiment.—*Uses*: Intern., diar., dyspep., & colic; to alcoh. patients as stim.; gargle in tonsillitis.—*Extern.*, rheum., neural., lumbago.—*Dose* 15-60 M (1-4 Cc.).

Tincture, Cardamom.—U. S. P.....lb. .85

Fr. fruit Elettaria repens, Baillon.—100 Gm. per litre.—Aromatic Stimulant.—*Uses*: Arom. in tonic & purg. infusions to check griping.—*Dose* 60-120 M (3.7-7.4 Cc.).

Tincture, Cardamom, Compound.—U. S. P.....lb. .70

Fr. cardamom, cassia cinnamon, caraway, & cochineal.—Arom., Carmin.—*Uses*: Adjuvant w. o. remed., & in nervousness, hyst., &c.—*Dose* 60-180 M (3.7-11 Cc.).

Tincture, Catechu, Compound.—U. S. P.....lb. .70

Fr. catechu & cassia cinnamon.—100 Gm. catechu & 50 Gm. cinnamon per litre.—Astringent.—*Uses*: Diar. mixtures.—*Dose* 30-180 M (1.8-11 Cc.).

Tincture, Chirata.—U. S. P.....lb. .70

Fr. Swertia Chirata, Hamilton.—100 Gm. per litre.—Tonic, Antiper., Febrifuge.—*Uses*: Dyspep., debility, fevers, & worms.—*Dose* 30-120 M (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Tincture, Cimicifuga.—U. S. P.....lb. .70

Fr. rhizome & root C. racemosa, Nuttall (Black Snakeroot; Black Cohosh; Actæa Racemosa).—200 Gm. per litre.—Heart Depressant, Antispasm.—*Uses*: Chorea of children, rheum., phth., dropsy, etc.—*Dose* 20-120 M (1.2-7.4 Cc.).

Tincture, Cinchona.—U. S. P.....lb. .95

Fr. bark Cinchona Calisaya, Weddell (Yellow Cinchona; Peruvian Bark).—200 Gm. per litre.—Antipyr., Antiper., Antisep., Tonic.—*Dose* 60-120 M (3.7-7.4 Cc.).

Tincture, Cinchona, Compound.—U. S. P.....lb. .85

(Compound Tincture of Peruvian Bark; Huxham's Tincture of Bark).—Fr. red cinchona, bitter orange peel, & serpentaria.—100 Gm. cinchona per litre.—Tonic, Antiper., Antipyr.—*Uses*: Stomachic, & in malarial affect.—*Dose* 60-240 M (3.7-15 Cc.).

Tincture, Cinchona, Detannated.—N. F.....lb. 1.00

About same strength as the official tincture, but does not turn dark w. iron solut.—Tonic, Antipyr., Antiper.—*Uses*: Remit. & intermit. fevers & general debility.—*Dose* 30-240 M (1.8-15 Cc.).

Tincture, Colchicum Seed.—U. S. P.....lb. .80

Fr. seed C. autumnale, L.—150 Gm. per litre.—Cath., Diur., Antirheum.—*Uses*: Gout & rheum.—*Dose* 10-60 M (0.6-3.7 Cc.).

Tincture, Colombo,—see Tincture, Calumba.

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Tincture, Convallaria.....lb. .85
Fr. fls. *C. majalis*, L. (Lily of the Valley).—Heart Tonic, Diur.—*Uses*: Functional & organic affect. of heart. Reported safer & more efficient than digitalis.—*Dose* 5-20 drops several t. p. d.

Tincture, Coto, Para.....lb. 1.00
Fr. bark of an unclassified Bolivian tree (Para-coto), imported fr. Para.—Astring., Analg., Antiseptic.—*Uses*: Chronic diar., gastric catarrh, neural., rheum., toothache, & gout.—*Dose* 10-20 M (0.6-1.2 Cc.).

Tincture, Coto, True.....lb. 2.00
Fr. true Bolivian Coto-bark (Coto-coto).—Irritant., Analg., Emetic, Antisep.—*Uses*: Rheum., diar., typhoid fever, & intest. affect.—*Dose* 10-20 M (0.6-1.2 Cc.).

Tincture, Coronilla, Merck.....lb. 3.00
Fr. lvs. & twigs *Coronilla varia*, L.—Heart Stimulant.—*Uses*: Heart dis. inst. of digitalis. Reported free fr. dangerous cumulative action.—*Dose* 5-15 M (0.3-0.9 Cc.) 3-4 t. p. d.—*Max. D.* 160 M (10 Cc.), p. day.

Tincture, Cubeb.—U. S. P......lb. .60
Fr. fruit Piper Cubeba, L. fl.—200 Gm. per litre.—Stim., Diur., Antisep., Arom.—*Uses*: Acute urethritis, leucor., prostatitis, & chronic bronch. inflam.—*Dose* 30-120 M (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Tincture, Curcuma.—U. S. P......lb. .60
Fr. root *C. longa*, L. (Turmeric).—Arom., Stim.—*Uses*: Jaundice. Also techn.—*Dose* 30-120 M (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Tincture, Digitalis.—U. S. P......lb. .60
Fr. lvs. second year's growth *D. purpurea*, L. (Foxglove).—150 Gm. per litre.—Cardiac Stim., Diur.—*Uses*: Valvular dis. of heart, cardiac dropsy, & pulmonary œdema.—*Dose* 5-30 M (0.3-1.8 Cc.).—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, tannin, opium, coffee, &c.—*Caut.* Poison!

Tincture, Gelsemium.—U. S. P......lb. .60
Fr. rhizome & roots *G. sempervirens*, Persoon (Yellow Jasmine).—150 Gm. per litre.—Nar., Antispasm., Analg., Antiper.—*Uses*: Neural., malaria, yellow fever, pneum., pleurisy, dysent., toothache, delir. trem., rheum., &c.—*Dose* 2-15 M (0.12-0.9 Cc.).—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, rest in horizontal position. Keep up temperature. Strychnine.—*Caut.* Poison!

Tincture, Gentian, Compound.—U. S. P......lb. .60
Fr. gentian, bitter orange peel & cardamom.—Tonic, Stomachic.—*Uses*: Dyspep. & general debility.—*Dose* 60-120 M (3.7-7.4 Cc.).

Tincture, Ginger.—U. S. P......lb. .70
Fr. rhizome Zingiber officinale, Roscoe.—200 Gm. per litre.—Stim., Carmin.—*Uses*: Dyspep., flatulence, diar., colic, gout, &c.—*Dose* 15-60 M (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Tincture, Guaiac.—U. S. P......lb. .80
Fr. resin of wood Guaiacum officinale, L.—200 Gm. per litre.—Alternative.—*Uses*: Syph., chronic rheum., gout, scrof., & cutan. dis. Test for ozone & for pus in urine.—*Dose* 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).—*Caut.* Keep fr. light.

Tincture, Guaiac, Ammoniated.—U. S. P......lb. .85
(Compound Tincture Guaiac).—Fr. resin of wood Guaiacum officinale, L., by arom. spirit ammonia.—200 Gm. per litre.—Alternative.—*Uses*: Chronic rheum. & amenor.—*Dose* 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Tincture, Henbane,—see **Tincture, Hyoscyamus**.

Tincture, Hops.—U. S. P......lb. .70
Fr. the strobiles of Humulus Lupulus, L.—200 Gm. per litre.—Sl. Narcotic, Tonic.—*Uses*: General debility, insom., nervous tremor, & dyspep.—*Dose* 60-180 M (3.7-11 Cc.).

Tincture, Hydrastis.—U. S. P......lb. .60
Fr. rhizome & root *H. canadensis*, L. (Golden Seal; Yellow Root; Yellow Puccoon; Indian Turmeric).—200 Gm. per litre.—Antisep., Diur., Aper., Alter.—*Uses*: Uterine hemorrhages, chronic catarrh, dyspep., constip., hemorrhoids, leucor., gonorr., &c.—*Dose* 30-60 M (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Tincture, Hyoscyamus.—U. S. P......lb. .60
Fr. lvs. & fl. tops of second year's growth of *H. niger*, L. (Henbane).—150 Gm. per litre.—Mydr., Hypn., Sed.—*Uses*: Delir. trem., insom., mania, nervous cough, spinal hyperæsthesia, irritable bladder, colic, hyst., nervous headache, & scrof.—*Dose* 10-60 M (0.6-3.7 Cc.).—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, animal charcoal followed by emetic, opium, pilocarpine hypoderm., artif. respir., brandy, ammonia, &c.—*Caut.* Poison!

Tincture, Indian Cannabis, or Indian Hemp,—see **Tincture, Cannabis Indica**.

Tincture, Iodine.—U. S. P......lb. 1.00
7 Gm. of iodine in 100 Cc.—Antisep., Alter.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, erysipelas, chilblains, & o. cutan. & subcutan. inflam.—Not for internal use.

Tincture, Ipecac & Opium.—U. S. P......lb. 1.50
(Liquid Dover's Powder).—10 Cc. represent 1 Gm. each, of deodorized pwd. opium, & of ipecac.—Diaph., Nar., Anod., Hypn.—*Uses*: Insom., rheum., pneum., dysent., diar., &c.—*Dose* 5-15 M (0.3-0.9 Cc.).

Tincture, Iron Acetate, ethereal.....lb. 1.00
4% iron.—Tonic, Astring., Diur.—*Uses*: Chlorosis, anemia, dysury, erysipelas, scarlat., & purulent affect. of blood.—*Dose* 20-60 drops 3 t. p. d.

Tincture, Iron Chloride, hydro-alcoh. (Tincture of Ferric Chloride, U. S. P.).....lb. .50
(Tincture of Perchloride, Muriate, or Sesquichloride, of Iron).—Ab. 13.6% of Fe_2Cl_6 , or 4.7% iron.—Tonic, Diur.—*Uses*: *Intern.*, erysipelas, hemorrhages of kidneys & bladder, gleet, leucor., & in old gonorr.—*Extern.*, warts, &c.—*Dose* 5-20 M (0.3-1.9 Cc.) in water.—*Caut.* Keep glass-stoppered & fr. light.

Tincture, Iron Chloride, ethereal.—N. F......lb. .90
(Bestuscheff's Tincture; Lamotte's Drops).—1% of iron.—Tonic, Astring., Diur.—*Uses*: Chlorosis, anemia, erysipelas, hemorrhages of kidneys, &c.—*Dose* 10-30 M (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Tincture, Iron Citro-chloride.—N. F......lb. .85
(Tasteless Tincture of Chloride of Iron; Tasteless Tincture of Iron).—Ab. same strength of iron as the official Tinct. Chloride of Iron.—Tonic, Diur.—*Uses*: Anæmia, scarlat., erysipelas, & purulent affect. of blood.—*Dose* 10-30 M (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Tincture, Kino.—U. S. P......lb. .70
Fr. inspissated juice of Pterocarpus Marsupium, Roxburgh.—100 Gm. per litre.—Astringent.—*Uses*: Diar., dysent., leucor., diab., &c.—*Dose* 30-120 M (1.8-7.4 Cc.).—*Caut.* Keep cool; in sm., filled, gl.-stp. bot.

Tincture, Krameria.—U. S. P......lb. .60
Fr. root *K. triandra*, R. & P. (Rhatany).—200 Gm. per litre.—Astring., Tonic.—*Uses*: *Intern.*, dysent., diar., & choleraic condit.—*Extern.*, spongy gums, relaxed muc. membr., & leucor.—*Dose* 30-120 M (2-8 Cc.). Gargle or mouth-wash, 10% solut. in W.—*Caut.* Keep cool & well stoppered.

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Tincture, Lactucarium.—U. S. P......lb. 5.00
500 Gm. per litre.—Diur., Hypn., Sed.—*Uses*: Cough mixt.; also pharm.—*Dose* 10-60 ℥ (0.6-3.7 Cc.).

Tincture, Lavender, Compound.—U. S. P......lb. .70
(Compound Spirit of Lavender; Lavender Drops).—0.8% oil of lavender flowers.—*Uses*: Adjuvant; or for gastric troubles, nausea, & flatulence.—*Dose* 30-120 ℥ (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Tincture, Lobelia.—U. S. P......lb. .60
Fr. lvs. & tops of *Lobelia inflata*, L. (Indian Tobacco).—200 Gm. per litre.—Expector., Diaph., Nar., Emetic.—*Uses*: Bronch., asthma, atonic constip., whoop, cough, &c.—*Dose*, expector., 8-15 ℥ (0.5-0.9 Cc.); emetic, 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).—*Antid.*, stomach siphon, tannin w. plenty warm water, external friction, mustard bath, brandy, opium, &c.—*Caut.* Poison!

Tincture, Matico.—U. S. P......lb. .80
Fr. lvs. *Piper angustifolium*, Ruiz & Pavon.—100 Gm. per litre.—Stim., Astring., Tonic.—*Uses*: Diar., dysent., internal hemorrhages, dis. of gen.-urin. org.—*Dose* 60-120 ℥ (3.7-7.4 Cc.).

Tincture, Musk.—U. S. P......oz. 2.00
50 Gm. per litre.—Stim., Antispasm.—*Uses*: Collapse, nervous affect.; also perfume.—*Dose* 30-120 ℥ (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Tincture, Myrrh.—U. S. P......lb. .75
Fr. gum resin of *Commiphora Myrrha*, Engler.—200 Gm. per litre.—Stim., Tonic, Antisep., Expector.—*Uses*: Intern., dyspep., debility, catarrh, anemia, amenor., pectoral affect., chlorosis, & phth.—*Extern.*, locally, sore mouth, toothache, unhealthy ulcers, spongy gums, &c.—*Dose* 15-60 ℥ (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Tincture, Naregamia, Merck......lb. 2.00
Fr. root *N. alata*, W. & A. (Goanese Ipecac).—Expector., Emetic, Astring.—*Uses*: Coughs & colds.—*Dose* ½-2 ℥ (0.032-0.12 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Tincture, Nut-gall.—U. S. P......lb. .60
200 Gm. per litre.—Astringent.—*Uses*: Diar., dysent., leucor., & hemorrhage.—*Dose* 30-120 ℥ (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Tincture, Nux Vomica.—U. S. P......lb. .70
Assayed. Cont. 0.3 Gm. of combined alkaloids of nux vomica in 100 Cc.—Tonic, Stim.—*Uses*: Atonic digest.; stim. to nervous syst.; in chronic bronch., adynamic pneum.; in poison by opium, chloral, or o. narcotic; in all affect. w. impaired muscular nutrition; in anemia, &c.—*Dose* 5-15 ℥ (0.3-0.9 Cc.).—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach pump, tannin, potass. iodide, chloroform, amyl nitrite, opium, rest, &c.—*Caut.* Poison!

Tincture, Opium.—U. S. P......lb. 1.35
(Laudanum).—100 Gm. pwd. opium (U. S. P.) per litre, or 1.3-1.5 Gm. of cryst. morphine in 100 Cc.—Nar., Hypn., Anod., Stim.—*Uses*: Relieve pain, check spasm, lessen peristalsis, arrest diar. or dysent., allay cough in bronchitis, pneum., or pleurisy; to overcome insom., espec. in mania or delir. trem., & to relieve peritonitis, neural., lumbago, myalgia, enteritis, angina pectoris, typhilitis, tetanus, &c.—*Dose* 5-15 ℥ (0.3-0.9 Cc.).—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, potass. permang., shaking, forcible walking, galvanic battery, atropine, strychnine, &c.—*Caut.* Poison!

Tincture, Opium, Acetated.—see Vinegar, Opium.

Tincture, Opium, Camphorated.—U. S. P......lb. .60
(Paregoric; Compound Tincture of Camphor).—Fr. pwd. opium, benzoic acid, camphor, & oil of anise.—4 Gm. pwd. opium per litre.—Anodyne.—*Uses*: Nausea, coughs, diar., pain in stomach & bowels, & to produce sleep. Largely used in minute doses to make babies sleep.—*Dose* 60-240 ℥ (3.7-14.8 Cc.).

Tincture, Opium, Deodorized.—U. S. P......lb. 1.35
100 Gm. of pwd. opium (U. S. P., deprived of its odorous & nauseating constit.) per litre, or 1.3-1.5 Gm. of morphine in 100 Cc.—*Uses*, *Doses*, *Antidotes*, &c. As the official tincture.

Tincture, Orange Peel, Bitter.—U. S. P......lb. .60
Fr. rind of fruit *Citrus vulgaris*, Risso.—200 Gm. per litre.—Tonic, Stomachic, Carmin.—*Uses*: Dyspep., & to improve taste of bitter medic.—*Dose* 60-120 ℥ (3.7-7.4 Cc.).

Tincture, Orange Peel, Sweet.—U. S. P......lb. .60
Fr. rind of fresh fruit *Citrus Aurantium*, L.—200 Gm. per litre.—Stomachic.—*Uses*: Flavor.—*Dose* 15-60 ℥ (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Tincture, Pepper, African (Bird, Cayenne, or Red).—see Tincture, Capsicum.

Tincture, Peruvian Bark.—see Tincture, Cinchona.

Tincture, Phosphorus.—see Spirit, Phosphorus.

Tincture, Physostigma.—U. S. P......lb. 1.00
Fr. bean of *P. venenosum*, Balfour (Calabar Bean; Ordeal Bean).—150 Gm. per litre.—Sed., Tonic, Spinal Excit.—*Uses*: Tetanus, strychnine, & atropine poison, neural., convuls., chronic bronch., muscular atony of bowels, chronic constip., &c.—*Dose* 5-10 ℥ (0.3-0.6 Cc.).—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, atropine, strychnine, chloral in ordinary doses, electricity, & artif. respir.—*Caut.* Poison!

Tincture, Pyrethrum.—U. S. P......lb. .85
Fr. root *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, De C. (Pellitory).—200 Gm. per litre.—Sialag., Local Stim., Anod.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, neural., toothache, rheum., relaxed uvula, & palsied tongue.—*Dose* 60-120 ℥ (3.7-7.4 Cc.).

Tincture, Quassia.—U. S. P......lb. .60
Fr. wood of *Picræna excelsa*, Lindley (Bitter Wood).—100 Gm. per litre.—Bitter Tonic, Anthelm., Antipyr.—*Uses*: Invigorate digestive organs; as an appetizer; also in constip., worms, & fever.—*Dose* 30-60 ℥ (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Tincture, Quillaja.—U. S. P......lb. .60
Fr. inner bark *Q. Saponaria*, Molina (Soap Bark).—200 Gm. per litre.—Sol. W.—Expector., Diur.—*Uses*: Intern., bronch.—Also pharm. & techn.—*Dose* 15-30 ℥ (0.9-1.8 Cc.).

Tincture, Rhatany.—see Tincture, Krameria.

Tincture, Rhubarb, aqu.—N. F......lb. .60
Fr. rhubarb, borax, potass. carbonate, cinnamon water, alc., & W.—About same strength as the official tincture.—Cath., Astring., Stomachic, Tonic.—*Uses*: Diar., constip., & hepatic dis.—*Dose* 60-240 ℥ (3.7-14.8 Cc.).

Tincture, Rhubarb, aromatic.—U. S. P......lb. .80
Fr. rhubarb, cassia cinnamon, cloves, & nutmeg.—*Dose* 30-180 ℥ (1.8-11.1 Cc.).

Tincture, Rhubarb, hydro-alcoh.—U. S. P......lb. .80
Fr. rhubarb & cardamom.—100 Gm. rhubarb & 20 Gm. cardamom per litre.—Cath., Astring., Tonic, Stomachic.—*Uses*: Diar., constip., & hepatic dis.; also to promote appetite.—*Dose* 60-240 ℥ (3.7-14.8 Cc.).

Tincture, Rhubarb, Sweet.—U. S. P......lb. .80
Fr. rhubarb, licorice, anise, & cardamom.—*Uses*, &c. As the official tincture.—*Dose* 60-120 ℥ (3.7-7.4 Cc.).

Tincture, Saffron.—U. S. P......lb. 1.50
Fr. stigmas of *Crocus sativus*, L.—100 Gm. per litre.—Tonic, Aromatic.—*Uses*: In domestic practice: measles, scarlat., &c.; also for coloring pharm. prep.—*Dose* 60-180 ℥ (3.7-11.1 Cc.).

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Tincture, Sanguinaria.—U. S. P......lb. .60
Fr. root of *Sanguinaria canadensis*, L. (Blood-root).—150 Gm. per litre.—Emetic, Stim., Nar., Expector., Emmen.—Uses: Sm. doses appetizer; medium doses in amenor.—Dose 15-30 m (0.9-1.8 Cc.).

Tincture, Serpentina.—U. S. P......lb. .60
Fr. rhizome & rootlets *Aristolochia Serpentina*, L., & *A. reticulata*, Nutt. (Virginia Snakeroot).—100 Gm. per litre.—Stim., Tonic, Emmen.—Uses: Vehicle for o. remed. in bronch., diphth., chlorosis, dyspep., amenor., & interm. fever.—Dose 30-120 m (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Tincture, Simulo, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .39
Fr. seeds *Capparis coriacea*, Burch.—Nerv., Anti-epil.—Uses: Hyst., nervousn., & epilepsy.—Dose 30-60 m (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Tincture, Snakeroot,—see **Tincture, Serpentina**.

Tincture, Soap Bark,—see **Tincture, Quillaja**.

Tincture, Spanish Fly,—see **Tincture, Cantharides**.

Tincture, Squill.—U. S. P......lb. .60
Fr. bulb of *Urginea maritima*, Baker.—150 Gm. per litre.—Expector., Diur., Emetic, Purg.—Uses: Coughs, colds, croup, dropsy, &c.—Dose 5-20 m (0.3-1.3 Cc.).

Tincture, Stramonium Seed.—U. S. P......lb. .85
Fr. the seed of *Datura Stramonium*, L. (Thorn-apple, Jamestown Weed).—150 Gm. per litre.—Nar., Hypn., Sed., Analg., Anod.—Uses: Intern., mania, epilepsy, rheum., painful syph. affect., dysmenor., spasmodic asthma, cancerous sores, chorea.—Extern., oint.: ulc. & hemorrhoids.—Dose 5-10 m (0.3-0.6 Cc.).—Antid., emetics, stomach siphon, animal charcoal, tannin, opium, & pilocarpine hypoderm.—Caut. Poison!

***Tincture, Strophanthus, Merck.—U. S. P.**.....
1:20.....c. b.—lb. 1.10
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Fr. seed *Strophanthus hispidus*, De C., deprived of the awn.—50 Gm. per litre.—Cardiac Tonic, Diur.—Uses: Heart dis., asthma, dyspnea, dropsy, renal colic fr. calculi, palpitation of heart, nephritis, &c.—Dose 3-10 m (0.19-0.62 Cc.).—Antid., emetics, stomach siphon, cathartics, tannin, opium, coffee, brandy, &c.—Caut. Poison!

do. Merck.—1:10.....c. b.—lb. 1.25
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

Uses, &c. As preceding.—Dose 2-6 m (0.12-0.36 Cc.).

Tincture, Sumbul.—U. S. P......lb. 1.00
Fr. root *Ferula Sumbul*, Hooker fil.—100 Gm. per litre.—Anti-spasm., Nerve Stim.—Uses: Hyst., hypochondriasis, dysent., chlorosis, bronch., amenor., anemia, &c.—Dose 15-60 m (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Tincture, Tolu.—U. S. P......lb. .80
Fr. balsam tolu.—100 Gm. per litre.—Expectorant.—Uses: With o. remed. in chronic bronch. & coughs.—Dose 30-120 m (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Tincture, Turmeric,—see **Tincture, Curcuma**.

Tincture, Valerian.—U. S. P......lb. .60
Fr. rhizome & roots *Valeriana officinalis*, L.—200 Gm. per litre.—Stimulant.—Uses: Hyst., hemicrania, hypochondriasis, low fevers, chorea, & nerv. excitement.—Dose 60-120 m (3.7-7.4 Cc.).

Tincture, Valerian, Ammoniated.—U. S. P......lb. .85
(Compound Tr. Valerian).—Fr. *Valeriana officinalis*, L., by arom. spirits of ammonia.—200 Gm. per litre.—Antispasmodic.—Uses: Hyst., & nerv. affect.—Dose 30-120 m (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Tincture, Vanilla.—U. S. P......lb. 2.00
Fr. the fruit of *Vanilla planifolia*, Andrews.—100 Gm. per litre.—Stomachic, Stim., Excito-motor, Aphrodisiac, Antihyst., Carmin.—Uses: Flavor.

Tincture, Veratrum Viride.—U. S. P......lb. .70
Fr. rhizome & rootlets *V. viride*, Solander (American Hellebore; Indian Poke).—400 Gm. per litre.—Sed., Antipyr.—Uses: Fevers, acute inflam., such as pneum., mania, puerperal convuls., &c.—Dose 1-5 m (0.06-0.3 Cc.).—Antid., emetics, stomach siphon, tannic acid, stimulants, external heat, stimulation by mustard or friction.

Tincture, Warburg's,—see **Tincture, Antiperiodic**.

Tincture, Yellow Jasmine,—see **Tincture, Gelsemium**.

Titanium Merck.....15 gr. vial 2.50
Metal.—Ti.—Dark gray, amorph., lustr. pwd.—Sp. Gr. 3.589 at 0° C.—Sol., warm hydrochl. acid.

Titanium Chloride Merck.....15 gr. vial .25
Also in 10 & 5 gramme vials.

(Titanous Chloride; Titanium Dichloride).— TiCl_2 .—Hygros., black pwd.; burns like tinder when heated in air; decomp. W.—Caut. Keep protected fr. air.

Titanium Oxide Merck.—C. P......c. v.—oz. .79
(Titanium Dioxide; Titanic Anhydride).— TiO_2 .—Wh. pwd.; when gently heated is lemon-yellow, when str'ly heated, brown or black.—Sol., mineral acids.

Titanium & Potassium Fluoride Merck c.v.—oz. 1.29
 $\text{TiK}_2\text{F}_6 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Cryst., pearly masses.—Sol., boil. W.

Tolidin Merck.—Pure.....c. v.—oz. 2.54
(Ortho-tolidin; Ortho-diamido-ditoly).—Fr. ortho-nitro-toluene by reduct. w. sod. amalgam in pres. of acetic acid.— $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2 = (\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)_2(\text{CH}_3)_2(\text{NH}_2)_2$.—Pearly scales.—Sol. A., E.—Melt. 129° C.—Uses: Chemical.

*** do. Merck.—Commercial**.....c. v.—oz. .64

Toluene Merck.—Pure.....c. b.—lb. .70
(Tolnol; Methyl-benzene; Phenyl-methane).—Fr. coal tar.— $\text{C}_7\text{H}_8 = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5.\text{CH}_3$.—Colorl., refractive liq.; benzene-like smell.—Sp. Gr. 0.872 at 15° C.—Sol. A., E.; glacial acetic acid, acetone, C., sl. W.—Boil. 110-112° C.—Uses: Techn.

Toluene, Mono-chlorated, Para-, Merck.....
.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Para-mono-chloro-toluene).—Fr. chlorinating toluene in the pres. of iodine.— $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{Cl} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4.\text{Cl}.\text{CH}_3$ [4:1].—Colorl. liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.073 at 27.3° C.—Boil. 161.5° C.

Toluene, Mono-bromated, Ortho-, Merck.....
.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Ortho-mono-bromo-toluene).—Fr. bromination of toluene in the cold & separating the para-compound.— $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{Br} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4.\text{Br}.\text{CH}_3$ [2:1].—Liquid.—Sp. Gr. 1.411 at 22° C (Kekulé).—Boil. 182-183° C.

Toluene, Mono-bromated, Para-, Merck.....
.....c. v.—oz. 2.00
(Para-mono-bromo-toluene).—Fr. bromination of toluene in the cold & separation fr. the ortho-comp.— $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{Br} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4.\text{Br}.\text{CH}_3$ [4:1].—Trimetric cryst.—Sol. A.—Boil. 185.2° C.

Toluene Trichloride,—see **Benzo-trichloride**.

Toluic Nitrile, Ortho-, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.50
(Ortho-toluic Nitrile; Nitrile of Ortho-toluic Acid).—Fr. potass. cyanide by heat. w. potass. toluene-ortho-sulphonate.— $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7.\text{CN} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4.\text{CH}_3.\text{CN}$ [1:2].—Liquid.—Boil. 203-204° C.

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Toluic Nitrile, Para-, Merck..... c. v.—oz. 2.00
(Para-toluic Nitrile; Nitrile of Para-toluic Acid).—Fr. potass. cyanide, by distil. it w. potass. toluene-para-sulphonate. — $C_7H_7.CN = C_6H_4.CH_3.CN$ [1:4]. — Liquid. — *Melt.* 28.5° C. — *Boil.* 218° C.

Toluidine, Meta-, Merck..... 15 gr. vial 1.00
(Meta-amido-toluene). — Fr. reduct. of meta-nitro-toluene. — $C_7H_9N = C_6H_4.CH_3.NH_2$ [1:3]. — Colorl., oily liq.; bec. resinous on expos. — Sp. Gr. 0.998 at 25° C. — *Boil.* 197° C.

***Toluidine, Ortho-, Merck**.—C. P. c. v.—oz. .39
(Ortho-amido-toluene). — Fr. reduct. of ortho-nitro-toluene. Free fr. para-toluidine. — $C_7H_9N = C_6H_4.CH_3.NO_2$ [1:2]. — Colorl. liq. closely resembling aniline; red-brown on expos. — Sp. Gr. 1.003 at 20° C. — *Sol.* A., E., &c. — *Boil.* 197° C.

do. Merck.—Pure..... c. v.—oz. .29
Reddish-brown liq.

Toluidine, Ortho-, Nitrate, Merck.... c. v.—oz. .59
(Ortho-toluidine, or Ortho-amido-toluene, Nitrate).—Fr. ortho-toluidine, by nitric acid. — $C_7H_9N.HNO_3$. — Sm. plates. — *Sol.* W., A.

***Toluidine, Para-, Merck**.—C. P. c. v.—oz. .39
(Para-amido-toluene).—Fr. reduct. of para-nitro-toluene. — $C_6H_4.CH_3.NH_2$ [1:4]. — Wh., lustr. plates or leaflets; pecul. odor. — *Sol.* A., E.; sl. W. — *Melt.* 45° C. — *Boil.* 198° C.

do. Merck.—Pure..... c. v.—oz. .29
Wh. to gray leaflets, or brown mass.

Toluidine, Para-, Hydrochlorate, Merck c. v.—oz. .44
(Para-amido-toluene Hydrochlorate). — $C_7H_9N.HCl$. — Wh. crusts; bec. colored on expos. — *Sol.* W., A.

Toluidine, Para-, Sulphate, Merck.... c. v.—oz. .44
(Para-amido-toluene Sulphate). — $C_7H_9N.H_2SO_4$. — Wh., scaly cryst. — *Sol.* W., A.

Toluylene,—see Stilbene.

Toluylene-diamine, Meta-, Merck.... c. v.—oz. 3.50
(Ordinary meta-toluylene-diamine; Alpha-diamido-toluene). — Fr. reduct. of dinitro-toluene. — $C_7H_{10}N_2 = C_6H_3.CH_3.(NH_2)_2$ [1:2:4]. — Long need.; tolerably stable when dry. — *Sol.* W., A., E. — *Melt.* 99° C. — *Boil.*, about 280° C. — *Caut.* Keep dry & fr. air. Poison!

Toluylene-diamine, Ortho-, Hydrochlorate, Merck..... c. v.—oz. 3.50
(Ortho-toluylene-diamine Hydrochlorate; Beta-diamido-toluene Hydrochlorate). — $C_7H_{10}N_2.2HCl$. — Long need. — *Sol.* W.

Tolyl-antipyrine,—see Tolpyrine.

Tolyl-hydrazine, Ortho-, Hydrochlorate, Merck..... c. v.—oz. 1.75
(Ortho-tolyl-hydrazine Hydrochlorate). — $C_7H_{10}N_2.HCl + H_2O$. — Needles. — *Sol.* W., A.

Tolyl-hydrazine, Para-, Hydrochlorate, Merck..... c. v.—oz. 1.65
(Para-tolyl-hydrazine Hydrochlorate). — $C_7H_{10}N_2.HCl$.

Tolpyrine..... oz. 1.25
(Para-tolyl-dimethyl-pyrazole; Tolyl-antipyrine). — Fr. para-tolyl-hydrazine w. aceto-acetic ester, by methylation of the resulting prod. — $C_{12}H_{11}N_2O = C_6H_4.CH_3.N.CH_3.N.CH_3.CO$. — Colorl. cryst.; bitter taste. — *Sol.* A., 10 W. — *Melt.* 136–137° C. — Antipyr., Antineural., Anod. — *Uses*: Febrile condit., rheum., gout, neural., migraine, &c. — *Dose* 5–15 grains (0.32–1 Gm.). — *Tests*. Green precip. w. nitrites.

Tolysal..... c. v.—oz. 2.00
(Para-tolyl-dimethyl-pyrazole Salicylate; Tolpyrine Salicylate). — Fr. tolpyrine w. salicylic acid. — $C_{12}H_{11}N_2O.C_7H_5O_3$. — Sm., alm. colorl., or faintly reddish, cryst.; astring., bitter taste. — *Sol.* A., acetic ether, E.; v. sl. W. — *Melt.* 101–102° C. — Antineural., Antirheum. — *Uses*: Acute & chronic rheum., rheumatic neural., &c. Free fr. unpleas. secondary effects. — *Dose*, antipyr., 15 grains (1 Gm.) every half to 1 hour; antineural., 15–45 grains (1–3 Gm.) every hour or two; for rheum., 7–15 grains (0.5–1 Gm.) every two hours.

Toxins, Erysipelas & Prodigiousus, Pasteur.—For Cancer & Malignant Growths... 25 Cc 3.00
Liq. — *Inf.*, dally, 24 M (1.5 Cc.), mixed w. eq. quant. steril. water.

Tragacanth.—U. S. P. lb. .70
Exudate of Astragalus gummifer, Labill. & o. sp. — Demulc., Emulsif., Adhesive. — *Uses*: Pharm. & technical.

Traumaticin Merck..... c. v.—oz. .24
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

10% solut. of gutta-percha in chloroform. — Thick, viscid, dark brown liq. — *Uses*: *Extern.*, in dentistry & surg. as a protective covering for bleeding surf., cuts, &c. Also, as a vehicle for appl. of chrysarobin or o. antisept., in skin dis.

Tribrom-acetaldehyde,—see Bromal.

Tribromo-aniline
(Symmetrical, or Ordinary, Tribrom-aniline). — Fr. act. of bromine on aniline or one of its salts. — $C_6H_4.Br_3N = C_6H_2.NH_2.Br_3$ [1:2:4:6]. — Long, colorl. need. — *Melt.* 119° C. — *Boil.* 300° C.

Tribromhydrin,—see Allyl Tri-bromide.

Tribromo-phenol-bismuth..... c. v.—oz. 1.00
49.5% bismuth oxide. — Yellow, neutral pwd.; odorl.; tastel. — Intestinal Antiseptic. — *Uses*: Chiefly in cholera. — *Dose* 8 grains (0.52 Gm.) 10–12 t. p. d., in pwd.

Tribromo-phenol Merck..... c. v.—oz. .79
(Bromol; Tribromphenol). — Fr. aqu. solut. carbolic acid, by bromine W. — $C_6H_4.Br_3.OH$. — Wh. cryst.; disagr., bromine odor; sweet, astring. taste. — *Sol.* A., E., C., G., oils; insol. W. — *Melt.* 95° C. — *Extern.* & *Intern.* Antisept. — *Uses*: *Intern.*, cholera inf., typhoid fever, &c. — *Extern.*, purul. wounds, diphth., &c. — *Dose* 3–7½ grains (0.19–0.48 Gm.) per day. — *Appl.*, wounds, &c., in 1:80 oily solut. or 1:8 oint.; diphth., 4% solut. in G.

Tribromo-propane or propenyl,—see Allyl Tri-bromide.

Tribromo-salol
 $C_6H_3.C_7H_5.Br_3O_6$. — Intestinal antiseptic, easily decomposes into tribromphenol & salicylic acid; it can be used inst. of both. — Clinical data wanting.

Tributyrin,—see Butyrin.

Tricarbimide,—see Acid, Cyanuric.

Trichloro-phenol Merck.—C. P., cryst. c. v.—oz. .45

Fr. phenol, by chlorine. — $C_6H_3.OHCl_3$ [1:2:4:6]. — Wh. need. — *Sol.* A., E.; sl. W. — *Melt.* 65–67° C. — *Boil.*, ab. 243.5° C. — Antisept., Germic. — *Uses*: *Intern.*, diphth., ulc., erysip., chancre, &c. — *Extern.*, as 5% oint. or solut.

Trichloro-phloroglucin Merck..... 15 gr. vial .75
By passing chlorine into a solut. of phloroglucin in acetic acid. — $C_6Cl_3(OH)_3 + 3H_2O$. — Thin need. — *Sol.* A., hot W. — *Melt.* 129° C.

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Trichloro-quinone Merck.....15 gr. vial .50
Fr. sulphuric acid solut. of phenol by potass. chlorate w. hydrochl. acid.— $C_6HCl_3O_2$.—Yellow plates.—Sol. E., hot A.—Melt. 165–166° C.

Tricresol.....c. b.—lb. .80
Mixt. of ortho-, meta-, & para-cresols fr. coal tar.—Colorl., oily liq.—Sp. Gr., ab. 1.045.—Sol., about 40 W.—Antisept., Germic.—Uses: Extern., 1% solut. or oint. in skin dis., surg. dress., &c. Neither attacks instruments nor benumbs the hands.

Tri-elaidin,—see Elaidin.

Triethyl Phosphine Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.25
React.-prod. zinc ethyl w. phosph. trichloride.— $(C_2H_5)_3P$.—Colorl., mobile liq.; peculiar, not unpleasant, smell.—Sp. Gr. 0.813 at 15° C.—Misc. A., E.—Boil. 128° C.—Uses: Determine carbon disulphide in illuminating gas.

Triethylamine Merck.....oz. 6.00
Fr. ethyl iodide or nitrate, by amm.— $C_2H_5N=(C_2H_5)_3N$.—Inflam., str'ly alkal. liq.; odor of amm.—Sp. Gr. 0.738 at 15° C.—Sol., sl. in W.—Boil. 90° C.

Triethylamine Hydrochlorate Merck...c. v.—oz. 4.00
 $C_2H_5NCl=(C_2H_5)_3N.HCl$.—Wh., cryst. plates, or feathery scales; subl. without decomp. & take fire.

Triformol,—see Formaldehyde, Para-

Tri-imide,—see Paramide.

Tri-iodo-cresol,—see Losophan.

Trillin (Eclectic).....oz. .60
Alcoh. extr. of Trillium erectum, L. (Wake Robin; Birthroot).—Dark brown pwd.—Astring., Tonic, Expector.—Uses: Hasten parturition, check hemorrhage, &c.—Dose 2–4 grains (0.13–0.26 Gm.).

Trimethylamine Merck.—Pure, anhydrous...
..20, 10, & 5 gramme tubes.—gramme 1.00
(Its aqueous solut. is often miscalled "Propylamine").—Fr. methyl iodide, by ammonia.— $C_2H_5N=(CH_3)_3N$.—Liquef., gas; fishy, ammoniacal odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.673 at 0° C.—Boil. 9–10° C.

Trimethylamine Hydrochlorate Merck.....
..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 3.50
 $C_2H_5NCl=(CH_3)_3N.HCl$.—Deliq., colorl. cryst.—Sol. W.—Decomp. at 285° C.

Trimethylamine Sulphate Merck.....
..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. vials.—oz. 6.00
 $C_2H_5N_2SO_4=[(CH_3)_3N]_2.H_2SO_4$.—Sol. W.

Trimethyl-anthraquinone Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00
Fr. pseudo-cuminoyl-benzolic acid, by concentrated sulphuric acid w. heat.— $C_{17}H_{14}O_2=(CH_3)_2.C_6H_4.C_2O_2.C_6H_3.CH_3$.—Needles.—Melt. 161° C.

Trimethyl-benzene,—see Mesitylene.

Trimethyl-carbinol,—see Alcohol, Butyllic, Tertiary.

Trimethylamine, Solution (so-called "Propylamine"),—see Solution, Trimethylamine.

Trimethylene Bromide Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.00
(Dibromo-propane).—By adding hydrobromic acid to allyl bromide at a temp. of minus 16° C.— $C_3H_6Br_2=CH_2Br.CH_2.CH_2Br$.—Liquid.—Sp. Gr. 2.018 at 0° C.—Boil. 165° C.

Trimethylene Chloro-bromide Merck...c. v.—oz. 2.00
(Chloro-bromo-propane).—React.-prod. trimethylene bromide w. mercuric chloride.— $C_3H_6BrCl=CH_2Br.CH_2.CH_2Cl$.—Liquid.—Sp. Gr. 1.63 at 8° C.—Boil. 142° C at 746 Mm.

Trimethyl-glycol,—see Betaine.

Trimethyl-pyrogallol Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.50
(Trimethyl-ether of Pyrogallol Acid).—React.-prod. methyl iodide, potass. hydrate, & pyrogallol diss. in methyl alc.— $C_9H_{12}O_3=C_3H_3(OCH_3)_3$.—Need.—Sol. A., E.—Melt. 47° C.—Boil. 285° C.

Trinitro-cresol Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Trinitro-meta-cresol).—Fr. nitration of coal-tar cresol, or its sulphonic acid.— $C_7H_5N_3O_7=C_6H_4.CH_3.OH.(NO_2)_3[1:2:3:4:5]$.—Long, yellow need.—Sol., sl. W.—Melt. 102° C.—Antiseptic.

Trinitro-naphtalene Merck.—Commercial....

.....c. v.—oz. .65
Fr. successive nitrations of naphtalene.— $C_{10}H_7(NO_2)_3$.—Yellowish cryst.

Tri-olein,—see Olein.

Trional.....oz. 1.50
(Diethyl-sulphone-methyl-ethyl-methane).—By passing dry hydrochl. acid into a mixt. of anhydrous mercaptan & methyl-ethyl ketone & oxid'g the prod.— $C_8H_{16}S_2O_4=CH_3(C_2H_5)C(SO_2.C_2H_5)_2$.—Colorl., lustr. plates; odorl.; character. taste.—Sol. A., E., 320 W.—Melt. 76° C.—Hypnotic.—Uses: For producing sleep, espec. where there is no pain. Free from cumulative action of sulphonals, because completely decomp. in the syst. Espec. valuable in agrypnia due to morphine, cocaine or chloral.—Dose 15–30 grains (1–2 Gm.).—Max. D. 45 grains (3 Gm.), single; 120 grains (8 Gm.), p. day.

Tri-oxy-acetophenone,—see Gallacetophenone.

Tri-oxy-benzene,—see Phloroglucin.

Triphenyl-guanidine Merck.....c. v.—oz. 3.00
(Alpha-triphenyl-guanidine).—By adding lead oxide to boll. alcoh. solut. of aniline & thio-carbanilide.— $C_{18}H_{15}N_3=NC_6H_5:C(NH.C_6H_5)_2$.—Amorph. pwd., or trimet., six-sided prisms.—Sol. A.—Melt. 143° C.—Antiseptic.

Triphenyl-guanidine Hydrochlorate Merck....
.....c. v.—oz. 3.00
 $C_{18}H_{15}N_3.HCl+H_2O$.—Sol. W.—Melt. 241–242° C.

Triphenyl-methane Merck.....c. v.—oz. 3.00
By adding aluminum chloride to mixt. of chlorof. & benzene.— $C_{18}H_{15}=HC(C_6H_5)_3$.—Colorl. cryst.—Sol. A., E., C., B.—Melt. 92° C.—Boil. 358–359° C.

Tri-stearin,—see Stearin.

Tritopine Merck.—Pure, cryst... $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. vial 2.50
Fr. opium.— $C_{12}H_{17}N_2O_7$.—Colorl., transp., cryst. gran.—Sol. A., C., caustic soda solut., E.—Melt. 182° C.—Tetanic Poison.

Tropa-cocaine,—see Benzoyl-pseudotropine, Hydrochlorate.

Tropaeolin D,—see (Dye) Orange, Methyl.

Tropaeolin O,—see (Dye) Yellow, T.

Tropaeolin OO, or *R*,—see (Dye) Orange, Diphenylamine.

Tropine Merck.—Pure.....15 gr. vial 1.00
(Methyl-oxy-ethyl-pyridine-tetra-hydrate).—Artif. alkaloid obt. fr. heating atropine or hyoscyamine w. baryta water.— $C_8H_{15}NO=C_2H_7(C_2H_4.OH)N(CH_3)$.—Hygros., wh. scales.—Sol. W., A.—Melt. 61–62° C.—Boil. 229° C.

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Tropine Sulphate Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00
($C_8H_{13}NO_3$)₂.H₂SO₄.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W., A.

Trypsin Merck.....c. v.—oz. 4.00
Enzyme fr. pancreatic juice, or the pancreas, of animals.—Yellow to grayish-yellow pwd.—Sol. W.—Proteolytic.—Uses: Artif'y peptonize milk & somet. w. o. ferments in duodenal dyspep. Acts in an alk. medium.

Tuberculin Koch.....5 Cc. vials.—Cc. 2.25
(Koch's Lymph).—Glycerin extr. fr. pure cultures of the tubercle bacillus.—Transp., yellowish liq.; stable only in conc. solut.—Sol. W., G.—Antitubercular.—Uses: Marasmus, phth., miliary cerebral tubercle, & o. forms of tuberculosis, both as a diagnostic & curative remedy. Effects on animals or men having the tuberculous diathesis are very marked, & therefore, it enables the physician to discover these diseases at a very early stage.—Dose: The initial dose is $\frac{1}{200}$ – $\frac{1}{130}$ grain (0.0003–0.0005 Gm.) hypoderm. It must be gradually & carefully increased.—Caut. Must be kept scrupulously aseptic.

Tumenol.—Crude.....oz. .40
Mixt. of sulphones & sulphonic acids fr. mineral oil.—Dark brown, or blackish-brown syrup.—Sol. E., B.—Antisept., Germic.—Uses: Extern., in 5–10% solut. ether, glycerin, or alc. for ecz., prurigo, & o. skin dis., espec. if itching. Also as ointment of same strength.

Tumenol Oil.....oz. .50
(Tumenol-sulphone).—Ether. extr. fr. tumenol previously diss. in caustic soda.—Dark yellow, thick liq.—Sol. E., B.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Extern., skin dis., in 5 to 10% solut. or oint.

Tumenol Powder.....oz. .80
(Tumenol-sulphonic, or Sulpho-tumenolic, Acid).—Active ingredient of tumenol.—Dark pwd.; bitter taste.—Sol. W.—Dermic, Antiseptic.—Uses: Extern., dust. pwd.; also in skin dis. as 5% oint. or 10% ether alc., or glycerin-aqu., solut.

Tungsten Merck.—C. P......oz. 1.00
(Wolfram).—Metal.—W.—Light, gray pwd.; metallic lustre.

* **do. Merck.—Commercial**.....lb. 1.50
Hard, brittle, gray pwd.

Tungsten Bronze, Orange, Merck.....oz. 1.25
(Tungsten-sodium Bronze; Saffron Bronze).—Fr. diss. tungsten tri-oxide in melted sodium tungstate.—Gold-like pieces.—Sp. Gr. 6.617.—Uses: Pigment.

Tungsten Bronze, Violet, Merck.....oz. 1.25
Mixture of sod. & potass. tungsten bronze.—Uses: Pigment.

Tungsten Tri-oxide,—see (Acid) Tungstic Anhydride.

Turmeric Yellow,—see Curcumin.

Turpentine.—U. S. P.

●(Crude, or White, Turpentine; Common Frankincense).—Concrete oleoresin fr. Pinus palustris, Miller, & o. sp. of Pinus.—Yellowish, opaque masses; tough in the cold.—Antisept., Stim.—Uses: Extern., cuts & injuries. Also pharm.

Turpentine, Canada,—see Balsam, Canada.

Turpentine, Chian, Merck.....c. v.—oz. .45
An oleo-resin fr. Pistacia Terebinthus, L.—Thick, tenacious. greenish-yellow liq.; pecul. penetr. smell.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Extern., cancerous growths.

Turpentine Camphor,—see Terpene Hydrochlorate.

Tussol.....c. v.—oz. 1.05
(Antipyrine Phenyl-glycolate; Antipyrine Mandelate).—Antiseptic.—Uses: Whoop. cough.—Dose 2–15 grains (0.13–1 Gm.).

Tyrosine Merck.....15 gr. vial 2.00
(Para-oxy-phenyl-alpha-amido-propionic Acid).—Deriv. of proteids. Formed by heating albuminoids w. potassa.— $C_9H_{11}NO_3=C_6H_5(OH).C_3H_5(NH_2).CO_2H$.—Stellate groups of wh. need.—Sol., sl. W. & A.

Ulexine

(By some considered=Cytisine).—Fr. seeds Ulex europæus, L. (Whin).— $C_{11}H_{14}N_2O$.—Yellowish-wh., hygrosc. cryst.; bitter, sl. pung. taste.—Sol. C.; sl. W.—Melt. 151° C.—Paralyzing the respiration, Diur. —Uses: Antidote to strychnine & in cardiac dropsy.—Dose $\frac{1}{20}$ – $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.0033–0.0065 Gm.) 2 or 3 t. p. d.—Caut. Poison! Keep well corked.

Ulexine Hydrobromate

Yellowish-wh. cryst.—Sol. W.—Diuretic.—Uses: Cardiac dropsy & strychnine poison.—Dose $\frac{1}{20}$ – $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.0033–0.0065 Gm.).

Ural, Uraline, or Uralium,—see Urethane, Chloral.

Uramil Merck.....c. v.—oz. 4.00
(Murexane; Dialuramide; Amido-barbituric Acid; Amidomalonyl-urea).—Fr. boiling alloxantin w. amm. chloride.— $C_4H_3N_3O_3=CO(NH.CO)_2CH.NH_2$.—Silky need.—Sol., sl. hot W.

Uranine,—see (Dye) Yellow, Uranine.

Uranium Merck.—Fused.....15 gr. vial 2.00
Metal.—U.—Blackish scales or globules.

Uranium Acetate Merck.—C. P......c. v.—oz. .64
(Uranyl Acetate).— $(UO_2)(C_2H_3O_2)_2+2H_2O$.—Sm., yellow cryst.—Sol. W., A.—Uses: In volum. anal., chiefly for phosphoric acid.—Caut. Violent poison! Keep in the dark.

Uranium Acetate Merck's G. R......c. v.—oz. .74
—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.—

Tests:—acidify sl'y w. Acetic acid; then proceed as w. "Uranium Nitrate, Merck's G. R."

Uranium Benzoate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .59
 $U_2(C_6H_5O_2)_3+H_2O$.

Uranium Borate Merck.....c. v.—oz. .94
Grayish or greenish-gray pwd.

Uranium Bromide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.07
(Uranium Tetrabromide).— UBr_4 .—Deliq., brownish-yellow pwd.—Sol. W.—Caut. Poison! Keep well stoppered.

"Uranium Chloride" & "Iodide" (so-called),—see Uranium Oxychloride & Oxyiodide.

Uranium Ferricyanide Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.04
 $U_2Fe(CN)_6$.—Reddish-brown pwd.

Uranium Nitrate Merck.—C. P.—g. s. v.—oz. .67
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Uranyl Nitrate).— $UO_2(NO_3)_2+6H_2O$.—Lemon-yellow, fluoresc., rhombic prisms.—Sol. W., A., E.—Antidiabetic.—Uses: Intern., diab.—Chem. anal., for determining phosphoric & arsenic acids. Also photo. & techn.—Dose $\frac{1}{6}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$ grain (0.01–0.02 Gm.).—Caut. Poison!

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Uranium Nitrate Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

..... g. s. v.—oz. .72

Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

Tests:—(H_2SO_4) : aqu. solut. 1:20 clear; add $BaCl_2$; no chg.—(*Earths*) : aqu. solut. 1:20; add Amm. & exc. Amm. Carbonate: clear.—(*O. Metals*) : 5 Gm. add 5 Cc. HCl ; dil. to 100 Cc.; heat; pass H_2S ; no ppt.—(*Uranous salt*) : 1 Gm. diss. in 20 Cc. W.; acidify w. 1 Cc. H_2SO_4 ; add 1 drop norm. $KMnO_4$; red color.

Uranium Oxalate Merck.—Cryst. .c. v.—oz. .64(Uranyl Oxalate).— $UO_2 \cdot C_2O_4 \cdot 3H_2O$.—Yellow pwd.—*Caut.* Poison!**Uranium Oxide, Black, Merck .c. v.—oz. .64**

Grayish-black pwd.; formerly supposed to be the metal.

"Uranium Oxide, Hydrated," (so-called),—see Ammonium Uranate.

Uranium Oxide, Red, Merck.—Pure .c. v.—oz. 1.04(Uranium Trioxide; Uranic Oxide, or Anhydride).— UO_3 .—Reddish, or brownish-yellow, pwd.**Uranium Oxychloride Merck .g. s. v.—oz. .67**

(Hydrated Uranyl-chloride; so-called "Uranium Chloride").— $UO_2Cl_2 \cdot H_2O$.—Yellow, deliq. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A., E.—*Caut.* Poison! Keep protected against air.

Uranium Oxyiodide Merck .g. s. v.—oz. 1.07

(Uranyl Iodide; so-called "Uranium Iodide").— UO_2I_2 .—Black, cryst. mass.—*Sol.* W.

Uranium Phosphate Merck .c. v.—oz. .94(Uranic Phosphate; Mono-uranyl-ortho-phosphate).— $UO_2 \cdot HPO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$.—Yellow pwd.**Uranium Sulphate Merck .c. v.—oz. .64**(Uranic Sulphate).— $UO_2SO_4 \cdot 3H_2O$.—Lemon-yellow cryst.—*Sol.* W.

Uranium, Yellow,—see Sodium, or Ammonium Uranate.

Uranium & Ammonium Carbonate Merck.—**Cryst. .c. v.—oz. 1.04**

(Uranyl-ammonium Carbonate).— $UO_2(NH_4)_2CO_3$.—Sm., yellow, transp. cryst.; decomp. by air.—*Sol.* 20 W. at 15° C.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered. Poison!

Uranium & Barium Oxide, Merck.—Orange .c. v.—oz. .94(Barium Diuranate).— BaU_2O_7 .—Orange pwd.—*Sol.*, acids.—*Caut.* Poison!**do. Merck.—Yellow .c. v.—oz. .89** BaU_2O_7 .—Yellow pwd.—*Sol.*, acids.—*Caut.* Poison!**Uranium & Calcium Phosphate Merck .c. v.—oz. 1.54**

(Uranyl-calcium Phosphate).— $(UO_2)_2Ca(PO_4)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$.—Greenish-yellow cryst.

Uranium & Strontium Oxide Merck .c. v.—oz. 1.04(Strontium Diuranate).— SrU_2O_7 .—Yellow pwd.—*Sol.*, acids.

Urari,—see Curare.

Urea Merck.—Pure, cryst. .c. v.—oz. .64

(Carbamide).—Constit. of urine. Formed artif. by heating solut. of amm. cyanate.— $CH_4N_2O = CO(NH_2)_2$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.*, W., A.—*Melt.* 132° C (Lubarin).

Urea Acetate Merck.—Fused .c. v.—oz. 1.04 $CH_3N_2O \cdot C_2H_3O_2$.**Urea Citrate Merck .c. v.—oz. 1.04**(Acid Urea Citrate).— $CH_4N_2O \cdot C_6H_5O_7$ **Urea Hydrochlorate Merck .c. v.—oz. 1.14**

$CH_4N_2O \cdot HCl$.—Deliq. leaflets; decomp. by W.—*Caut.* Keep dry; fr. air.

Urea Nitrate Merck .c. v.—oz. .64 $CH_4N_2O \cdot HNO_3$.—Wh., rhombic cryst.—*Sol.*, sl. W. & A.**Urea Oxalate Merck .c. v.—oz. .64** $(CH_4N_2O)_2 \cdot C_2H_2O_4$.—Wh., monocl. tablets.—*Sol.* 23 W., 60 A.**Urea Sulphate Merck .c. v.—oz. 1.14** $(CH_4N_2O)_2 \cdot H_2SO_4$.—Wh. cryst.**Urethane Merck.—C. P. .c. v.—oz. .54**

Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs.

(Ethyl Carbamate; Ethyl-urethane).—Fr. carbonic ether, by amm., or fr. ethyl alc., by urea w. heat.— $C_2H_5NO_2 = CO \cdot (NH_2)OC_2H_5$.—Columbar, colorl. cryst., or sm. scales; faint, pecul. odor; saltpetre-like taste.—*Sol.* 0.6 A., 1 W., 1 E., 1.5 C., 3 G., 20 olive oil (Vulpis).—*Melt.* 50–51° C.—*Hypn.*, Antispasmod., Sed.—*Uses*: Insom., eclampsia, nerv. excit., tetanus, & as antid. in strychnine, resorcin, & picrotoxin poison. Does not interfere w. circulation, or secretion; no unpleasant after-effects; in large doses increases respiration without affecting pulse or temp., & produces a mild, natural sleep. In eclampsia it should be given per enema.—*Dose*, children, 4–8–15 grains (0.26–0.52–1 Gm.) 1–4 t. p. d.; hypn., 30–45 grains (2–3 Gm.) 1–3–4 t. p. d., in solut. of about 10%.—*Maz. D.* 80 grains (5.2 Gm.), single.—*Incomp.*, alkalies, acids.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Urethane, Chloral-, Merck.—C. P., cryst. c. v.—oz. .56

(Chloral-urethane; Uralium; Ural; Uraline).—By heating chloral w. urethane, then successively adding conc. hydrochl. & sulphuric acids.— $C_6H_5O \cdot NCl_2 = CCl_3CH(OH)CO(NH)OC_2H_5$.—Colorl. cryst., or wh. pwd.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Melt.* 103° C.—*Hypnotic*.—*Uses*: Produce sleep in epileptic dementia, hypochondria, & mitral insufficiency.—*Dose* 10–45 grains (0.65–3 Gm.).

Urethane, Ethylidene-, Merck .c. v.—oz. 2.00

(Ethylidene-urethane).—Fr. solut. of urethane in aldehyde, by dil. hydrochl. acid.— $C_8H_{16}N_2O_4 = CH_3CH(CO(NH)OC_2H_5)_2$.—Colorl. cryst.—*Sol.* A., E., hot W.—*Melt.* 125–128° C.—*Hypnotic* (?).—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered & dry.

Urethane, Phenyl,—see Euphorin.

Urethylane Merck .c. v.—oz. 2.00

(Methyl-urethane).— $C_2H_5NO_2 = CO(NH_2)OCH_3$.—Colorl. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Melt.* 53° C.—*Boil.* 177° C.

Urobilin Merck .i½ gr. vial 10.00

(Hydro-bilirubin).—Color. prin. in urine.— $C_{23}H_{36}N_4O_7$ (?).—Brownish-red, resinous masses.—*Sol.* A., E., C., & alkalies.

Uromelanin Thudichum-Merck .i½ gr. vial 10.00

Color. prin. fr. urine.— $C_{36}H_{43}N_3O_{10}$ (?).—Amorph., black pwd.

Uropherin "B",—see Theobromine & Lithium Benzoate.

Uropherin "S",—see Theobromine & Lithium Salicylate.

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Urson Merck.—C. P. 15 gr. vial .75
Cryst. prin. fr. lvs. *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*, L. — $C_{30}H_{48}O_3 + 2H_2O = (C_{10}H_{16}O)_3 + 2H_2O$.—Needles.—*Sol.*, sl. A., E.—*Melt.* 198–200° C.

Valeral-sodium Bisulphite Merck.—c. v.—oz. 1.54
 $2(C_6H_{10}O.NaHSO_3) + H_2O$.

Valerianic Aldehyde,—see *Aldehyde, Valeric, Iso*.

Valeryl Chloride Merck..... c. v.—oz. 2.04
(*Iso-valeryl Chloride*).— $C_6H_5OCl = (CH_3)_2.CH.CH_2.COCl$.—*Liq.*; decomp. with W.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.989 at 20° C.—*Boil.* 114° C.

Valerylene Hydro-iodide,—see *Iodo-amylene*.

Valzin,—see *Sucrol*.

Vanadium Merck..... 15 gr. vial 4.00
Metal.—V.—Light gray, lustr. pwd.—*Sp. Gr.* 5.5 at 15° C.

Vanadium Chloride Merck— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. vials.—oz. 3.00
(*Hypo-vanadic Hydrochloride*; *Divanadyl Tetrachloride*).— $2VO_3.4HCl + 3H_2O$.—Dark green, syrupy masses.—*Sol.* W., A.

Vanadium Pentoxide Merck..... 15 gr. vial 4.00
(*Vanadic Oxide*; *Vanadic Anhydride*).— VO_5 .—Yellowish-red, rhombic prisms, or yellowish-brown pwd.—*Sol.*, strong acids; sl. in W.

Vanadium Sulphate Merck..... 15 gr. vial .75
(*Normal Vanadyl Sulphate*).— $(VO)_2(SO_4)_3$.—*Deliq.*, reddish-brown scales.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Vanadium Sulphide Merck..... 15 gr. vial .75
(*Vanadium Disulphide*; *Hypovanadous Sulphide*).— V_2S_5 .—Brownish-black pwd. or lustr. cryst.; readily absorb oxygen.

Vanillin..... oz. 5.50
(*Methyl-protocatechuic Aldehyde*; *Vanillic Aldehyde*).—*Princip.* fr. pods *Vanilla planifolia*, Andrews.— $C_8H_8O_3 = C_6H_3.OH.OCH_3.CHO[4:3:1]$.—*Colorl.* prisms; pleas., arom. odor; vanilla taste.—*Sol.* A., E., C. carbon disulphide; sl. W.—*Melt.* 80–81° C.—*Boil.* 285° C.—*Stim.*, Tonic, Aphrodisiac.—*Uses*: Dysp.—Chiefly for perfumery & confectionery.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3}$ grain (0.01–0.02 Gm.).

Vaseline,—see *Petrolatum, Yellow, or White*.

Vaselon
Mixt. of margaron & stearon diss. in mineral oil.—Wh., neutral, fatty mass; odorl.; tastel.; resembles petrolatum.—*Uses*: Ointment base.

Vasicine Merck..... 15 gr. vial 10.00
Fr. the Indian plant *Adhatoda Vasic*, Nees.—*Uses*: Bronch. affect. & as an insecticide.

Vellosine
Fr. bark *Geissospermum Vellosii*, Allem. (*Pao Pereira Bark*).— $C_{23}H_{28}N_2O_4$.—Resembles brucine.

Veratrine Merck.—C. P., cryst.— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 4.75
(*Cevadine*).—Fr. seeds *Asagrea officinalis*, Lindley; free fr. o. alkaloids, &c., of this plant.— $C_{32}H_{48}NO_9 + aq.$ —Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Melt.* 205° C (Wright & Luff).—*Uses, Doses, Antidotes, &c.* As the official.

* **do. Merck.—U. S. P.**—Very pure.....
..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 2.75
Mixt. of alkaloids fr. seeds *Asagrea officinalis*, Lindley.—Wh. pwd.; causes violent sneezing, when inhaled; exceedingly irritating to muc. membr.—*Sol.* 2 C., 3 A., 6 E.; sl. W.

—*Melt.*, ab. 175° C.—*Irritant, Sed., Alter., Counter-irritant, Antipyr., Analg.*—*Uses*: *Intern.*, gout, rheum., neural., scrof., epilepsy.—*Extern.*, injuries, stiff joints, sprains, & chronic swellings, in oint.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{60} - \frac{1}{30}$ grain (0.001–0.002 Gm.).—*Appl.* 1–4% in oint.—*Max. D.* $\frac{3}{4}$ grain (0.005 Gm.), single; $\frac{1}{3}$ grain (0.02 Gm.), p. day.—*Antid.*, tannic acid, emetics, powdered charcoal, stomach pump, stimulants; morphine & atropine, hypoderm.; heat, recumbent position.—*Caut.* Poison! Great care!

Veratrine Merck.—Pure..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 2.70
Wh., amorph., friable flakes or pwd.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, as the official.

Veratrine Acetate Merck..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 3.25
 $C_{32}H_{48}NO_9.C_2H_4O_2$.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses, Doses, Antidotes, &c.* As the official alkaloid.—*Caut.* Poison!

Veratrine Hydrochlorate Merck— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 3.25
 $C_{32}H_{48}NO_9.HCl$.—Wh., amorph. pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses, Doses, Antidotes, &c.* As the official alkaloid.

Veratrine Nitrate Merck..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 3.25
 $C_{32}H_{48}NO_9.HNO_3$.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses, Doses, Antidotes, &c.* As the official alkaloid.

Veratrine Sulphate Merck— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 3.25
 $(C_{32}H_{48}NO_9)_2.H_2SO_4$.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses, Doses, Antidotes, &c.* As the official alkaloid.

Veratrine Valerianate Merck— $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. c. v.—oz. 3.25
Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Uses, Doses, Antidotes, &c.* As the official alkaloid.

Veratrole Merck..... c. v.—oz. 1.29
Fr. veratric acid, by baryta w. heat.— $C_8H_{10}O_2$.—*Colorl.* oil; agre., arom. odor.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.086.—*Melt.* 15° C.—*Boil.* 205° C.

Verdigris,—see *Copper Acetate*.

Verditer,—see *Copper Carbonate, Blue*.

Vermilion,—see *Mercury Sulphide, Red*.

Vernonin

Glucoside, fr. root *Vernonia nigritiana*, Oliv. & Hier.— $C_{10}H_{24}O_7$.—Wh., deliq., amorph. pwd.—*Sol.* A.; sl. E. & C.—*Heart Tonic*.—*Uses*: Inst. of digitalis; said to possess about $\frac{1}{24}$ the power of digitalin.—*Caut.* Cardiac poison.—*Tests*: Sulphuric acid produces a brown color, turning to purple.

Vesuvin,—see (Dye) *Brown, Bismarck*.

Vieirin Merck..... 15 gr. vial 3.00
(*Vieiric Acid*).—*Prox. prin.* fr. bark *Remijia Vellosii*, De C. (one of the *Cuprea* barks).—Amorph., wh. substc.; arom. odor; bitter taste.—*Sol.* A., C.—*Melt.* 120° C.—*Antipyr., Antiper., Tonic*.—*Uses*: Febrifuge inst. of quinine.—*Dose* 1–4 grains (0.065–0.26 Gm.) several t. p. d.

Vinegar, Opium.—U. S. P...... lb. 3.00
(*Acetated Tincture of Opium*; *Black Drop*).—Represents 10% of pwd. opium; 1.3 to 1.5% of morphine.—*Stim., Anod., Hypn., Nar.*—*Uses*: Relieve pain, check diar. & dysent., arrest peristalsis & produce sleep.—*Dose* 5–15 η (0.3–0.9 Cc.) 1–2–3 t. p. d.—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, external stimulation, friction, faradization, coffee, caffeine, atropine, oxygen, permanganate of potash, &c.

Vinyl Trichloride,—see *Ethylene Chloride, Monochlorinated*.

Vitellin, from Eggs, Merck..... 15 gr. vial .75
(*Ovo-vitellin*).—Proteid (prob. nucleo-albumin) fr. yolk of eggs (after Hoppe-Seyler).—Wh., gran. substc.—*Sol.*, dil. acids, alk., 10% solut. common salt.

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Vitellin, from Plants, Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00
Globulin separated fr. beans, peas, &c., by a solut. of common salt.

Vitriol, Blue,—see **Copper Sulphate**.

Vitriol, Green,—see **Iron Sulphate**.—Crude.

Vitriol, Oil of,—see **Acid, Sulphuric**.

Vitriol, White,—see **Zinc Sulphate**.

Water, Ammonia.—*U.S.P.*—26° Bé, pure, so-called "stronger".....g. s. b.—lb. .25
Also in carboys, 4 & 2 lb. bottles.

(Aqua Ammoniae Fortior; Liquor Ammoniae Fortior).—Aq. solut. of ammonia gas.— NH_3 +aq.—Colorl. liq.; intense, pung., suffoc. odor; acrid taste; str. alkaline react.—Sp. Gr. 0.901 at 15° C.—88% NH_3 .—*Misc.*, all prop., W., A.—*Antid.*, acetic, tartaric, or dil. hydrochloric, acids after vomiting & siphoning out stomach.—*Incomp.*, great danger in mixing ammonia w. sulphuric acid or o. str. mineral acids, as they insty become boiling hot. Avoid iodine, chlorine water, alkaloids, acids, &c.—*Uses*: Pharm., chem., & techn.—*Caut.* Keep cool, in strong, gl-stp. bot., not completely filled.

do. — 20° Bé, pure.....c. b.—lb. .15½
Sp. Gr. 0.935 at 15° C.—17% NH_3 .

do. — *U.S.P.*—16° Bé, pure..c. b.—lb. .13½
(Aqua Ammoniae; Liquor Ammoniae; Spirit of Hartshorn).— NH_3 +aq.—Sp. Gr. 0.960 at 15° C.—10% NH_3 .—*Stim.*, *Antacid*, *Rube.*, *Antipruritic*.—*Uses*: *Intern.*, in syncope, heartburn, sick headache, &c.; hypoderm., for snake bites, collapse, &c.—*Extern.*, insect bites & in liniments.—*Dose* 10-30 ℥ (0.6-1.8 Cc.); intraven., 30-60 ℥ (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Water, Ammonia, Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Pure.—22° Bé.....g. s. b.—lb. .55
* **Pure**.—16° Bé.....g. s. b.—lb. .50

The 22° Bé: Sp. Gr. 0.925.

The 16° Bé: Sp. Gr. 0.960.

Tests:—(Res.): 15 Cc. evap. on W.-b.: trace at most.—(Pyridine & Cl.): 10 Cc. dil. w. 30 Cc. W.; add exc. HNO_3 ; colorl.; add solut. AgNO_3 ; no chg.—(Metals): 5 Cc. dil. w. 20 Cc. W.; add *Amm. S*: no chg.—(H_2SO_4): 10 Cc. supersat. w. dil. Acetic Acid; add solut. BaCl_2 ; no chg. for hrs.—(CO_2): 10 Cc. dil. w. 10 Cc. W.; add 40 Cc. Lime W.: no turb.

Water, Bitter Almond, Merck.—*U.S.P.*—c. b.—lb. .39
Also in 5 lb. bottles.

0.1% of hydrocyanic acid.—Anod., Sed., Antispasm.—*Uses*: Asthma, whoop, cough, dyspnoea, &c.—*Dose* 20-40 ℥ (1.2-2.5 Cc.).

Water: Bromine, Chlorine, or Lime,—see **Solution: Bromine, Chlorine, or Lime**.

Water, Cherry Laurel, Merck.....c. b.—lb. .39
Also in 5 lb. bottles.

Water distilled w. lvs. cherry laurel.—0.1% prussic acid.—Turbid liq.; odor of prussic acid.—Anod., Sed., Antispasm.—*Uses*: Whoop, cough, asthmatic affect., dyspnoea, &c.—*Dose* 40-80 ℥ (3.5-5 Cc.).

Water, Orange Flower, Stronger.—*U.S.P.*—c. b.—lb. .34
(Triple Orange Flower Water).—By-prod. in distil. orange fls. for the essential oil.—*Caut.* Keep loosely stoppered, in a dark place.

Water, Oxygenated,—see **Hydrogen Peroxide**.

Water, Rose, Stronger.—*U. S. P.*—c. b.—lb. .39
(Triple Rose Water).—Water satur. w. volat. oil of rose petals; by-prod. in distil. oil of roses.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered & cool.

Water, Sulphuretted Hydrogen,—see **Acid, Hydro-sulphuric**.

Wax, Bees',—see **Beeswax**.

Wax, Carnauba.....lb. .40
(Brazil Wax).—Fr. lvs. of *Copernicia cerifera*, Mart., of Brazil; cont. myricyl alc. ($\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{61}\text{OH}$).—Hard, amorph., straw-colored to brownish lumps; semi-resinous fracture; pecul. agre. smell.—*Sol.* A., E.—*Melt.* 85° C.—*Uses*: Techn.

Wax, Japan.....lb. .15
Fr. pericarp of fruit *Rhus succedanea*, L., & other species of *Rhus* growing in Japan & China, & mainly comp. of glyceryl palmitate.—Pale yellow, flat cakes, discs or squares, with a greasy feel.—*Sol.* B., carbon disulphide, petroleum ether, hot E., hot A., alkal. solut.—*Melt.* 53.5-55° C.—*Uses*: Techn.

Wax, Mineral,—see **Ceresin**.

Wax Paper,—see **Paper, Wax**.

White Precipitate,—see **Mercury-ammonium Chloride**.

Wine, Opium.—*U. S. P.*.....lb. 3.00
(Sydenham's Laudanum; Tinctura Opii Crocata).—Represents 10% of pwd. opium; 1.3 to 1.5% of morphine.—Hypn., Anod., Nar.—*Uses*: Relieve pain, produce sleep, allay cough, check peristalsis or lessen secretion in pneum., bronch., pleurisy, diar., dysent., peritonitis, enteritis, neural., insom., &c.—*Dose* 5-16 ℥ (0.3-1 Cc.).—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, potass. permang., tannic acid, atropine, coffee, strychnine, oxygen, exercise, electricity, &c.

Wolfram,—see **Tungsten**.

Wood Alcohol, Naphta, or Spirit,—see **Alcohol, Methylic**.

Wool Fat, Anhydrous

(Adeps Lanæ).—Purified wool fat fr. *Ovis Aries*, L. (Sheep), consist. chiefly of cholesterin.—Yellowish, semi-solid fat; faint, pecul. odor; turns darker on expos.—*Misc.* 3 W.—*Sol.* E., C., benzin.—*Melt.* 40° C.—Emollient.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, Ointment base.

Wool Fat, Hydrous,—see **Lanolin**.

Woorari,—see **Curare**.

Wrightine,—see **Conessine**.

Xanthine Merck.....1½ gr. vial 1.25
(Ureous Acid).—Fr. guanine, by nitrous acid; occurs naturally in the animal body.— $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{N}_4\text{O}_2 = \text{C}_2(\text{CO})_2\text{CH.N}(\text{NH}_2)_2$.—Wh., amorph. or gran. masses.—*Sol.*, sl. in hot W.; readily in alkal. solut.

Xanthopicroit,—see **Berberine**.

Xanthoxilin Crystals.

Fr. essential oil Japan pepper (*Xanthoxylum piperitum*, Stenhouse).— $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_4$.—Silky, monocl. cryst.—*Sol.* A., E.; insol. W.—*Melt.* 80° C.

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Xanthoxylin (Eclectic)—(not *Xanthoxylin**Crystals*)—.....oz. .90

Purified alcoh. extr. of prickly-ash bark (*Xanthoxylum*, var. species).—Brown pwd.—*Sol.* A.—*Stim.*, *Diaph.*—*Uses*: Chronic rheum.—*Dose* 1-2 grains (0.065-0.13 Gm.).

Xylene Merck—Purec. b.—lb. .75Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

(Xylol; Dimethyl-benzene).—Mixture of ortho-, meta-, & para-xylene extracted fr. coal tar. — $C_6H_{10} = C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$.—*Colorl.*, oily liq.—*Boil.* 137-140° C.—*Antiseptic.*—*Uses*: Small-pox, troubles of respiration, & dyeing; also techn. — *Dose* 5-15 ml (0.3-0.9 Cc.) in capsules.—*Max. D.* 45 ml (4.8 Cc.), p. day.

Xylene, Meta-, Merck.....c. b.—lb. 4.00

(Meta-dimethyl-benzene; Iso-xylene). — $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$ [1:3].—*Colorl.* liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.878 at 0° C.—*Sol.*, sl. A.—*Boil.* 139.8° C.—*Uses, Doses, &c.* As Xylene.

Xylene, Meta-, Chlorinated, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.79

(Chloro-meta-xylol).—Fr. chlorination of meta-xylene in pres. of iodine. — C_6H_3Cl $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$ [1:3:4].—*Liq.*; does not solidify at minus 20° C.—*Sp. Gr.* 1.060 at 20° C.—*Boil.* 136.5° C.

Xylene, Ortho-, Merck.....c. b.—lb. 3.50

(Ortho-dimethyl-benzene). — $C_6H_{10} = C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$ [1:2].—*Colorl.*, oily liq.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.893 at 0° C.—*Boil.* 142-143° C.—*Uses, Doses, &c.* As Xylene.

Xylene, Para-, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.04

(Para-dimethyl-benzene). — $C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$ [1:4].—*Liquid* above 15° C.—*Sp. Gr.* 0.862 at 19.5° C.—*Melt.* 15° C.—*Boil.* 138° C.—*Uses, Doses, &c.* As Xylene.

Xylenol, Meta-, Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.79

By fusing meta-xylene-sulphonic acid w. potash.— $C_6H_3(CH_3)_2OH$ [1:3:4].—*Liquid* above 26° C.—*Misc.* A., E.; sl. sol. W.—*Melt.* 26° C.—*Boil.* 211.5° C.

Xylenol, Meta-, Salicylate

(Meta-xylenol-salol).—*Uses, Doses, &c.* As Ortho-xylenol Salicylate.

Xylenol, Ortho-, Merck.....15 gr. vial .75

By fusing ortho-xylene-sulphonic acid w. potash.— $C_6H_4O = C_6H_3(CH_3)_2OH$ [1:2:4].—*Long* need.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Melt.* 62.5° C.—*Boil.* 225° C.

Xylenol, Ortho-, Salicylate

(Ortho-xylenol-salol). — $C_{10}H_{14}O_3 = C_6H_3C_7H_7O_3$.—*Neutral*, wh. pwd.; odorl.; tastl.—*Internal* Antiseptic.—*Uses*: Rheum., diar., dysent., &c.—*Dose* 2-6 grains (0.13-0.4 Gm.).

Xylenol, Para-, Merck.....15 gr. vial .75

By fusing para-xylene-sulphonic acid w. potash. — $C_6H_3(CH_3)_2OH$ [1:4:2].—*Large, flat* need.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Melt.* 74.5° C.—*Boil.* 211.5° C.

Xylenol, Para-, Salicylate

(Para-xylenol-salol).—*Uses, Doses, &c.* As Ortho-xylenol Salicylate.

Xylidine Merck.....c. v.—oz. .29

(Amido-dimethyl-benzene; Amido-Xylene).—Mixture of five isomeric xylidines fr. the corresponding nitro-xylenes, by reduct. w. iron turnings & hydrochl. acid.— $C_6H_{11}N = C_6H_2(NH_2)(CH_3)_2$.—*Liquid*.—*Boil.*, ab. 215° C.—*Uses*: Techn.

Xylidine, Meta- (Asymmetric) Merck.....c. v.—oz. 1.29

(Ordinary Meta-xylidine).—Fr. reduct. of alpha-nitro-meta-xylol.— $C_6H_3(CH_3)_2NH_2$ [1:3:4].—*Liq.*—*Sp. Gr.* 0.918 at 15° C.—*Boil.* 212° C.

Xylostein Merck..... $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. vial 2.00

Glucoside fr. berries of *Lonicera Xylosteum*, L.—*Cryst. need.*; faintly bitter taste.—*Sol.* A., E., & hot W.—*Melt.* 100° C.—*Emetic, Cathartic.*—*Caut.* Poison!

Yellow Precipitate,—see Mercury Oxide, Yellow.**Yttria**,—see Yttrium Oxide.**Yttrium Merck**.....15 gr. vial 7.50

Metal.—Y.—Dark gray pwd.

Yttrium Acetate Merck.....15 gr. vial 1.00 $Y(C_2H_3O_2)_3 + 8H_2O$.—*Colorl.* cryst.**Yttrium Carbonate Merck**.....15 gr. vial 1.00 $Y_2(CO_3)_3 + 3H_2O$.—Wh. pwd.**Yttrium Chloride Merck**.....15 gr. vial 1.00

$Y_2Cl_6 + 12H_2O$.—*Colorl.*, deliq. prisms.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Caut.* Keep well closed.

Yttrium Nitrate Merck.....15 gr. vial .50 $Y_2(NO_3)_6 + 12H_2O$.—*Large, transl. need.*—*Sol.* W., A., E.**Yttrium Oxide Merck**.—Anhydrous.....15 gr. v. .65

(Yttria).—Fr. ignition of yttrium hydrate.— Y_2O_3 .—Yellowish-wh. pwd.

Zinc Merck.—Absolutely pure, sticks, pencils, or granulatedlb. 1.50

Metal.—Zn.—Bluish-wh.; *cryst. fracture.*—*Sp. Gr.* 6.9.—*Sol.*, acids.—*Melt.* 419° C.—*Uses*: Prepare C. P. zinc salts, & in forensic chem. for detecting arsenic.

do. Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P., sticks, pencils, or granulated.....lb. 1.00

do. Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P., plates, powder, or filings.....lb. 1.25

do. Merck.—Absolutely free fr. Arsenic.—sticks, or pencils.....lb. .50

do. Merck.—Abs. free fr. Arsenic.—plates.....lb. .90

do. Merck.—Abs. free fr. Arsenic.—granulated.....lb. .45

do. Merck.—Abs. free fr. Arsenic.—coarse pwd.....lb. .60

do. Merck.—Abs. free fr. Arsenic.—filings.....lb. 1.00

do. Merck.—Crude, blocks.....lb. .40
Uses: For hydrogen lamps.

do. Merck.—Crude, sticks, or granulated.....lb. .40

Uses: For making hydrogen.

do. Merck.—Powder.....lb. .30
(Zinc Dust).—*Uses*: Reducing agent.

Zinc, Absolutely pure, Merck's G. R.

—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Var. forms, as above Non-reagents, at prices 10 to 15% higher.

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Zinc, C. P., Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Var. forms, as above Non-reagents, at prices 5 to 10% higher.

Tests:—(As:) 20 Gm. in Marsh app.; dil. H_2SO_4 (1:3 W.); act until mostly diss.: no As react.—(Pb, Cu, &c.) 10 Gm. diss. in 15 Cc. conc. H_2SO_4 & 60 Cc. W. in flask w. rubber valve: solut. shows unwhghl. trace of black, flocc. sediment.—(Fe:) add at most, when abv. solut. alm. compl., 2 drops norm. $KMnO_4$: red color.

Zinc, absolutely As-free, Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Var. forms, as above Non-reagents, at prices abt. 5% higher.

Tests:—(As:) 20 Gm. in Marsh app.; add dil. H_2SO_4 (1:3 W.); act till mostly diss.: no As react.

Zinc Dust Merck's G. R.lb. 40

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Ab. 95%.

Tests:—stated % Zn sufficient.

Q. D.:—diss. in dil. H_2SO_4 or HCl; burn the H gas evolved, & weigh W. formed (1 equiv. W.=1 equiv. Zn). (Or, measure H.)

***Zinc Acetate Merck.—U.S.P.—Pure, cryst.**

.....c. b.—lb. 43

$Zn(C_2H_3O_2)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$.—Wh., monocl. plates; pearly lustre.—*Sol.* 2.7 W., 36 A.; 1.5 boil. W., 3 boil. A.—Astring., Emetic, Antisept., Nerv.—*Uses:* Rarely employed internally.—*Extern.*, collyrium in ophthalmia; inj. in urethritis; & gargle in sore mouth or sore throat. Also techn.—*Dose* $\frac{3}{4}$ –4 grains (0.05–0.26 Gm.) 2–4 t. p. d.; emetic, 7–15 grains (0.5–1 Gm.).—*Appl.* Eye-wash, 1–2 pts. to 1,000 of W.; gargle, 5–10 pts. to 1,000 of W.; inj., 2–5 pts. to 1,000 of W.

Zinc Acetate Merck.—Fused.....c. b.—lb. 41 $Zn(C_2H_3O_2)_2$.—Wh., molten crusts.—*Sol.* W., with turbid.**Zinc Albuminate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 49**Yellowish scales.—*Sol.*, sl. W.**Zinc Alum,—see Aluminum & Zinc Sulphate.****Zinc Amalgamlb. 1.75***Uses:* Chem., reducing agent.—*Techn.*, electric batteries.**Zinc Arsenate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 29**

$ZnHAsO_4$.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.*, acids.—*Antid.*, emetics, stomach siphon, fresh hydrated iron sesquioxide, dialyzed iron, demulcents, &c.—*Caut.* Poison!

Zinc Arsenite Merck.....c. v.—oz. 24

$Zn_3(AsO_3)_2$.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.*, acids.—*Antidote:* As preceding.—*Caut.* Poison!

***Zinc Benzoate Merck.—Fr. natural Benzoic**

Acidc. v.—oz. 39

 $Zn(C_7H_5O_2)_2$.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.

do. Merck.—Fr. artif. Benzoic Acid....

.....c. v.—oz. 29

 $Zn(C_7H_5O_2)_2$.—Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.**Zinc Biborate, or Borate,—see Zinc Tetraborate.****Zinc Bichromate Merck.—C. P.....c. v.—oz. 1.04** $ZnCr_2O_7$.**Zinc Bromate Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 1.07**

$Zn(BrO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$.—Wh., deliq. pwd.—*Sol.* 1 W., amm.—Antiseptic.

Zinc Bromide Merck.—U. S. P.—g. s. v.—oz. 19

$ZnBr_2$.—Wh., hygrosc., cryst. pwd.; sharp, metal. taste.—*Sol.* W., A., E., amm.—Anti-epileptic.—*Uses:* Intern., for epilepsy, in v. dil. solut.—*Dose* 1–2 grains (0.005–0.13 Gm.).—*Max.* D. 10 grains (0.65 Gm.), p. day.—*Caut.* Keep in small, gl.-stp. vials.

Zinc Carbolate Merck.—C. P.....c. v.—oz. 24

Wh. pwd.—*Sol.*, sl. in W. & A.—Antiseptic.—*Uses:* Dust. pwd. in surg. & skin dis.

***Zinc Carbonate Merck.—Precipitated c. b.—lb. 38**

Impalp., wh. pwd.; comp. variable.—Antisept., mildly Sed.—*Uses:* Extern., wounds, ulc., skin dis., &c.; also face pwd.

do. Merck.—U.S.P.—Pure, precipitated

.....c. b.—lb. 1.35**Zinc Chlorate Merck.—Pure, cryst. c. v.—oz. 49** $Zn(ClO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$.—Colorl., v. deliq. cryst.—*Sol.* W., A.***Zinc Chloride Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure,**

gran., dry.....c. v.—oz. 10

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Butter of Zinc).— $ZnCl_2$.—Wh., deliq. pwd.—*Sol.* 0.3 W., A., E.—*Melt.* 262° C.—Alter., Antispasmod., Escharotic.—*Uses:* Intern., epilepsy, chorea, scrof., syph., &c.—*Extern.*, caustic in naevi, cancerous affect., superabundant granul., gangr., aneurisms, &c.; collyrium in thickened & vascular conjunctiva; & inj. in gonorr. Also techn.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$ grain (0.006–0.02 Gm.); inj. in urethra, 1 in 1,000 W.; for bandaging solut., 1 in 100–500 W.; for eye-wash, 1 in 500 W.; inj. in tuberculous joints, 1 in 10 W.; for cancer, 50% paste w. rye flour.—*Antid.*, alkali carbonates, preceding water or milk; albumen, anodynes, stimulants, tea, &c.—*Caut.* Poison! Keep in small, gl.-stp. bot.

do. Merck.—Fused, plates, or sticks...

.....c. v.—oz. 10

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

do. — Crude, dried.....c. b.—lb. 24

Antisept., Preservative.—*Uses:* Deodorant, disinfect. & embalming material, alone or w. phenol & o. antisept.

Zinc Chloride Merck's G. R.....c. v.—oz. 12

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Tests:—(*Sol.*) aq. solut. 1:1 clear, or sl. turb. only; add 3 pts. A.; flocc. ppt. disap. w. 1 drop HCl.—(H_2SO_4 , O. Metals:) aq. solut. 1:10 (pt. 1) add $BaCl_2$: no turb.; (pt. 2) add H_2S aq.: no color.—1 Gm. diss. in 10 Cc. W.; add 10 Cc. Amm.: clear; add exc. H_2S aq.: pure wh. ppt.; filter; evap. & incin.: no res.

Zinc Chloride, fused, with Potassium

Nitrate, Merck.....c. b.—lb. 1.59

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.**Zinc Chloro-iodide Merck.....g. s. v.—oz. 77**Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—Antiseptic.—*Uses:* Disinfectant.**Zinc Chromate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 24**

(Zinc Yellow; Buttercup Yellow).— $ZnCrO_4$.—Yellow pwd.—*Uses:* Pigment.

Zinc Chrysophanate Merck.....c. v.—oz. 2.04

Brownish-red pwd.—*Sol.*, alk. solut.—Antiseptic.—*Uses:* Extern., dress. for wounds, the alk. secretions of which readily dissolve it.

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Zinc Citrate Merck c. v.—oz. .44
 $\text{Zn}_3(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7)_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. pwd.

***Zinc Cyanide Merck.—Pure** c. v.—oz. .27
 $\text{Zn}(\text{CN})_2$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Alter., Antisept., Anthelm.—
Uses: Chorea, rheum., neural., dysmenor. colic, gastralgia, & palpitation & pain in the cardiac region. Small doses at first, & gradually increased.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.006–0.016–0.065 Gm.).—*Antid.*, stomach siphon, ammonia, a mixture of persulphate & protosulphate of iron, chlorine inhalation, cold douche, &c.—*Caut.* Poison!

do. Merck.—Commercial c. v.—oz. .24
 Wh. pwd.—*Uses*: Techn.

Zinc Dust,—see Zinc.—Powder.

Zinc Ethyl-sulphate Merck.—Pure, cryst. c. v.—oz. .79
 $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{SO}_4)_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Clear, colorl., hygros. leaflets, or prisms.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Caut.* Keep well stoppered.

Zinc Ferro-cyanide Merck c. v.—oz. .27
 $\text{Zn}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. pwd.—Alter., Antisept.—*Uses*: Dysmenor., rheum., chorea, gastralgia, &c.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{4}$ –4 grains (0.032–0.26 Gm.).

Zinc Fluoride Merck.—Pure c. v.—oz. .79
 ZnF_2 .—Colorl. need.—*Sol.*, sl. in W.

Zinc Formate Merck c. v.—oz. .74
 $\text{Zn}(\text{CHO}_2)_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Monocl. prisms.—*Sol.* 24 W.; insol. A.—Astring., Antisept.—*Uses*: Gonorr., &c.

Zinc Gynocardate Merck c. v.—oz. 1.54
 Yellow, gran. pwd.—*Sol.* A., E., C., & acids w. decomp.—Antiseptic.—*Uses*: As Gynocardic Acid in psoriasis, lichen, pruritus, & o. affect.

Zinc Hypophosphite Merck.—Pure c. v.—oz. .64
 $\text{Zn}(\text{PH}_2\text{O}_2)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.—*Sol.* W.—Antisept., Astring., Antispasm.—*Uses*: Gastric & intest. catarrhs, chorea, whoop, cough, epilepsy, skin dis., & gonorr.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ grains (0.032–0.1 Gm.).

Zinc Ichthyol-sulphonate,—see Ichthyol, Zinc.

Zinc Iodate Merck c. s. v.—oz. 1.57
 $\text{Zn}(\text{IO}_3)_2$.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.*, sl. W.

Zinc Iodide Merck.—U. S. P. g. s. v.—oz. .47
 ZnI_2 .—Hygros., wh., cryst. pwd.; sharp, saline taste.—*Sol.* W., A., & E.—Alter., Antisept.—*Uses*: Intern., scrof., chorea, syph., &c.—*Extern.*, ulc. tonsils, gonorr., etc.—*Dose* 1–2 grains (0.065–0.13 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep in sm., gl.-stp. bot.

Zinc Lactate Merck.—Pure, cryst. c. v.—oz. .29
 $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. cryst.—*Sol.* 52.5 W. at 15° C; 6 boil. W.—Anti-epileptic.—*Uses*: Epilepsy.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{4}$ –1 grain (0.032–0.065 Gm.), gradually increased.—*Max. D.* 10 grains (0.65 Gm.), p. day.

Zinc Lactophosphate Merck c. v.—oz. .64
 (Zinc Phospho-lactate).—Wh. pwd.—Antisept., Astring., Tonic.—*Uses*: Nerv. diseases.

Zinc Monochloracetate Merck c. v.—oz. 4.54
 $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{ClO}_2)_2$.—Antiseptic.

***Zinc Nitrate Merck.—Pure** c. b.—lb. 2.09
 $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Colorl., four-sided, deliq. prisms.—*Sol.* W., A.—*Melt.* 36.4° C.—Escharotic.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, as 50% paste with W. & flour, for cancerous affect., naevi, &c.

do. Merck.—Commercial c. b.—lb. 1.84

Zinc Oxalate Merck c. b.—lb. 1.09
 $\text{ZnC}_2\text{O}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. pwd.

***Zinc Oxide Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure** lb. cartons.—lb. .40
 Fr. precip. zinc carbonate.— ZnO .—Amorph., wh. pwd.; absorbs carbon dioxide fr. air.—*Sol.*, dil. acids, amm., amm. carbonate.—Antispasm., Antisept., mildly Sed.—*Uses*: Intern., chorea, nervousness, epilepsy, convulsions, cholera inf., dysent., &c.—*Extern.*, as pwd. or oint. for drying wounds & in skin dis.—*Dose* 1–5 grains (0.065–0.32 Gm.).—*Caut.* Keep in air-tight vessels.

do. Merck.—C. P. lb. cartons.—lb. .52

do. Merck.—Commercial lb. cartons.—lb. .13
 (Flowers of Zinc).—Fr. combustion of zinc in air or oxygen.—Wh. pwd.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, cosmetic.—Also techn.

Zinc Permanganate Merck.—C. P., cryst. g. s. v.—oz. .97
 $\text{Zn}(\text{MnO}_4)_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Violet-brown, or alm. black, hygros., cryst. gran.; similar in appearance to potass. permang.—*Sol.* W.—Antisept., non-irritating Antigonorr.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, solut. of 1 to 4,000 of W. as injection in gonorr.; & 1 or 2 to 1,000 of W. as eye-wash in conjunctivitis.—*Incomp.*, all easily oxidizable or combustible substances.

Zinc Phosphate Merck.—Cryst. c. v.—oz. .18
 Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

(Tribasic Zinc Orthophosphate).— $\text{Zn}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. pwd.—Anti-epil., Antisept., Astring., Tonic.—*Uses*: Specific for nerv. dis., epilepsy, insanity, &c. (Dr. Barnes).—*Dose* $\frac{1}{4}$ –3– $\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.1–0.2–0.3 Gm.).

Zinc Phosphide Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure,
 lumps g. s. v.—oz. .32
 Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Zn_3P_2 .—Dark gray, cryst., metal. lumps; faint odor.—*Sol.*, hydrochl. & sulphuric acids w. evolution of hydrogen phosphide.—Stimulant to nervous system.—*Uses*: Sexual exhaustion, cerebral affect., mania, melancholia, & chronic skin dis.—*Dose* $\frac{1}{64}$ – $\frac{1}{20}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ grain (0.001–0.003–0.05 Gm.) in pill.—*Caut.* Keep in sm., gl.-stp. vials.

*** do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Powder** g. s. v.—oz. .32
 Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
 Dark gray, gritty pwd.

Zinc Phosphite Merck.—Pure c. v.—oz. .44
 $2\text{ZnHPO}_3 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Gran., cryst. pwd.—*Sol.*, cold W.—Antisept., Astring., Tonic.—*Uses*: Nerv. dis.

Zinc Phospholactate,—see Zinc Lactophosphate.

Zinc Picrate Merck c. v.—oz. .29
 (Zinc Picronitrate).— $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{NO}_2)_3\text{O}_2)_2 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Yellow, cryst. pwd.—*Sol.* W.—Antiseptic.

Zinc Pyrophosphate Merck c. v.—oz. .29
 $\text{Zn}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$.—Wh. pwd.

Zinc Salicylate Merck.—White c. v.—oz. .29
 $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh. need.—*Sol.* 20 W. at 20° C, A.—*Uses*: *Extern.*, dust. pwd. in skin affect.—Also techn.

Zinc Silico-fluoride Merck.—Pure c. v.—oz. .44
 $\text{ZnF}_2 \cdot \text{SiF}_4 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., hexagonal plates.—*Sol.* W.

Zinc Sozo-iodolate Merck g. s. v.—oz. 1.40
 (Zinc Di-iodo-para-phenol-sulphonate).— $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{I}_2(\text{OH})\text{SO}_3)_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Colorl. need.—*Sol.* 25 W., A. G.—Antisept., Astring.

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- Uses: Gonorr., catarrh of nasal & pharyngeal muc. membr., skin dis., &c. For nasal catarrh, a 5 or 10% mixt. w. sugar of milk is blown into the nose, or a 3 to 5% solut. in water applied w. a brush. For urethral inj., 0.5 to 1% solut. In skin dis., a 5 or 10% oint. As gargle, a 1 or 2% solut.
- Zinc Stearate Merck**.....c. v.—oz. .34
React.-prod. zinc sulphate w. potass. or sod. stearate.—Wh., agglutinating pwd.; turns darker on expos.—Sol. B., oil, turpentine, sl. A.; insol. W.—Antisep., Astring.—Uses: Gonorr., atrophic rhinitis, &c.—Appl., in substance, or attenuated with eucrophen (25%).
- Zinc Subgallate**.....c. v.—oz. .34
44% zinc oxide, 56% gallic acid.—Greenish-gray, neutral pwd.; odorl.—Insol. in ordinary solvents.—Antisep., Astring.—Uses: Intern., fermentative dis. of intest., & in night sw.—Extern., eczema, wounds, gonorr., hemorrhoids.—Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ –4 grains (0.03–0.26 Gm.) in W. & mucilage.—Appl., pure, or in pwd. or oint.
- *Zinc Sulphate Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P.,**
cryst.....lb. cartons.—lb. .17
(White Vitriol; Zinc Vitriol).— $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Colorl., rhombic cryst.; astring., metal. taste; effloresces in dry air.—Sol. 0.6 W., 3 G., 0.2 boil. W.—Emetic, Astring., Antisep., Escharotic.—Uses: Gastric catarrh, nerv. affect., night sw., gonorr., ophthalmia, skin dis., &c. For wash, gargle or inj., $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2% solut. As eye-wash, 1 part in 1,000; & as oint., 1 in 10 or 20.—Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.016–0.032 Gm.); emetic, 10–30 grains (0.65–2 Gm.).—Max. D. 80 grains (1.95 Gm.), single.—Antid., alkali carbonate, tannic acid, albumen, demulcents.
- do. Merck.—C. P., dried..lb. cartons.—lb. .30
 $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Light, wh. pwd.—Sol. W.
- do. Merck.—C. P., fused, sticks..c. b.—lb. 1.09
Wh. sticks.—Caustic.—Uses: Superabundant granul., gangr., &c.
- do. Merck.—Commercial..lb. cartons.—lb. .09
Uses: Disinfectant; also techn.
- Zinc Sulphate Merck's G. R.**.....c. b.—lb. .35
—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.—
- Tests:—(Cl.) aq. solut. 1:20, w. AgNO_3 .—(O. Tests.) see "Zinc Chloride, Merck's G. R."
- *Zinc Sulphide Merck.—Pure**.....c. v.—oz. .24
 $\text{ZnS} + \text{aq.}$ —Wh. pwd.—Sol., acids.
- do. Merck.—Commercial.....c. v.—oz. .19
- Zinc Sulphide Hager-Merck.—Pure, sticks**.....c. v.—oz. .22
Whitish sticks.—Uses: To make pure H_2S gas.
- Zinc Sulphite Merck**.....c. v.—oz. .24
 $\text{ZnSO}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Sm., monoc. cryst.; readily absorbs oxygen fr. air.—Sol., v. sl. W.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Skin dis.
- *Zinc Sulphocarbonate Merck.—Cryst.**.....lb. cartons.—lb. .72
Also in 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
(Zinc Sulpho-phenate, or Phenol-sulphonate).— $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}_3)_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Clear, colorl., column-shaped cryst., forming stellated groups.—Sol. 2 W.; 5 A.—Antisep., Astring., Tonic.—Uses: Extern., astring., stim. to foul ulc. & muc. membr. w. sub-acute inflam.
- do. Merck.—Powder.....c. v.—oz. .24
Fine, wh. pwd.—Sol. W.—Uses: Inj. for gonorr., 1 part to 200 W.
- Zinc Sulphocyanate Merck**.....c. v.—oz. .29
(Zinc Sulphocyanide, or Rhodanide).— $\text{Zn}(\text{CNS})_2$.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. A., amm.
- Zinc Sulpho-ichthyolate Merck**.....c. v.—oz. .60
Brownish-black, tar-like mass.—Extern. Antiseptic
- Zinc Sulpho-phenate**,—see Zinc Sulpho-carbolate.
- Zinc Sulphydrate Merck**.....c. v.—oz. .65
 $\text{Zn}(\text{SH})_2$.—Wh. solid; decomp. when kept dry.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Intern., intestinal troubles due to bacterial infection.—Extern., chronic ecz., psoriasis, & all parasitic skin dis.—Also chem.—Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 grains (0.03–0.12 Gm.).—Appl. 10% oint. w. lanolin or lard.—Caut. Keep under water.
- Zinc Tannate Merck**.....c. v.—oz. .29
 $\text{Zn}_2(\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_{17})_2$.—Gray pwd.—Astring., Antisep.—Uses: Intern., diar. affect.—Extern., gonorr.—Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ grains (0.1–0.2–0.3 Gm.).
- Zinc Tartrate Merck**.....c. v.—oz. .29
 $\text{ZnC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- Zinc Tetraborate Merck.—Anhydrous**..c. v.—oz. .31
(Zinc Borate, Baborate, Pyro-borate).— ZnB_4O_7 .—Wh. pwd.—Sol., acids.—Antiseptic.
- do. Merck.—Hydrated.....c. v.—oz. .29
 $\text{ZnB}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Amorph., wh. pwd.—Sol., acids.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Dust. pwd. for wounds (Kolb).
- Zinc Trichloro-carbolate Merck**.....c. v.—oz. .34
(Zinc Trichlorophenate).— $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_3\text{O}_2)_2$.—Yellowish precip.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Skin diseases.
- *Zinc Valerianate Merck.—U. S. P.—Light,**
cryst.....c. v.—oz. .25
(Zinc Valerate).— $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., glist. laminae; valerianic acid odor; sweetish taste; decomp. on expos.—Sol. 40 A., 100 W.—Antispasmodic, Astring., Tonic.—Uses: Diabetes insipidus, nerv. affect., neural., &c.—Dose $\frac{1}{4}$ –2 grains (0.03–0.13 Gm.).—Max. D. 5 grains (0.32 Gm.), p. day.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.
- do. Merck.—Powder.....c. v.—oz. .24
- Zinc & Ammonium Chloride Merck**.....c. v.—oz. .49
 $\text{ZnCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{NH}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, when freshly prepared.—Wh. cryst.; comp. variable; loses amm. on expos.—Sol. W.—Caut. Keep well closed & cool.
- Zinc & Ammonium Sulphate Merck**.....c. b.—lb. 1.09
 $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 4\text{NH}_3 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Readily effloresc. cryst.
- Zinc & Calcium Cyanide Merck**.....c. v.—oz. .79
 $\text{Zn}(\text{CN})_2 \cdot \text{Ca}(\text{CN})_2$.—Sm., wh. cryst.—Sol. W.
- Zinc & Manganese Chloride Merck**.....c. b.—lb. .79
 $2\text{ZnCl}_2 \cdot \text{MnCl}_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- Zinc & Potassium Cyanide Merck**.....c. v.—oz. .34
 $\text{Zn}(\text{CN})_2 \cdot 2\text{KCN}$.—Crystals.—Sol. W.
- Zinc & Potassium Sulphate Merck**..c. b.—lb. 1.09
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.
 $\text{ZnK}_2(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$.—Wh., deliq. cryst.
- Zinc & Tin Amalgam Merck**.....lb. 2.00
25% zinc, 25% tin, 50% mercury.—Uses: Electrical machines.
- Zinc-ethyl Merck**.....g. s. v.—oz. 3.57
React.-prod. zinc & zinc-sodium w. ethyl iodide.— $\text{Zn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$.—Colorl. liq.; takes fire in contact w. air.—Sp. Gr. 1.182 at 15° C.—Violently decomp. by W.—Boil. 118° C.—Caut. Very dangerous! Handle & keep w. extreme care. Liable to cause fire.

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Zinc-hemol,—see Hemol, Zinc.

Zinc-sodium Alloy Merck..... c. v.—oz. .50
Fr. reduct. of sod. salts in pres. of zinc.—Whitish, gran. solid.

Zirconia,—see Zirconium Oxide.

Zirconium Merck..... 15 gr. vial 2.50
Metal.—Zr.—Hard, lustr., grayish, cryst. scales.

Zirconium Acetate
 $\text{Zr}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_4$.

Zirconium Carbonate Merck..... 15 gr. vial .50
 $\text{ZrO}_2 \cdot \text{Zr}(\text{CO}_3)_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} (?)$.

Zirconium Chloride Merck..... 15 gr. vial .50
(Zirconium Tetra-chloride).— ZrCl_4 .—Wh. solid.—Sol. W. with develop. of heat.

Zirconium Hydrate Merck..... 15 gr. vial .40
 $\text{Zr}(\text{OH})_4$ (Hermann).—Wh., bulky, adherent precip.—Sol., sl. W.

Zirconium Nitrate Merck.—Cryst... 15 gr. vial .40
 $\text{Zr}(\text{NO}_3)_4$.—Cryst. mass.

Zirconium Oxide Merck.—Anhydrous... 15 gr. v. .50
(Zirconia; Zirconic Anhydride).— ZrO_2 .—Wh. pwd.; odorl.; tastel. Acts as a basic oxide.—Sol., conc. sulphuric acid.—Uses: Inst. lime in the oxyhydrogen light; also in the Welsbach-light mantle.

Zirconium Oxychloride Merck.—Cryst.....
..... 15 gr. vial .40
 $\text{ZrOCl}_2 + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Hermann).—Silky need; astring. taste.—Sol. W.

Zirconium Phosphate Merck..... 15 gr. vial .50
(Zirconium Orthophosphate).— $5\text{ZrO}_3(\text{P}_2\text{O}_5)_4 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Paykull).

Zirconium Sulphate Merck..... 15 gr. vial .50
 $\text{Zr}(\text{SO}_4)_2$.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. W.

Zirconium & Potassium Fluoride Merck.....
..... 15 gr. vial .40
(Potassium Zirconio-fluoride).— $\text{ZrF}_4 \cdot \text{KF}$.—Sm. rhombic prisms.—Sol., sl. cold W.

Zylonite,—see Celluloid.

Zymose,—see Invertin.

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Ethyl Chloride Merck.

(See page 95.)

Local Anesthetic.

Ethyl Chloride, $C_2H_5.Cl$, is a gas at ordinary temperatures; when compressed, a colorless, very inflammable liquid, boiling between 10° and 12° C, and burning with a green flame. Ethyl Chloride Merck has been warmly recommended as a local anesthetic in neuralgias, minor and dental surgery, etc. It is applied by spray, the heat of the hand causing the liquefied gas to issue in spray form from the tubes in which it is contained, which should be grasped in the hand and held 6 to 10 ins. from the part to be anesthetized.

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APPARATUS, CHEMICAL.

- Air Pumps, "Mars."** (See p. 84a.)
- Apparatus, Chemical & Physical.** (See p. 51a.)
- Apparatus & Glassware, Chemical & Philosophical.** (See p. 66a.)
- Condenser, Liebig's**.....each 2.75
Improved style, all brass, 27 in. long, 1 7/8 in. diameter. (See p. 194a.)
- Glass Cutter**.....each 1.00
For cutting glass tubing. (See p. 194a.)
- Glass Tubing, Best American**.....per lb. .35
For bending. (See p. 194a.)
- Holder, Test Tube**.....each .15
Made of nickel-plated spring brass wire; will clamp test tubes of any size. (See p. 194a.)
- Hygrometer**.....each 2.00
Neatly mounted on round wood frame. (See p. 194a.)
- Ozone Machines.** (See p. 153a.)
- Urinary Test Case, New.**—Containing all the apparatus & appliances needed for urinary analysis, conveniently arranged. (See p. 161a.)

APPLIANCES, ELECTRO-MEDICAL.

- Batteries, "McIntosh."**—For all branches of electrotherapy. (See p. 38a.)
- Battery, "A. X. O." Electric.**—Clean, durable, highly efficient. (See p. 16a.)
- Battery, The Celebrated "Law" Double Cylinder Cell** (See p. 162a.)
- Cells, Vetter Dry.** (See p. 87a.)
- Coil, Induction,**—see under Induction.
- Converter, "Aloe" Alternating Current.**—For converting the alternating incandescent, electric-light current to practical use, for cauterizing purposes, & the illumination of small lamps. (See p. 28a.)
- Current Controller, "Acme" Alternating**..net 25.00
For galvano-cantery & diagnostic work. (See p. 161a.)
- Current Controller, Vetter Carbon.** (See p. 87a.)
- Dynamos, "Mars."** (See p. 84a.)
- High-tension Coil (Faradic).**—For all branches of electrotherapy. (See p. 99a.)
- Induction Coil, "Ziegler" Physicians'.**—With Battery. (See p. 194.)
- Inductors, "Mars," Toepler-Holtz.** (See p. 84a.)
- Milammeter, Vetter Standard.** (See p. 87a.)

APPLIANCES, SURGICAL; INSTRUMENTS, &C.

- Artificial Limbs, "D. P. Kane."**—Every style, with or without rubber hands and feet. (See p. 162a.)
- Artificial Limbs, "Marks."**—With rubber hands & feet. (See p. 268.)
- Artificial Limbs, "Never-chafe".** (See p. 34a.)

- Bandages, "J. B. Seeley."**—Correct adaption, improved methods. (See p. 157a.)
- Belts, Washburn Elastic.** (See p. 154a.)
- Cupping Set, "Mizpah."** (See p. 18a.)
- Deformity Apparatus, "Schleiffarth."** (See p. 78a.)
- Dressings, Sterilized, Van Horn & Ellison's.**—In sealed cylinders, ready for immediate use. (See p. 194a.)
- Furniture, "Kaysan" Aseptic.** (See p. 91a.)
- Furniture, Wiessner's All Steel, White Enamelled, Aseptic Hospital.** (See p. 233a.)
- Hosiery, Washburn Elastic.** (See p. 154a.)
- Jackets, Parchment or Rawhide.**
For spinal curvature. (See p. 34a.)
- Limbs, Artificial,**—see Artificial.
- Powder Blowers, Davol Rubber Co.'s "Magic."**
For throat and nasal affections.
- Stockings, "Master" Surgical Elastic.**—Provided with patent non-elastic stays & adjustable loops. (See p. 107a.)
- Supporters, Abdominal, Washburn Elastic.**—To buckle or to lace. (See p. 154a.)
- Supporters, "J. B. Seeley."**—Correct adaption, improved methods. (See p. 157a.)
- Surgical Instruments, "Kaysan."** (See p. 91a.)
- Suspensory Bandage, Original "Schnoter's" Knitted.**—Seamless pouch, easily adjusted.—Constructed for comfort and recreation. (See p. 107a.)
- Suspensory Bandage, "Syracuse."**—With self-adjusting sliding loop at back of pouch. (See p. 76a.)
- Truss, "Axion" Elastic.**—New patented improvements. No metal springs. Adjustable pad that can be made firm & rigid, or soft & yielding, by the patient, at will. (See p. 157a.)
- Truss, "J. B. Seeley" Hard Rubber.** (See p. 157a.)
- Truss, The E. C. Penfield Co. Celluloid.**—Durable & readily applied. (See p. 25a.)
- Trusses, "Schleiffarth" Hard-rubber Leather-covered & Elastic-web.** (See p. 78a.)
- Wool, "Globe" Antiseptic.**—Specially prepared on machinery built for the purpose.—For use in gynecology and for all surgical purposes. (See p. 90a.)

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- Book-cases, Sargent's Rotary.**—Improved in styles, designs, and mechanical principle. (See p. 134a.)
- Chair, "Allison" Invalid.** (See p. 92a.)
- Chair, "Allison" Operating.** (See p. 92a.)
- Chair, "Clark & Roberts" Surgical.**
Strong, simple, easy to operate. (See p. 23a.)
- Chair, Improved "Yale" Surgical.**—Adapted for use by surgeons, gynecologists, oculists & aurists. (See p. 160a.)
- Chair, "Regent" Reclining.**—Supports the body in any position. Specially adapted to invalids. (See p. 134a.)

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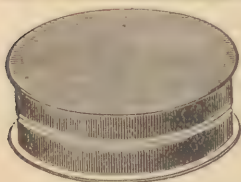
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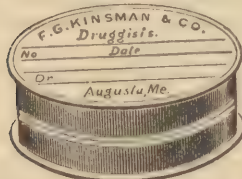


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Or with Printed Labels

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gro. 3 Gro. 5 Gro.
@ \$1.25 per gro. @ \$1.15 per gro. @ \$1.05 per gro.



**FRENCH-
TINTS.**

55 CTS. PER GRO.

Or with Printed Labels

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gro. 3 Gro. 5 Gro.
@ \$1.00 per gro. @ 90c. per gro. @ 80c. per gro.



**AMERICAN,
Colored
Edge.
SPECIAL.**

\$1.00 PER GRO.

Or with Printed Labels

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gro. 3 Gro. 5 Gro.
@ \$1.45 per gro. @ \$1.35 per gro. @ \$1.25 per gro.



BRONZE,

Colored
Edge.

60 CTS. PER GRO.

Or with Printed Labels

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gro. 3 Gro. 5 Gro.
@ \$1.05 per gro. @ 95c. per gro. @ 85c. per gro.



**FRENCH-
TINTS,
Colored
Edge.
SPECIAL.**

80 CTS. PER GRO.

Or with Printed Labels

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gro. 3 Gro. 5 Gro.
@ \$1.25 per gro. @ \$1.15 per gro. @ \$1.05 per gro.

We make Pill Boxes of every kind.

Can Furnish You with Printed and Lithograph Labels.

When writing, please mention MERCK'S INDEX.

Chair, Surgical & Gynecological, Improved, McDannold.

—Simple, strong, handsome. Perfectly noiseless. Practically indestructible. Has all positions, including rotary motion. (See p. 52a.)

Chairs, Sargent's Rolling.—For every possible case of invalidism. (See p. 134a.)

Chairs, Sargent's Oriental.—For doctors & patients. Adjustable back, upright to flat. (See p. 134a.)

Table, "Allison" Operating.

(See p. 92a.)

Table, The "Clark & Roberts" Surgical

Latest invention, with all the different positions & some new features. (See p. 23a.)

DIETETIC PRODUCTS.

Beef Capsules, Tuttle's.—Predigested, soluble & elastic. Made by peptic digestion. Each capsule represents the nutritious properties & stimulant of 2 oz. of previously sterilized fresh, raw, lean beef. (See p. 163a.)

Bovine.—A Condensed Food, a conserve of the living blood corpuscles. — *Uses:* Recommended by many leading physicians for restoring, nourishing, & sustaining invalids, aged people, & those exhausted by enteric diseases, pulmonary consumption, loss of blood, or inability to digest or even to retain food. Also used externally as a cicatrizing, forming the basis of hæmatherapy. (See p. 74a.)

Braunschweiger Mumme.—A liquid malt extract.

Made from roasted malt, by a process of natural fermentation. — *Tonic and Stimulant.* — *Uses:* Chronic conditions of malassimilation of food, wasting diseases, &c., in nursing mothers, convalescents, etc. (See p. 17a.)

Diastase Malt Extract, Loefflund's.—Also combinations. (See p. 40a.)

Diastoid, Horlick's.—A vegetable ferment in a dry form. — From carefully selected barley, malted by a special process. — Will digest 13 times its own weight of starch. — Very soluble. — Indicated in all morbid conditions of the system, affecting the production of ptyalin & pancreatin. (See p. 97a.)

Extract Beef, Solid, Armour's

2 oz. jar, per doz.	4.20
4 " " "	7.75
8 " " "	14.50
16 " " "	27.00

Quantity discounts: 5% on case lots, 10% on two cases and over.

Extract Red Marrow, Armour's. — pint bot. 1.50

Food for Infants, Liebig's Soluble. (See p. 40a.)

Food, Horlick's.—For Infants.—Containing in 100 parts 3.39 of water. 0.08 fat 34.99 glucose, 12.45 cane-sugar, 6.71 albuminoids, & 1.28 mineral constituents, but no starch. This has been converted into dextrin & glucose, & the food thereby rendered easily digestible. — Recommended by Prof. A. Jacobi, Prof. J. Lewis Smith & other eminent pediatricists. (See p. 97a.)

Food, Mellin's.—A soluble dry extract of barley, malt, & wheat, for addition to fresh cows'-milk, prepared after the formula of Baron Justus von Liebig. Consists of dextrin, maltose, albuminates, & salts. When dissolved in water & added to fresh cows'-milk produces Liebig's Food for Infants; called also Liebig's Soup. (See pp. 155a & 164a.)

Food, Nerve & Tissue, Hensel.—Composed of the mineral elements of healthy human blood, combined in accurate proportion, prepared so as to be readily assimilable. (See p. 207a.)

Imperial Granum.—A standard prepared food. — Strongly recommended as a safe & reliable food for nursing mothers, infants, and children, invalids and convalescents, dyspeptic, delicate, infirm, and aged persons. — Not a stimulant, but a pure unsweetened food, carefully prepared from the finest growths of wheat. — Can be depended on in fevers & all gastric & enteric diseases. (See pp. 11a-12a.)

Kumysgen.—Kumyss in a dry form. — Wh. pwd. — *Sol. in W.* — *Uses:* Making Kumyss by dissolv. in water. Recom. as food in all conditions of the digestive organs where no food cane be retained, & as a sustenent in acute dis., & tonic in convalescence.

Lacto-preparata.—A prepared food for infants & invalids. Claimed to represent mother's milk in composition.

Malt-nutrine.—A highly concentrated pure liquid extract of malt & hops. — Non-intoxicant, Sparkling. — Recommended for use by nursing mothers, feeble children, the aged & infirm, & persons suffering from wasting diseases. (See p. 107a.)

Milk, Malted, Horlick's.—An ideal food for infants & invalids. — *Uses:* In fevers, dyspepsia, gastritis, or enteritis, & all cases where vitality is low & the digestive organs are weak. An excellent nutritive tonic for the physically or mentally overworked. Perfectly soluble, sterilized, concentrated, easily digested. (See p. 97a.)

Panopeptone ("Bread & Beef Peptone"). — The entire edible substance of prime, lean beef & best wheat flour, thoroughly cooked, properly digested, sterilized & concentrated in vacuo, & preserved in sound sherry. — The food for invalids & convalescents, in all acute diseases, fevers, &c. (See p. 32a.)

Peptonoids, Beef.—From Beef & Milk, with gluten; sterilized & partially peptinized. — One of the most nutritious foods in the market. (See p. 58a.)

Peptonoids, Liquid.—Beef Peptonoids in cordial form, entirely digested & ready for assimilation. (See p. 58a.)

Phosphate, Wild Cherry, Thompson's.—A hygienic beverage. (See p. 136a.)

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

See under SUNDRIES.

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES.

See under SUPPLIES.

ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPLIANCES.

See under APPLIANCES.

CHEMICAL APPARATUS.

See under APPARATUS.

INSTRUMENTS, OPTICAL & OTOLOGICAL.

Ear-cushions, Invisible Tubular. (See p. 51a.)

Microscopes, "Eclipse." (See p. 84a.)

Mcicroscopes, "Dirigo." (See p. 84a.)

INSTRUMENTS, SURGICAL.

See under APPLIANCES.

INVALID CHAIRS.

See under CHAIRS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bird Food, "McAllister," Prepared. (See p. 159a.)

Burner, Bunsen, New Adjustable.

(See p. 194a.)

E. N. Rowell Co., Batavia, N. Y.

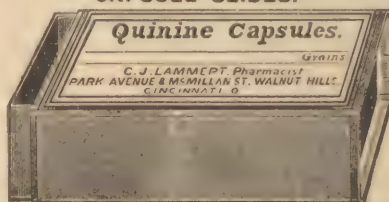
SQUARE PILL AND OBLONG POWDER BOXES.



Square Telescope.

SIZE.	Inside Depth.	Square of Lid.	No Label per Gro.	Lithograph Labels.	
				3 Gro.	5 Gro.
0	1	1 1/2	\$1.70	@ \$2.50	@ \$2.00
1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1.75	2.25	2.05
2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1.90	2.40	2.30
3	1 1/2	1 1/2	2.00	2.60	2.40

CAPSULE SLIDES.



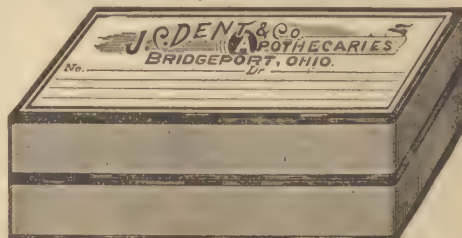
SIZE.	Square of Form.	Inside Depth.	No Label per Gro.	Printed Labels.	
				3 Gro.	5 Gro.
doz.	1 x 2	1 1/2	\$0.60	@ \$0.70	@ \$0.60
doz.	1 x 2	1 1/2	.65	.75	.65
doz.	1 x 2	1 1/2	.65	.75	.65

SHOULDERED SQUARE, COLORED EDGE.



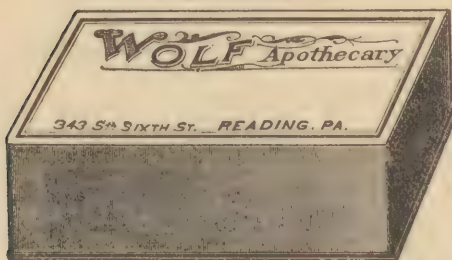
SIZE.	Inside Depth.	Square of Lid.	No Label per Gro.	Lithograph Labels.	
				3 Gro.	5 Gro.
0	1 1/2	1 1/2	\$1.80	@ \$2.30	@ \$2.05
1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1.80	2.30	2.10
2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2.05	2.55	2.35
3	1 1/2	1 1/2	2.20	2.70	2.50

SHOULDERED, COLORED EDGE.



SIZE.	Square of Lid.	Inside Depth.	No Label per Gro.	Lithograph Labels.	
				3 Gro.	5 Gro.
Cn	1 1/2 x 2 1/2	1 1/2	\$2.25	@ \$2.85	@ \$2.60
Dn	1 1/2 x 2 1/2	1 1/2	2.50	3.10	2.85
En	1 1/2 x 2 1/2	1 1/2	2.75	3.35	3.10

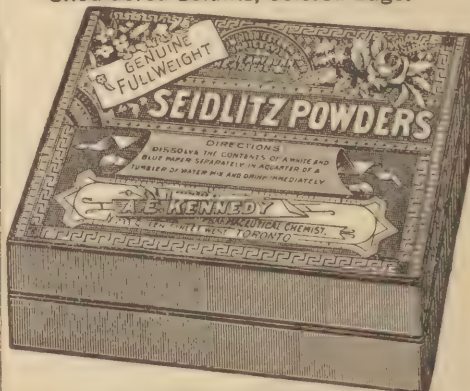
TELESCOPE.



This box has a beveled projecting edge on bottom in fine gold.

SIZE.	Square of Lid.	Inside Depth.	No Label per Gro.	Lithograph Labels	
				3 Gro.	5 Gro.
Cn	1 1/2 x 2 1/2	1 1/2	\$2.00	@ \$2.60	@ \$2.35
Dn	1 1/2 x 2 1/2	1 1/2	2.25	2.85	2.60
En	1 1/2 x 2 1/2	1 1/2	2.50	3.10	2.85

Shouldered Seidlitz, Colored Edge.



	Square of Lid.	Inside Depth.	No Label per Gro.	Lithograph Labels.	
				3 Gro.	5 Gro.
Regular	3 1/2 x 4 1/2	1 1/2	\$4.50	@ \$5.50	@ \$5.00

Can furnish Seidlitz low as \$1.50 per gross; we make 10 qualities.

We make Powder Boxes of every kind.

Our Boxes are the Finest made. Try Them!

When writing, please mention MERCK'S INDEX.

Chloroform Apparatus, devised by Dr. H. L. Northrop.

For safe administration of chloroform as an anæsthetic, by mechanically mixing its vapor with oxygen. (See p. 25a.)

Electric Paste, Stearns'.—For destruction of rats, mice, cockroaches, & other vermin. (See p. 158a.)

Figures, Wilson's Gummed Paper.—See **Letters.**

Fixtures & Show Cases, "Ganter," Artistic Drugstore.
(See p. 81a.)

Hospital Glassware, "Kaysan."
(See p. 91a.)

Inspirator, Ideal Pulmonary.—For the treatment of diseases of the respiratory organs by the inhalation of antiseptic remedies in dry or moist heated air. (See p. 87a.)

Inspirator, Universal Pulmonary.—For administering heated oxygen gas, at any desirable temperature, or in combination with dry or moist heated air. (See p. 87a.)

Lamp, "Dietz" Tubular Driving.
(See p. 267a.)

Lamps & Lamp Goods, The George Bohner Co.'s.
(See p. 162a.)

Ledger, "Boston" Petty.—Simple, safe, systematic. —Specially adapted for the use of druggists, to keep small & transient accounts. (See p. 159a.)

Letters & Figures, Wilson's.—Gummed Paper.—For advertising specialties on windows, doors, showcases, &c., & can be changed as often as desired—20 different styles and sizes. (See p. 136a.)

Paper, Toilet

Diamond Roll	2,000 sheets
Unique "	1,000 "
New Satin-finished Roll	3,000 "

(See p. 253a.)

Parquet-Lac.—Superior finish for hardwood floors. Recommended wherever used. (See p. 160a.)

Phaeton, "Lennox."—No 293 $\frac{3}{4}$, specially constructed for the convenience of the medical profession. (See p. 56a.)

Sanitarium, Pennoyer's.—Fronting on Lake Michigan, at Kenosha, Wis. (See p. 88a.)

School of Pharmacy, Northwestern University (Illinois College of Pharmacy, Chicago). (See p. 23a.)

Stickers, Advertising.—See **Letters & Figures.**

Whiskey, "Coon Hollow."—Absolutely pure, unadulterated, unblended. For family, sickroom, or hospital use. (See p. 227a.)

MINERAL WATERS.

See under **WATERS.**

OPERATING CHAIRS & TABLES.

See under **CHAIRS.**

OPTICAL & OTOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

See under **INSTRUMENTS.**

PERFUMES, SOAPS, &C.

Bouquet de Violette. New perfume. (See p. 267a.)

Perfumes, Garwood's Standard. Over sixty odors. Fine, fragrant, & lasting. (See p. 267a.)

Soaps, New Medicinal, Dr. Eichhoff's.—Prepared according to the directions & under continual control of P. J. Eichhoff, M. D. (See p. 37a.)

Tablet Machines, Shoemaker's.—Durable, accurate; easy adjustments, no springs. (See p. 163a.)

PRODUCTS, DIETETIC.

See under **DIETETIC.**

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, &c.

Aerazol.—see **Ozone Preparations.**

Antipuralgosoz. boxes.—oz. 1.00
O3C.H3.H3NOC.—Coal-tar derivative.—Antipyretic, Analgesic, & Antispasmodic.—*Uses*: Substitute for quinine, chloral & bromides, in treatment of neuralgia, dysmenorrhœa, & allied disorders. (See p. 98a.)

Aquazon.—see **Ozone Preparations.**

Beef, Iron, & Wine, Wampole's.—Made with a pure sherry wine. (See p. 71a.)

Borolyptol.—Stated to contain 5% aceto-boroglyceride, 0.1% formaldehyde, with the antiseptic constituents of pinus pumilio, eucalyptus, myrrh, storax, & benzoin.—Palat., fragr., & sl'y astring. liquid; does not stain linen or clothes.—Antisep., & Disinf.—*Uses*: Intern., in typhoid fever, in gastro-intest. diseases of children.—*Extern.*, in gynecology & obstetrics, rhino-laryngology, surgery, & dentistry. (See p. 122a.)

Bromine-iodine Compound Ingraham.....

.....1 oz. g. s. b. incl.—oz. 2.50
Chemical solution, in sterilized oil, of bromine, iodine, thymol, and phosphorus. —Clear, light brown, oily liquid. —*Uses*: Potent anti-tubercular, administered hypodermically.—*Dose* 20 M (1.2 Cc.), gradually increased to 60 M (3.7 Cc.) daily. (See p. 50a.)

Bromo-Seltzer.—For headache, neuralgia, nervousness, & nervous depression. Contains no antipyrine, morphine, or cocaine. (See p. 51a.)

Campho-phenique.....4 oz. bots.—doz. 8.00
Wh. pwd.—*Sol.* A. oils; insol. W.—Antiseptic, Cicatrizant like Iodoform.—*Uses*: As dressing for wounds, &c.—*Appl.*, in substance, oily solut., or trituration. (See pp. 150a-152a.)

Campho-phenique.—Pwd.....1 oz. tins.—doz. 6.00
A non-irritant, antiseptic, germicide, non-poisonous, local anæsthetic, dry dressing. (See pp. 150a-152a.)

Campho-phenique Soap.....per doz. 1.75
Made of pure tallow & charged with 20% of campho-phenique. (See pp. 150a-152a.)

Cascara Aromatic, Stearns'.
(See p. 136a.)

Chlorides, Platt's.—Said to be solut. magnes., potass., sod., zinc, & alum chlorides. —Clear, colorl., odorl. liquid.—Miscible with W. in all prop. —General and medicinal Disinfectant. —*N. B.* Supplied in quart bottles only. (See p. 109a.)

Chloro-phenique.....1 lb. bots.—doz. 8.00
C6H4.OH.Cl.—Clear liq.—Misc. with W.—Antiseptic.—*Uses*: In diphth., leucor., fetid discharges, &c. (See pp. 150a-152a.)

Coca, Burgundy-wine of, Lambert's.—With Iron Peptonate & cod-liver oil.—Alterative, Reconstructive. (See p. 37a.)

Cod-liver Glycerin.—Reconstructive, Digestive, Alterative.—A strong tissue builder. Good vehicle for all fluid medicines. (See p. 236a.)

Cod-liver Oil, Baker's.
Pure Norwegian.
With malt extract.
With wild cherry.
Emulsion, with hypophosphites. (See p. 252a.)

Cod-liver Oil Capsules, Baker's Soft Elastic
Plain cod-liver oil.
With creosote.
With iron iodide. (See p. 252a.)

GORDON'S . . .

Chemically Pure

GLYCERIN.

The Oldest Brand
. . . in the World.

It costs no more than other makes.
Quality unsurpassed. Is always reliable. It has always stood first in competition, and has no superior, if an equal. No other brand has ever taken a first premium.



Awards:

Silver Medal awarded by the Ohio Mechanics' Institute. 1860.

First Premiums awarded by Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, 1870, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1879, for Best Glycerin.

Medal of Honor and Diploma of Merit awarded by the U. S. Centennial Commission, Philadelphia, 1876, for Purity in Quality, Elegance of Appearance, and High Specific Gravity of Glycerin.

Highest Award, Medal and Diploma, at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, for High Gravity and Freedom from Impurities.

Highest Award, Gold Medal, and Diploma, awarded at the California Midwinter International Exposition, for Absolute Purity, Elegance of Appearance, and High Specific Gravity of Glycerin.



THE W. J. M. Gordon Chemical Co.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

When writing, please
mention MERCK'S INDEX.

Cod-liver Oil, Wine of (Stearns')

(See p. 136a.)

Cordial Cod-liver Oil, Compound, Hagee-----

16 oz. bots.—ea. 1.00

(Cord. Ol. Morrhus Comp.—Hagee).—Each fl. oz. (30 Cc.) represents 83% pure Norwegian cod-liver oil, with 6 grains (0.4 Gm.) calcium hypophosph., and 3 grains (0.2 Gm.) sodium hypophosph.—Alterative, Tonic.—*Uses*: Chiefly in phthisis. (See p. 98a.)

Dioiburnia.—Every ounce represents $\frac{3}{4}$ dram

each of the fluid extracts *Viburnum prunifolium*, *Viburnum opulus*, *Dioscorea villosa*, *Aletris farinosa*, *Helonias dioica*, *Mitchella repens*, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*, *Scutellaria laterifolia*.—Anti-spasmodic, Anodyne.—*Uses*: Indicated in dysmenorrhœa, amenorrhœa & similar disorders of the female sexual organs. (See p. 231a.)

Ergotole.—Liq. extract of ergot, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the

strength of the U. S. P. fluid extract.—Oxytotic, Hæmostatic, &c.—*Uses*: Wherever ergot is indicated. — *Dose*: 5–30 M (0.8–1.8 Cc.). (See p. 75a.)

Extract Kolafr-----per doz. 2.00

A tonic & stimulant for nerves, brain, & muscles. For use of bicyclists, athletes, tourists, &c. Claimed to stimulate exertion, facilitate respiration, & thus to accelerate speed & action. (See p. 22a.)

Extract, Licorice, "M. & R."—Powdered.

(See p. 52a.)

Extract, Licorice, "M. & R."—In Sticks, Lozenges,

Pellets, &c. (See p. 52a.)

Fats, Anhydrous.—Specially adapted for pharma-

ceutical & surgical uses. Claimed to be absolutely pure & perfect in every respect.—White, smooth, odorless, & creamy. Not liable to oxidize. (See p. 228a.)

Febriline (Tasteless Syrup of Amorphous Qui-

nine).—Each fl. dr. contains 2 grains (0.13 Gm.) pure amorphous quinine.—Antipyretic, Antiper.—*Uses*: In remittent & intermittent fever. — *Dose* 60–120 M (3.7–7.4 Cc.) several t. p. d.—*Incomp.*: Acid & alcohol, in any form or quantity, develops the bitter taste of quinine. (See p. 41a.)

Febrinol (Methyl-para-acetphenetidin).—Anal-

gesic, Antipyretic, Antirheumatic.—Claimed to be a safe and perfect substitute for morphia. (See p. 162a.)

Fernine Tablets-----per doz. 8.00

Recommended in painful pregnancy, after-pains, subinvolution, dysmenorrhœa, ovarian neuralgia, menorrhagia, amenorrhœa, metritis, endometritis, leucorrhœa, &c. Also of particular value in the troubles incident to puberty and the climacteric period. (See pp. 150a–152a.)

Fluid Extract, Aloes Suavis. (See p. 37a.)

Fluid Extracts, Billings, Clapp & Co's.—Any formula.

(See p. 14a.)

Friable Pills.—see Pills.

Glycerin, C. P. (Gordon's).—"The oldest brand in

the world." (See p. 259a.)

Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal, "M. & R."

(See p. 52a.)

Granules, Abbott's Alkaloidal (From Merck's Pure

Alkaloids). (See p. 27a.)

Haemoferrum (Oxyhæmoglobin; Blood Iron).—Fr.

bullock's blood by the process (slightly modified) given for the preparation of hæmoglobin.—Garnet-red, pseudocrystalline substance, or dark-red pwd.; agreeable odor, albuminous taste.—*Sol.* W.—Hæmatinic.—*Uses*: Anæmia, chlorosis, convalescence, &c.—*Dose* 1 to 2 3-grain pilloids, w. meals. (See p. 136a.)

Hydrogen Peroxide.—Medicinal or technical, in

bulk. (See p. 55a.)

Hypophosphites, Glyceride.—With iron, quinine &

strychnine.—Stimulant, Tonic, & Reconstructive.—*Uses*: In all weak & debilitated states. (See p. 13a.)

Hypophosphites, Robinson's.—Each fl. oz. contains

sod. hypophos., 2 grains (0.13 Gm.); calc. hypophos., & iron hypophos., each $1\frac{1}{4}$ grains (0.1 Gm.); quinine hypophos., $\frac{3}{4}$ grain (0.048 Gm.); mangan. hypophos., $1\frac{1}{4}$ grains (0.1 Gm.); strychn. hypophos., $\frac{1}{16}$ grain.—Nutritive, Tonic, Alterative.—*Uses*: Phthisis, bronchitis, scrofula, general debility, &c.—*Dose*: 1–4 teaspoonfuls. (See p. 109a.)

Ingluvin.—From the gizzard of the domestic.

chicken (*Ventriculus Callosus Gallinaceus*).—Powder.—Digestant, & Stomachic.—*Uses*: Indigestion, flatulence, dyspepsia, & vomiting of pregnancy. Prescribed in the same manner and combination as pepsin.—*Dose* 5–20 grains (0.32–1.3 Gm.). (See p. 16a.)

Katharmon-----per doz. 8.00

Contains: *Hydrastis canadensis*; *Phytolacca decandra*; Acid Salicylicus, C. P., from Oil Wintergreen; Acid Boric, C. P.; *Mentha arvensis*; *Thymus vulgaris*; Dist. ext. *Hamamelis Virginiana* conc.—Antiseptic for internal & external use. Agreeable odor & taste; being colorless it will not stain. (See p. 93a.)

Kodozonol.—see Ozone Preparations.

Kola, Stearns'.—Concentrated Essence of fresh

Kola. (See p. 136a.)

Kolavin, Stearns'.—Wine from fresh, undried Kola.

(See p. 136a.)

Kola Wine.—see Vino Kolafr.

Kreozonol.—see Ozone Preparations.

Licorice Root, "M. & R."—Powdered. (See p. 52a.)

Lactopeptine Tablets-----5 grains each .01

Containing all known substances employed in the digestion of all kinds of food.—*Dose*: 2–4 tablets after each meal. (See p. 70a.)

Lime Juice & Pepsin, Robinson's.—Concentrated

pepsin, combined with pure lime-juice.—Digestive.—*Uses*: Dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, biliousness, &c.—*Dose*: Adult, dessertspoonful to tablespoonful, immediately after eating; child, one-half to one teaspoonful, according to age. (See p. 109a.)

Liniment, Barker's Nerve & Bone-----

----- $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. boxes, 50c. size, per doz. 4.00

-----1 doz. boxes, 25c. size, per doz. 2.00

For rheumatism, bruises, sprains, &c. Full directions for use on circular accompanying each bottle. For further particulars, see p. 47a.

Listerine.—Stated to be the essential antiseptic

constituent of thyme, eucalyptus, baptisia, gaultheria, & mentha arvensis, w. 2 grains (0.13 Gm.) refined & purified benzo-boric acid in each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.).—Clear, yellow liq. of arom. odor.—Antisept., Prophyl., & Deodor.—*Uses*: Intern., catarrhal conditions of mucous memb., scarlet fever, &c.—Extern., like carbolic acid, as lotion, gargle, inj., &c.—*Dose*: Teaspoonful 3 or more t. p. d. (as indicated), in full strength or dil. w. water, or in combin. w. o. drugs.—*Appl.*: Like carbolic acid.

Neurosine.—Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) represents C. P.

bromides of potass. sod., & ammon., 5 grains (0.32 Gm.) each; zinc bromide, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain; ext. belladonna and ext. *Cannabis Indica*, $\frac{1}{64}$ grain (0.008 Gm.) each; ext. lupuli, 4 grains (0.26 Gm.); fl. ext. *Cascara sagrada*, 5 M (0.3 Cc.); with aromatic elixirs.—Neurotic, Anodyne, Hypnotic.—*Uses*: In hysteria, epilepsy, chorea, mania, migraine & neurasthenia. (See p. 231a.)

CHUNKS OF WISDOM.

THE leading DRUGGISTS, CONFECTIONERS, and SODA-WATER DISPENSERS are using our

Liquid Gas and our

Standard Apparatus

for making their own soda water, and thereby saving money. A "LIQUID GAS" OUTFIT is the most profitable investment a druggist can make. The investment will earn 100 per cent. in a single season.

OUR STANDARD "IDEAL" OUTFIT

For charging soda water is a perfect apparatus and we guarantee satisfaction.

OUR ECONOMICAL OUTFIT

Is especially well adapted to small users.



OUR "DIAMOND BRAND" "LIQUID GAS"

We recommend as superior to all other LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID in the market. Write for catalogue and prices. 10,000 customers are now using our goods. Further testimony is unnecessary to the wise.

ADDRESS

Liquid Carbonic Acid M'f'g Co.,

AT EITHER OFFICE

When writing, please
mention MERCK'S INDEX,

437 ILLINOIS STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
3427 BERNARD STREET, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
BENVENUE STATION P. R. R., PITTSBURG, PA.
9th and CHESTNUT STS., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Ozone Preparations

Aquzon.....	21 oz. bot., per doz.	3.20
Kodozonol.....	12 " "	8.40
Therapol.....	1 " "	4.20
Aerazol.....	2 " "	4.20
Kreozonol.....	2 " "	4.20

Ozone machines, prices on application.

(See p. 153a.)

Peptenzyme.—Stated to contain the enzymes of seven glands.—Proteolytic, Amyolytic, & Emulsifying.—

Uses: As digestive.—*Dose* 3-10 grains (0.2-0.65 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.

(See p. 63a.)

Peptic Essence Comp., Peter's.—Contains all the digestive ferments, preserved in solution, with C. P. glycerin.—Powerful Digestive, & Stomachic, in palatable form.

Uses: Indigestion, flatulence, vomiting of pregnancy, gastralgia, enteralgia, cholera infantum, & intest. derangements generally.—*Dose:* Adult, teaspoonful as required; infant, 10 to 15 drops often repeated. (See p. 79a.)

Peroxygene.—For bleaching. (See p. 157a.)

Pharmaceutical Products, Billings, Clapp & Co.'s Fine

(See p. 14a.)

Phosphates, Dr. E. C. Mann's Glycero Acid.—Brain & Tissue-food.—Nutrient & Reconstituent.—*Dose:* Teaspoonful in wine-glassful of water 3 t. p. d., with or after meals.

(See p. 13a.)

Phospho-caffeine, Comp.—Each dessertspoonful (the ordinary dose) contains: caffeine $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.032 Gm.), phosphoric acid $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.032 Gm.), antipyrine 1 grain (0.065 Gm.), ext. celery 1 grain (0.065 Gm.), sod. bromide 5 grains (0.32 Gm.).—*Uses:* Recommended in nervous & sick headaches, neuralgia, insomnia, & general nervous debility. (See p. 58a.)

Pil. Chalybeate, Niemeyer's.—Prof. Niemeyer's Protocarbonate of Iron Pill.—Containing 3 grains FeCO_3 .—Chalybeate Tonic.—*Dose* 1-4 pills, after meals. (See p. 30a.)

Pills, Friable.—Made without the use of any excipient. Practically accurately divided powders of various pill formulæ. protected by a thin and soluble coating. (See p. 19a.)

Pills, Lapactic, S. & D.—Containing aloin, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.016 Gm.); strychnine, $\frac{1}{60}$ grain (0.0011 Gm.); ext. belladonna, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.008 Gm.); ipecac, $\frac{1}{16}$ grain (0.004 Gm.).—*Uses:* Chronic constipation with hepatic torpor, atonic dyspepsia, inactivity & loss of contractile power in the intestinal muscular fibers. (See p. 75a.)

Pil. Sumbul Comp. (Dr. Goodell).—Containing ext. sumbul, 1 grain (0.065 Gm.); asafetida, 2 grains (0.13 Gm.); dried ferrous sulphate, 1 grain (0.065 Gm.); arsenous acid, $\frac{1}{40}$ grain (0.0014 Gm.).—Nerve Stimulant & Tonic.—*Uses:* Gastric spasm, hysteria, delirium, diarrhoea, dysentery, leucorrhoea, & other maladies accompanied with an asthenic condition.—*Dose* 1 or 2 pills, 3 t. p. d. (See p. 30a.)

Pinapin.—Fr. juice of pine-apple. Resembles in action the animal ferments, & is said to have almost a specific effect in the chronic forms of gastritis & dyspepsia, & to have been employed successfully upon the diseased mucous membranes. Used also diluted with one-half water as a spray for local medication. (See p. 43a.)

Plaster, American Surgeon's Adhesive. (See p. 193a.)

Plaster, Dr. Grosvenor's Improved Belladonna.

(See p. 193a.)

Plasters, Wood's Penetrating (Johnson & Johnson)..... per gross 18.00

Ponca Compound.—Each tablet contains, ext. ponca, 3 grains (0.194 Gm.); ext. Mitchella repens, 1 grain (0.065 Gm.); caulophyllin, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.016 Gm.); helonin, & viburnin, each $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.008 Gm.).—Uterine Alternative. (See p. 45a.)

Powder, Barker's.....

--- $\frac{1}{4}$ gross boxes, reg. size.—per gross 15.00

--- bulk, boxes, 3 boxes to case, per box 1.00

For all diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, & poultry. Full directions for use on circular accompanying each package. For further particulars, see p. 47a.

Powder, Dr. J. Fehr's "Compound Talcum" Baby.—

The "Hygienic Dermal Powder" for infants & adults. Plain & perfumed.—Composition: Magnesium silicate, with carbolic & salicylic acids.—Antiseptic, Antizymotic, & Disinfectant.—*Uses:* A general sprinkling powder, with positive hygienic, prophylactic & therapeutic properties. (See p. 61a.)

Protonuclein.—From the lymphoid structures of the body by direct mechanical and physiological processes.—Brownish pwd.—*Sol.*, partly in W.—Anti-toxic, Invigorator, Cicatrizing.—*Uses:* In all conditions where there are toxic germs to be destroyed, & where the organism is below the normal physiological standard.—*Dose:* 3-10 grains several times a day.—*Appl.* (to cancerous wounds), in substance. (See p. 63a.)

Salacetol "Chemia."—For description see p. 207.

Salts, Granular Effervescing.

(See p. 36a.)

Seidlitz Powders, Doane's "Standard,"

(See p. 66a.)

Sennine.—From boracic acid & phenol.—A very fine, white powder. Soluble, odorless, & slightly astringent.—Antizymotic, & Bactericide.—*Uses:* Internally & externally in medicine & surgery. Recommended as a dry dressing. (See p. 231a.)

Sodium Peroxide.—For bleaching. (See p. 157a.)

Syrup Cascara, Active (C. P. Co.).—A palatable & highly active preparation of Cascara sagrada. Each imperial fl. oz. represents 1 oz. av. of selected drug. (See p. 72a.)

Syrupus Roborans.—Syrup hypophosphites, comp., with quinine, strychnine, & manganese.— $\frac{1}{128}$ grain strychnine to each teaspoonful.—Nerve Stimulant & Restorative.—*Uses:* Wasting & debilitating diseases, insomnia, pneumonia, tuberculosis, marasmus, strumous diseases, &c.—*Dose:* Teaspoonful to tablespoonful 3 t. p. d., in water. (See p. 79a.)

Tablets, Compound Lithia, Patch's.—For making a carbonated lithia water.—*Uses:* Remedy for rheumatic & kidney troubles. (See p. 148a.)

Tablets, Compressed Alkaloidal (Dosimetric); Hypodermic. (See p. 36a.)

Tablets & Pills, Billings, Clapp & Co.'s Standard.—Any Formula. (See p. 14a.)

Tablets, Tridigestive, Tuttle's.—Stated to be a compound of the principal ferments of the U. S. P.—Recom. in acute & chron. forms of indigest. & nerv. dyspep. (See p. 163a.)

Therapol,—see **Ozone Preparations.**

Thyminol..... 12 oz. c. s. b. incl.—per doz. 4.00
Solution of thymol, eucalyptol, menthol, baptisia tinctoria, benzoic, boric and salicylic acids.—Antiseptic and Antifermentive. (See p. 50a.)

Thymozone.—Combination of Eucalyptus globulus, Thymus vulgaris, Pinus sylvestris, Benzoic, Boric, & Salicylic Acids.—Colorless, fragrant, non-irritating.—Miscible with Water in all proportions.—Antiseptic, Prophylactic, & Detergent.—*Uses:* Internally, in ulcer of stomach or bowels, fermentative dyspepsia, cholera, &c.; externally, like carbolic acid. (See p. 90a.)

If Century Atomizers are not obtainable in your locality, we will mail them to any address post paid. Physicians' discount 20% from list on page 262.

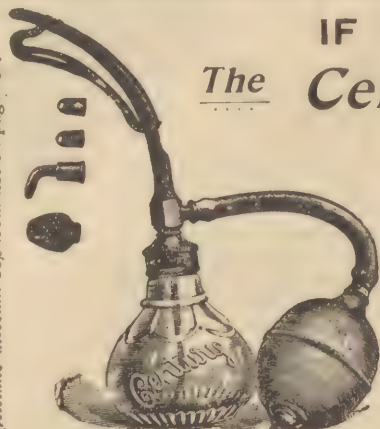


FIG. 1.

4 SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

1. Sprays BOTH Oil and Water.
2. Spray-tube SCREWS Firmly on the Bottle. No Leakage.
3. Removable Tongue-guard.
4. Non-corrosive Working Parts.

Shall we mail you illustrated list?

When writing, please mention
MERCK'S INDEX.

IF YOU PRESCRIBE *The* Century Atomizers,

And they prove defective in any respect, instruct patients to mail the defective part to us, and we will repair it without charge.

See Price-list on Page 262.

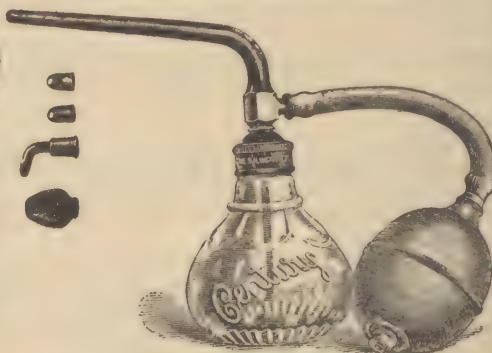
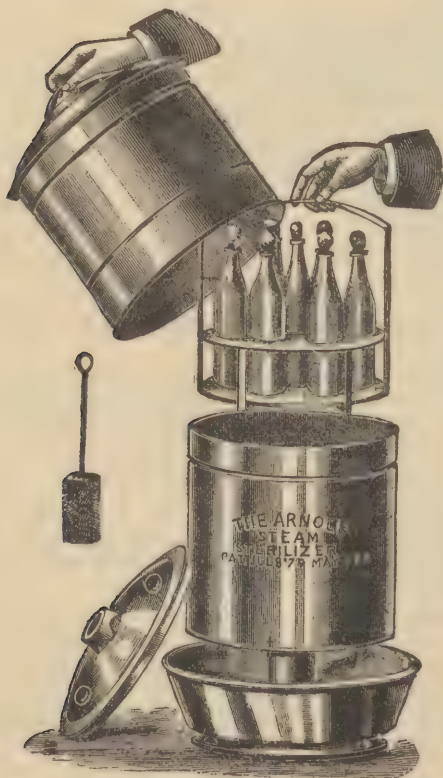


FIG. 2.

The S. H. Wetmore Co., 242 Pearl Street,
New York.



THE USE OF . . . STERILIZERS

Is growing more and more common. Just as fast as people learn that sterilized cow's milk is the best food for infants, the demand will increase for the only perfect sterilizer and Pasteurizer—

ARNOLD'S STEAM STERILIZER AND PASTEURIZER.

It fulfills every requirement. Preserves an exact temperature, is perfectly simple in construction, is made of the best material, and is more convenient to use than any other. It is used in leading hospitals and prescribed by leading physicians. Druggists who care to keep the best of everything will do well to have the "ARNOLD" in stock. Would you like a circular?

WILMOT CASTLE & CO.,
36 Elm Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

When writing, please mention MERCK'S INDEX.

Thyroid Dessicated.—Tabletsper 100 1.00
Dried, powdered, gland of the ox.—*Alternative.*—*Uses:* Goitre, myxedema, & chronic skin diseases.
(See p. 120a.)

Tongaline (Liquor Tongæ Salicylatus).—Each fluid dram represents: Tonga 30 grains Ext. Cimicifuga Racemosa, 2 grains; Sodium Salicylate (from Oil Winter-green), 10 grains; Pilocarpine Salicylate, $\frac{1}{100}$ grain; Colchicine Salicylate, $\frac{1}{500}$ grain.—*Antineuralgic, Antirheumatic, Laxative, Diaphoretic.*

Unguentine (Carbolic Acid 2% and Ichthyol 5%).—A general surgical dressing recommended in the treatment of external inflammatory diseases.—*Antiseptic, Healing, Restorative.* (See pp. 93a-95a.)

Vapo-cresolene.—Cresolene is a "chemically pure distillate from coal-tar."—*Uses:* In vapor form, for whooping-cough, diphtheria, asthma, catarrh, scarlet fever, bronchitis, croup, &c. (See p. 23a.)

Vino-Kolafraper doz. 9.00
(Kola Wine).—From pure Malaga wine & absolutely fresh West Indian Kola. A waste-restraining tonic.—*Uses:* In anemias, debilitating chronic affections, convalescence, & in alcoholism. (See p. 22a.)

Wine Pepto-mang. Iron, Lowman's. (See p. 37a.)

Witch Hazel Jelly.—Emollient. Excellent for chapped hands, excoriations, &c. (See p. 23a.)

PUBLICATIONS, SCIENTIFIC.

Books, Medical, Pharmacal, & Scientific.—Domestic & foreign. (See p. 62a.)

Dictionary, Thomas's Medical.—A complete pronouncing medical dictionary. (See p. 66a.)

Dispensatory, The United States.—17th edition. Carefully & thoroughly revised. (See p. 66a.)

Practice of Pharmacy, Remington's.—Third Edition. Enlarged & thoroughly revised. (See p. 66a.)

SODA-FOUNTAIN REQUISITES.

Beef, Wine & Iron, Thompson's.—For soda-fountain use. (See p. 136a.)

Carbonic Acid Gas.—For making soda-water. (See p. 260a.)

Carbonic Acid Gas, Compressed
Liquid carbonate, for use of druggists in making soda-water, &c. (See p. 154a.)

Gas, Liquid, Diamond Brand.—For making soda-water. (See p. 260a.)

Ginger-ale Compound, Sachs-Pruden's. (See p. 260a.)

Outfits.—For charging soda water with Carbonic Acid.
Standard "Ideal" Outfit, recommended as a perfect apparatus.
"Economical" Outfit, adapted to small users.
(See p. 260a.)

Fluorine Orange, Thompson's.—For soda-fountain trade. (See p. 136a.)

Phosphate, Wild Cherry, Thompson's.—Triple extract, made specially for soda-fountain use. (See p. 136a.)

Refrigerators, Ice-Cream.—For soda-fountains. (See p. 159a.)

Soda Fountain Utensils, The George Bohner Co.'s. (See p. 162a.)

Soda Tumblers, The George Bohner Co.'s. (See p. 162a.)

Straws, Stone's Patent Julep.—Made of Manilla paper, saturated with paraffin.—Tasteless, odorless; unaffected by anything used as a drink; sweet, clean, and perfect. (See p. 96a.)

SUNDRIES, DRUGGISTS'.

Atomizers, "Century".

No. 5, with oil and water tips only, each.....	1.00
No. 25, oil, water, nasal & post-nasal tips, each.....	1.50
No. 100, small size tip, plug fitting, each.....	.50
No. 15, tongue guard & 3 tips, each.....	1.50
No. 20, without tongue guard, each.....	1.. i
No. 30, with extra post-nasal tip, each.....	1.75
No. 200, small size, like No. 30, plug fitting, each.....	.75
Nos. 5, 25, & 100 are like fig. 2, see p. 261a; Nos. 15, 20, 30, & 200 are like fig. 1, see same page.	
Discount to physicians, 20%.	

Breast Pump, "Mizpah" Continuous Suction.— (See p. 18a.)

Brush, "Wesley" Bottle.—Best horsehair. Gets in all parts & gives satisfaction. (See p. 66a.)

Cigars, "Detroit Tobacco Co., 5c." (See p. 262a.)

Cigars, "Victoria."
(See p. 262a.)

Combs, "Hercules" Warranted Unbreakable (Maltese)
—New Compound. Handsome, colored effect in hard rubber. (See p. 234a.)

Display Stands, Wire.—For druggists & perfumers. (See p. 83a.)

Gonorrhœa Aprons, "D. A. B. D."—Prevent soiling of clothing and bedding, and support the testicles.—Cool and ventilating. (See p. 18a.)

Needles, Weinhausen's Hypodermic.—Of steel, silver, gold, or platinum. (See p. 67a.)

Nurser, "The Best."—Easy suction; easily cleansed; nipple cannot collapse. (See p. 157a.)

Pessary, "Mizpah." (See p. 18a.)

Pill Machines.—Hand or steam. For round, oval, or lentil-shaped pills. (See p. 83a.)

Pill Machine, Cooper Patent.—With reversible plates. (See p. 83a.)

Sponge Stands, Wire. (See p. 88a.)

Sterilizers, Arnold Steam.—For general purposes, and for sterilizing instruments, bandages, dressings, &c.

General purpose sterilizers:

No. 2, Tin, copper bottom, 2.50, all copper....	7.00
No. 3, " " " 3.00, "	8.00
No. 4, " " " 3.50, "	9.00
No. 5, " " " 4.00, "	10.00

Special instrument sterilizers:

No. 14, Tin, copper bottom, 4.00, all copper....	12.50
No. 16, " " " 6.00, "	15.00
No. 18, " " " 7.00, "	17.50

Family sizes:

No. 1, Heavy tin, copper bottom, rack & 7 bts. ea.	3.00
No. 2, " " " " " 8 " ea.	3.50

(See p. 261a.)

Stoppers, Bottle.—For cork & screw neck, liquid, or powder bottles. (See p. 83a.)

Suppository Machine, "Perfection."—Specially designed for druggists & physicians. (See p. 13a.)

Syringes, Davol Rubber Co.'s "Household."—Bulb & Fountain.

NEW INFORMATION on all medicinal chemicals and drugs (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; \$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box, 2649 New York.

10 DAYS' APPROVAL.

SPECIAL GUARANTEE OFFER.

FREE!!! ~~~~~ GIVEN AWAY!!!



Kimball's Department Store.
Detroit Tobacco Co. Puyallup, Wash., June 27, '95.
 Gentlemen:—Your "Detroit" Cash Register has been in constant use in our store for the past two months, and it gives such perfect satisfaction in every respect that we feel warranted to recommend it to any one in want of a cash register and will say more: that any one is in need of a register if he has none. We consider them indispensable. The cigars we got with the register give perfect satisfaction and are "all right"; we retail them at five and ten cents, thus they pay a profit of more than 25 per cent. and then have the register free. Every merchant not having a register should avail himself of your offer and get one. Yours truly,
 S. C. KIMBALL.

W. T. Bascom, Druggist.
Detroit Tobacco Co. Alex'nd'a Bay, N.Y., June 27, '95.
 Gentlemen:—The cigars and cash register I purchased some time ago from you have given perfect satisfaction. The register performs all the work that I can ask for it, keeping perfect account of the sales. Would as soon have it as any I have seen. Respectfully yours,
 W. T. BASCOM.

Ovid Moreau, General Merchandise.
Detroit Tobacco Co. Terrebonne, Minn., June 25, '95.
 Gentlemen:—I have been using your "Detroit" Cash Register, and I am glad to say it gives entire satisfaction. Would not be without one at any price. Your cigars are splendid.
 Yours respectfully,
 OVID MOREAU.

Ira Caldwell, Pharmacist.
Detroit Tobacco Co. Newburg, N. Y., June 27, '95.
 Gentlemen:—I am well pleased with your cash register. It does the work of a high-priced machine. The cigars give the very best of satisfaction. Some of my customers prefer them to any other five-cent cigar I have.
 Truly yours,
 IRA CALDWELL.

NEW FEATURE.

Sets with a key back to zero in 10 seconds time (entire machine).
 When money drawer is closed all the tablets are automatically locked and cannot be tampered with.
 If operator fails to record sale a conspicuous sign, 3x14 inches, announces to the public "NO SALE HAS BEEN MADE," which can only be removed by registering, to appear again if operator neglects his duty.

THE NEW Continental Detailed Self-Adding Cash Register.

Manufactured by THE CONTINENTAL CASH REGISTER CO., Ltd., Detroit, Mich.

The Very Latest and Best Register Made.—In making this statement we do not except any \$175.00 or \$200.00 machine. The easiest and quickest to operate. Register and record any amount from 1c to \$200.00. Total capacity \$650 before resetting to zero. All work done on wheels. No paper used. Celluloid Tablets. Every part of Register interchangeable. Displays amount of purchase from both front and rear of machine.

Our Offer!—We will send this Cash Register Free with 1000 of our "Detroit Tobacco Co. 5c. Cigars" or "Victoria" (No. 27). Best quality of fine Sumatra wrappers and best quality of filler. These goods are made in our own factory and sold for 5 cents. Or, will send Register with Five (5) 24 pound boxes of our best "Bridal Tour" Plug Tobacco, at 40 cents per pound, five to the pound, popular high grade rough and ready pocket pieces. A quick seller. A pure, clean, sweet chew. If preferred, the order can be assorted, embracing both Plug Tobacco and Cigars, on the basis that one box of Tobacco takes the place of 200 cigars.

Our Guarantee!—To any responsible dealer we will send by freight, on ten days' approval, both register and cigars, and if, after a thorough test and trial you do not consider the cigars equal to any you ever sold for 5c. and the register exactly as represented in every particular, equal in style, finish, quality, and utility to any cash register on the market, you can return the entire outfit to us. You have nothing to pay until fully satisfied everything is exactly as represented.

DO YOU WANT A REGISTER! Please send in your order by return mail, mentioning MERCK'S INDEX.

If you have one Register already, order this one for Soda Fountain, Cigar Case, or some special department of your business. The "CONTINENTAL" will suit perfectly. We know that you will say it is the best bargain you ever received.

Dealers having no use for the 1, 2, and 3 ct. keys can have them dropped and the following keyboard substituted: 5c., 10c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00, or any other number that may be desired. If no keyboard is mentioned we will send one shown in cut.

We are responsible. Have been in business here since 1883, and refer you to any Bank or Business-house in this city.

Very respectfully,

DETROIT TOBACCO CO.,

40-46 Champlain Street,

DETROIT, MICH.

Syringe, Big 4.—Glass, with a soft, rubber point.
(See p. 18a.)

Syringe, "Eureka."—With unbreakable piston, impervious to the action of the strongest medicines. (See p. 234a.)

Syringe, "Lu Lu" All Rubber.—Will fit any prescription bottle as a stopper. (See p. 18a.)

Syringe, Pri-mo, Ladies'.—Can be used with any fountain or bulb syringe, without bed-pan. (See p. 25a.)

Syringe, Soft-Tipped Vaginal.—With pure, soft, gum detachable tip, which can be removed & cleaned at any time. (See p. 234a.)

Syringes, Weinhausen's Hypodermic.—Of steel, silver, gold, or platinum. (See p. 67a.)

Tablet Machine, "Little Diamond."—Specially designed for druggists & physicians. (See p. 13a.)

Tobacco, "Bridal Tour" Plug.
(See p. 262a.)

Valve Dropper, "Mizpah." (See p. 18a.)

Valve Nipples, "Mizpah."—Non-collapsible.
(See p. 18a.)

SUPPLIES, DRUGGISTS'.

Balances & Weights, Kohlbusch's Fine. (See p. 99a.)

Boxes, Fine Paper & Folding.—For druggists.
(See p. 15a.)

Boxes, Miller's Druggists', I X L.—Seamless, in plain tin, gold lacquer, & fancy decorations.
Per gro.

No.	Plain.	Gold lacq.	Fancy decor.
0, 1 dr. $1\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{5}{16}$30	.45	.60
4, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{8}$50	.70	1.00
5, 1 oz. $1\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{13}{16}$75	.95	1.50
7, 2 oz. $2\frac{7}{16} \times 1$	1.20	1.40	2.20

and others. (See p. 47a.)

Boxes, Pill & Powder.—Every kind, size, & shape.
(See p. 162a.)

Boxes, Square Locked-corner, Wooden.—For mail & express purposes. (See p. 47a.)

Boxes, Turned-wood Pill. (See p. 47a.)

Cartons, Thompson & Norris Co.'s Corrugated.—
For bottles of every description. (See p. 45a.)

Cash Register, New Continental Detailed Self-adding
(See p. 262a.)

Mailing-cases.—For liquids, approved by the postal authorities. (See p. 81a.)

Mailing Cases.—For liquids. (See p. 47a.)

Packing, Thompson's.—For bottles of every description.

Pill Compressors, Hand.—For any shape and size pill. (See p. 83a.)

Prescription Ware, Flint.
(See p. 147a.)

Roll Paper Cutter, "Economic Hopking."—In Japan and Hardwood or Nickel-plated, Hardwood. All sizes. Specially adapted for use of druggists. (See p. 51a.)

Scales, Troemner's.—All the latest improvements.
(See p. 43a.)

Sifter & Mixer, Hunter's Lightning.—Nine different sizes, varying in capacity from 10 lbs. to 10 bbls. For druggists, chemists, perfumers, manufacturers of face & tooth powder, &c. (See p. 162a.)

Tubes, Collapsible.—For colors, ointments, &c.
(See p. 83a.)

SUPPLIES, PHYSICIANS'.

Atomizer, Complete Steam, No. 15......net 4.00

For treatment of diseases of the throat & lungs. Convenient, durable, compact. All joints of boiler hard-soldered, and tested by hydrostatic pressure. Cannot be injured by exhaustion of water or any attainable pressure. (See p. 161a.)

Buggy Cases.—Different sizes. (See p. 91a.)

Buggy-case Saddle-bags, Marshall's Convertible.—
Best materials & workmanship. (See p. 252a.)

Cabinet, "Allison" Combination.
(See p. 92a.)

Head-rest, Physicians' Adjustable.—For examination of the eyes, nose, mouth, & throat. Can be attached to any ordinary office-chair. (See p. 19a.)

Index Cabinet, "Globe," Card.—For keeping records of cases. Complete, convenient, methodical. (See p. 78a.)

Instrument Closets, Wiessner's Metallic & Glass.—
(See p. 233a.)

Measure, Physicians' Office.—For the use of examining-physicians in obtaining the exact height of persons applying for life insurance, &c. (See p. 19a.)

Physicians Supplies.—All kinds. (See p. 28a.)

Registers, Physicians'.—For keeping physicians' accounts. Office and pocket use. (See p. 256a.)

Thermometer Case, Safety.—For protecting the thermometer from injury from a fall or jar. (See p. 122a.)

Thermometers, Weinhausen's Clinical.—Embodying every known improvement to date. (See p. 67a.)

"Regular" Fever Thermometer.

"Normal Index" Fever Thermometer.

"Black Back" Fever Thermometer.

Vapor Instruments, Hot, Dry. (See p. 160a.)

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

See under APPLIANCES.

TABLES, OPERATING.

See under CHAIRS.

WATERS, MINERAL.

Garrod Spa.—Sparkling. —Lithia-potash water, cont. lithium carb., 14 grains; magnes. carb., 10 grains; pot-ass. bicarb., 16 grains; sod. chloride, 10 grains; carbonated water, 16 fl. oz.—Uric-acid solvent. Commended in gout, rheumatic gout, and diseases of the uric-acid diathesis. (See p. 257a.)

do. —Still.—For use where carbonated water is contra-indicated. Contains one-fourth as much lithia as the "sparkling." Used for flushing and cleansing the system. (See p. 257a.)

Lithia Water, American.—Mild, agreeable, carbonated lithia water, for general use, at the table & otherwise. —Prophylactic without being medicinal. (See p. 256a.)

Lithium Water, Arseniated.—Cont. lithium carb. 5.514 grn., sod. arseniate $\frac{1}{10}$ grn., carbonated water 16 fl. oz. —Antilithic, Alter.—Uses: Chiefly gouty diabetes. (See p. 256a.)

Lithium Water, Benzoated.—Cont. lithium benzoate 12.333 grn., lith. carb. 13.784 grn., potass. bicarb. 10 grains, sod. chloride 10 grn., carbonated water 16 fl. oz. —Antilithic, Diur.—Uses: Gout, rheumatic gout, renal & vesical concretions. (See p. 256a.)

Ozonate Lithia Water, White Rock.—Said to be made by converting Lithium Oxide with an "Ozonate," adding to White Rock Spring Water, & charging with "ozocarbonic gas."—Uses: Muscular rheumatism, Bright's disease, gravel, & kidney diseases. (See p. 149a.)

Water, Clark's Red Cross Natural Medicinal.—Non-purgative, Alternative.—Uses: Gout, rheumatism, bladder troubles, blood and kidney disorders, dyspepsia, &c. (See p. 161a.)

Garwood's

STANDARD Perfumes.

OUR LATEST CREATION,

Bouquet de Violette.

THE DELIGHTFUL ODOR of a Bouquet of fresh Violets is perfected in this Perfume.

Price, - \$3.50 per pint,

Samples upon application.

We manufacture over sixty (60) odors, each odor having its distinct characteristics, true, fragrant, and lasting. Special inducements to dealers. Correspondence solicited.



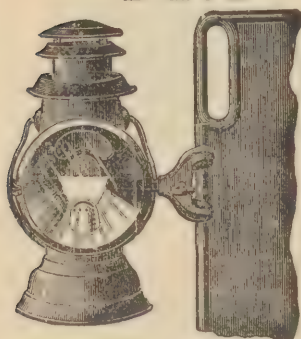
SCHANDEIN & LIND,

533 Arch Street,

Philadelphia.

When writing, please mention MERCK'S INDEX.

"DIETZ" TUBULAR DRIVING-LAMP.



It is the only practicable and perfect Driving-Lamp ever made.

It will not blow out.

It gives a clear, white light.

It looks like a locomotive headlight.

It throws all the light straight ahead, from 200 to 300 ft.

It burns kerosene. Send for book.

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When writing, please mention MERCK'S INDEX.

NERVE AND TISSUE FOOD. (HENSEL.)

THIS food supplies the blood with the mineral elements necessary for the proper maintenance of the nerves, tissues, bones, etc., and, consequently, of physical health. It is composed of the mineral elements required in the healthy human blood. These are combined in accurate proportion and prepared so as to be readily assimilable. If the daily food contained these elements then this FOOD would not be needed, but the diet of very few contains them.

THE NERVE AND TISSUE FOOD should not be regarded as a medicine, for it is not a medicine, but a food. A great many ills result from errors of diet; but (though it is not so generally known) a far greater number of ills are the result of a deficient diet—not a deficiency in amount, but in elements. This food supplies that deficiency. If one does not need it, it does him no harm; if, on the other hand, it is needed, then *nothing else can take its place*, for in that case the body is not suffering from a disease that drugs can cure, but from malnutrition.

THE NERVE AND TISSUE FOOD does not interfere with medicine, though where there is no imminent danger it is well to administer it alone for a few weeks, for, as stated above, a vast number of ills are the result of malnutrition, which can be removed by this FOOD alone. The proper amount to take at a time is the half of a level teaspoonful—the bowl full, but not heaped. It may be stirred into soup, milk, cocoa, or in a glass of hot water.

The prices are: Small packages, sufficient for a three-weeks supply, 35 cents; by mail, 37 cents. Per pound, \$2.50.

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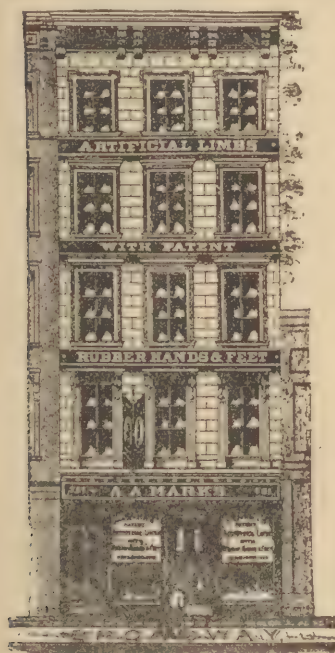
When writing, please mention MERCK'S INDEX.

THE ARTIFICIAL LIMB INDUSTRY.

THE manufacture of artificial limbs as an industry is but little known outside of the circle of those who are maimed, and when the attention of the inexperienced is called to it they are inclined to regard it as an industry coupled with that of plastic surgery or being a part of the surgical profession. Although it is somewhat allied to it, it is as distinct as any of the other mechanical arts. In one sense it is an innovation, that of its recent segregation from other industries, which, from their nature, have led the ingenious mind to think and contrive for the relief of the infirm.

Artificial legs and arms have been made for ages, but until recent times have been mechanical curiosities; but few were made and fewer still were worn. Their construction made them expensive, not only to buy, but to wear. When a man lost his leg it was a blight to his life.

If he was poor, the loss made him still poorer. If he was rich, it was barely possible that he could mitigate his misfortune by calling into operation the cunning of a skilled artisan. As aids in human propulsion, or practical substitutes for parts lost, such contrivances were absolute failures. In the present age make-shifts are not tolerated. If a leg is lost, an artificial must be supplied; not a fancy appendage, composed of strings, springs, and joints, merely to exhibit the mechanical construction of the human joints. It must be a leg that will actually enable the wearer to walk, stand, jump, and labor—in fact, an arrangement that will restore him to the equals of his fellow-men in every employment of life. If an arm is lost, natural pride revolts against the empty sleeve, and the pendent stump must be turned to some use. This change in the demand of the cripples has forced the development of the prosthetic art, and, as a consequence, the minds of a few ingenious men have been active in the endeavor to meet the fast-increasing want. Foremost in this line stands A. A. MARKS, of New York City. In 1853 he began his career as an artificial-limb maker. Since that time he has made upward of a hundred inventions and improvements, with but one object in view, that of producing an artificial leg that would enable the wearer to walk naturally, comfortably, helpfully, and safely—a leg that possessed durability, and shorn of every unnecessary complication; one that would last many years with as little expense as possible, not only in the purchase, but in the item of repair. Also to produce a hand that would simulate the natural member, without noisy, heavy, useless, mechanical movements. The rubber foot and the rubber hand are the evolutions of his thought and experience. By employing rubber in these extremities, artificial legs and arms have become realities, and have won the favor of the entire world. The firm of



NEW YORK CITY.
The Establishment of A. A. MARKS,
Artificial Limbs,
701 Broadway, New York.

A. A. MARKS has for twenty years occupied the foremost rank in the art. They occupy the entire building of 701 Broadway, New York city, and employ a colony of skilled artisans. They manufacture largely from data supplied by the crippled while they remain at home, and ship limbs to all parts of the world. Thus a physician or surgeon can order an artificial limb direct from the maker while the patient remains at home.

Any one desiring information on this subject will please address the above house and receive gratis their Treatise containing four hundred and thirty pages with three hundred illustrations, mentioning MERCK'S INDEX.



ABBREVIATIONS.

For economy of space some participles used in the descriptive matter of the preceding List have been so abbreviated as to retain merely the root-form of the verb; as, color. coloring, etc. Contractions whose character is analogous may also be found; as, solut's = solutions. The meaning of these abbreviations is so apparent that they are not recorded in the table below.

A

A	alcohol.
ab	about.
abn	abnormal.
abs	absolute.
absol	absolutely.
absorp	absorption.
ac	acute.
acc	according to.
accel	accelerate.
acic	acicular.
acidul	acidulous, acidulate.
act	active, action.
add	adding, addition.
adm	administer, administra-
admin	tion.
affect	affection, affections.
agre	agreeable.
Ait	Aiton
albumin	albuminous,
	albuminuria.
alc	alcohol.
alcoh	alcoholic.
alim	alimentary.
alkal	alkalies, alkaline.
alm	almost.
alter	alterative.
amenor	amenorrhœa.
amm	ammonia, ammonium.
amorph	amorphous.
am't	amount.
anes. or anæsth.	anæsthetic.
anal	analysis, analytical.
analg	analgesic.
anat	anatomical.
Andr	Andrews.
ang	angular.
anhyd	anhydrous.
anod	anodyne.
antac	antacid.
anthelm	anthelminthic.
antiblenor	antiblenorrhagic.
anticatar	anticatarrhal.
antierupt	antieruptogamic.
antidiab	antidiabetic.
antidip	antidiphtheritic.
antiem	antiemetic.
antiepil	antiepileptic.
antiepilep	antiepileptic.
antihydr	antihydrotic.
antihy-t	antihysteric.
antim	antimony.
antineural	antineuralgic.
antipar	antiparasitic.
antiper	antiperiodic.
antiphlog	antiphlogistic.
antiprur	antipruritic.
antiputres	antiputrescent.
antipyr	antipyretic.
antirheum	antirheumatic.
antiscor	antiscorbutic.
antispasm	antispasmodic.
antisud	antisudorific.
antisyph	antisyphilitic.
antituberc	antitubercular.
antizy	antizymotic.
ape	aperient.
aphrod	aphrodisiac.
app	apparatus.
appl	application.
approx	approximates.
aq	aqua.
agu	aqueous.
Arn	Arnott.
arom	aromatic.
ars	arsenic.
artic	articular.
artif	artificial.

assimil	assimilable,
	assimilation.
asth	asthma.
astring	astringent.
atm	atmosphere,
	atmospheric.

B

B	benzene (benzol).
b. p.	boiling point.
bacteric	bactericide.
bacteriol	bacteriology,
	bacteriological.
Bart	Barton.
batt	battery.
Bé	Beaumé.
bec	becomes.
bef	before.
Benth	Bentham.
benz	benzoate.
Berg	Bergius.
bicarb	bicarbonate.
bism	bismuth.
bisulph	bisulphide.
blenor	blennorrhagia.
bot	bottle.
botan	botanical.
bot's	bottles.
brill	brilliant.
brit	brittle.
bronch	bronchial,
	bronchitis.
broncho	bronchocele.
Burch	Burchell.
Burm	Burmman.

C

C	centigrade,
	chloroform.
calc	calcium.
caps	capsules.
car	caries.
carcin	carcinoma.
card	cardiac, -itis.
caref	carefully.
carmin	carminative.
Casar	Casaretti.
cath	cathartic.
caut	caution, cautious,
	cautiously.
Cav	Cavanilles.
c. b.	cork-stoppered bottle.
Cc	cubic centimetre.
cellul	cellulitis.
cereb	cerebral.
cert	certain.
Cham	Chamisso.
charact	characteristic.
chem	chemical, chemistry.
chg	change.
chilbl	chilblains.
chlorof	chloroform.
choc	chocolate.
chol. inf.	cholera infantum.
cicatr	cicatization,
	cicatizant.
cloud	cloudiness.
collod	collodion.
Colebr	Colebrooke.
color	colorant, coloring.
colorl	colorless.
comb	combination, combined.
combust	combustion,
	combustible.
com'l	commercial.
comp	composition, compound
compl	completely.
compos	composition.

compress	compression.
conc	concentrated.
concent	concentration.
conch	conchoidal.
condens	condensation.
condit	condition.
condyl	condyloma, -mata.
confec	confection.
congest	congestion.
conglom	conglomerate, -ation.
constip	constipation.
constit	constituent.
consumpt	consumption,
	consumptives.
cont	contain.
cont'g	containing.
convalesc	convalescence,
	convalescents.
conv	convert.
convuls	convulsions.
corresp	corresponding.
corr	corrosive.
corros	corrosive.
counterirrit	counterirritant.
cov	covered.
cruc	crucible.
cryst	crystal,
	crystalline,
	crystallization.
cumul	cumulative.
cutan	cutaneous.
c. v.	cork-stoppered vial.
cylind	cylindrical.
cyst	cystitis.

D

debil	debility.
debilit	debilitated,
	debilitating.
De C	De Candolle.
decoct	decoction.
decomp	decomposition.
decomp'g	decomposing.
decr	decrease.
defect	defective.
defin	definite.
deflag	deflagrate.
dehydr	dehydration.
deliq	deliquescent.
delir	delirious, delirium.
demulc	demulcent.
deodor	deodorant,
	deodorizing.
deoxidiz	deoxidizing.
depil	depilatory.
deriv	derivative.
Desf	Desfontaines.
desic	desiccated, desiccant.
destruct	destructive.
detect	detecting, detection.
determ	determination.
diab	diabetes.
dialyz	dialyzing.
diaph	diaphoretic.
diar	diarrhea.
diath	diathesis.
differ	difference, different.
diffic	difficult, difficulty.
diffus	diffusible, diffusion.
dil	dilute, diluted.
diox	dioxide.
diphth	diphtheria.
dis	disease.
disagre	disagreeable.
disap	disappearance.
disc	discoloration.
disch	discharge.
discov	discovering.
discut	discutient.

MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.

disinf.....disinfectant.
disp.....dispense.
diss.....dissolves,
 } dissolving.
distil.....distillation, distilling.
disulph.....disulphide.
dress.....dressing.
dysent.....dysentery.
dysmenor.....dysmenorrhœa.
dyspep.....dyspepsia.

E

E.....ether,
 } earthe.
eara.....carache.
eas.....easily.
ecz.....eczema.
eczemat.....eczematous.
effervesc.....effervescence,
 } effervescent,
 } effervescing.
effic.....efficacious, efficient.
efflor.....effloresce,
 } efflorescence,
effloresc.....efflorescent.
effus.....effusion.
elec.....electric.
elim.....eliminate.
emmen.....emmenagogue.
emphys.....emphysema.
emuls.....emulsion.
Endl.....Endlicher.
endometr.....endometritis.
Engl.....Engler.
enlargem.....enlargement.
epid.....epidermis.
epist.....epistaxis.
epith.....epithelium.
eq.....equal.
eruct.....eructation.
erupt.....eruption.
erysip.....erysipelas.
eryth.....erythema.
eschar.....escharotic.
essent.....essential.
ether.....ethereal.
 } evaporate,
evap.....evaporating,
 } evaporation.
evol.....evolution.
exc.....excess.
exceed.....exceedingly.
 } excitant,
excit.....excitation,
 } excitement,
 } exciting.
exhaust.....exhaustion.
expector.....expectorant.
expell.....expelling.
expos.....exposure.
expr.....expressed.
extr.....extract.
ext'd.....extracted.
exub.....exuberant.

F

f.....for.
fail.....failure.
fbl.....feeble.
febr.....febrile.
febrif.....febrifuge.
ferment.....fermentation.
ferricy.....ferricyanide.
ferrocyan.....ferrocyanide.
ferrug.....ferruginous.
fev.....fever.
fl.....fluid, flower.
flatul.....flatulence,
 } flatulent.
flavor.....flavoring.
floc.....flocculent.
fluoresc.....fluorescence.
F. Muell.....Ferd. v. Mueller.
fr.....from.

Fr.....Fries.
fract.....fractional.
frag.....fragile.
fragr.....fragrant.
fum.....fuming.
furunc.....furuncular.

G

G.....glycerin.
Gært.....Gærtner.
gangr.....gangrene, gangrenous.
gast.....gastric.
gastr.....gastritis.
gastral.....gastralgia.
gastrod.....gastrodynia.
gastroent.....gastroenteritis.
gelat.....gelatine, gelatinous.
gen.....genito.
gen'l.....general.
gen'ly.....generally.
germic.....germicide.
gl-st.....glass-stoppered.
glac.....glacial.
gland.....glandular.
glist.....glistening.
glitt.....glittering.
glyc.....glycerin.
gm.....gramme.
gonor.....gonorrhœa.
g. p. b.....gutta-percha bottle.
G. R.....Guaranteed Reagent.
grad'y.....gradually.
gran.....granules.
granul.....granular, -ated, -ation.
g. s. b.....glass-stoppered bottle.
g. s. v.....glass-stoppered vial.

H

h.....heavy,
 } high (temperature),
 } hours.
hæmat.....hæmatinic.
hæmatem.....hæmatemesis.
hæmost.....hæmostatic.
H. B. K.....Humboldt, Bonpland
 & Kunth.
hdkf.....handkerchief.
heat.....heating.
hemor.....hemorrhage,
 } hemorrhagic.
hemost.....hemostatic.
hepat.....hepatitis.
hexag.....hexagonal.
hicc.....hiccough.
h'ly.....highly.
hoarsen.....hoarseness.
Hoffm.....Hoffmann.
homol.....homologous.
Hook.....W. J. Hooker.
Hook. fl.....J. D. Hooker.
hosp.....hospital.
Humb.....Humboldt.
hydr.....hydrated.
hydrobr.....hydrobromic.
hydrochl.....hydrochloric, -ate.
hydrocy.....hydrocyanic.
hydropho.....hydrophobia.
hygr.....hygrometric.
hygros.....hygroscopic.
hypermenor.....hypermenorrhœa.
hyperpl.....hyperplasia.
hypertr.....hypertrophy.
hypn.....hypnotic.
hypochond.....hypochondriasis.
hypoderm.....hypodermically.
hypophos.....hypophosphites.
hyst.....hysteria.

I

ident.....identical.
ignit.....ignition.
immed.....immediately.

impalp.....impalpable.
imperf.....imperfect.
imperv.....impervious.
impet.....impetigo.
import.....important.
impreg.....impregnate.
incin.....incinerate.
incip.....incipient.
incomp.....incompatible.
incontin.....incontinence.
incr.....increase.
ind.....indicated.
indic.....indication,
 } indicator.
indol.....indolent.
indurat.....induration.
inf.....infantum.
infect.....infectious.
infer.....inferior.
infl.....inflamed.
inflam.....inflammation,
 } inflammatory.
niliflore.....niliflorescence.
infla.....influenza.
infus.....infusible, infusion.
ingred.....ingredient.
inhal.....inhalation.
inj.....injection.
injur.....injuries, injurious.
insol.....insoluble.
insom.....insomnia.
inspis.....inspissated.
inst.....instead.
inst'ly.....instantly.
insuff.....insufflation.
insufflat.....insufflation.
intens.....intensely.
interm.....intermittent.
intern.....internally.
intest.....intestinal, intestines.
iodof.....iodoform.
irreg.....irregular.
irridesc.....iridescent.
irrit.....irritant,
 } irritating.
irritabil.....irritability.
isom.....isomeric.

J

Jacq.....Jacquin.
jaund.....jaundice.

L

L.....Linneus.
L. f. (or fl.).....Linneus' Son.
Labill.....Labillardière.
lamin.....laminate.
laryng.....laryngitis.
lax.....laxative.
lvs.....leaves.
Lem.....Lemaire.
leucor.....leucorrhœa.
L'Hér.....L'Héritier.
liberat.....liberation.
Lindl.....Lindley.
linim.....liniment.
liq.....liquid.
lith.....lithium.
lithia.....lithiasis.
lustr.....lustrous.
lustrel.....lustreless.

M

M.....metals.
macerat.....maceration.
magnes.....magnesium.
mak.....making.
malar.....malarial.
malassimil.....malassimilation.
malign.....malignant.
mall.....malleable,
 } malleability.

MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.

manf..... manufacture.
mangan..... manganese.
maras..... marasmus.
max..... maximum.
medic..... medicine.
melancho..... melancholia.
mell..... mellitus.
memb..... membrane.
mening..... meningitis.
menor..... menorrhagia.
menstr..... }
menstruat..... } menstruation.
merc..... mercury.
metal..... metallic.
Mich..... Michaux.
microbic..... microbicide.
micros..... }
micros..... } microscopic,
microscopy..... } microscopy.
Mill..... Miller.
min..... mineral.
mixt..... mixture.
mod..... moderate.
moist'd..... moistened.
molec..... }
molec..... } molecule,
molecular..... } molecular.
monocl..... monoclinic.
mord..... mordant.
mount..... mounting.
muc..... mucous, mucus.
Muell. Arg..... Mueller of Argan.
myal..... myalgia.
mydr..... mydriatic.

N

N..... normal.
N. F..... National Formulary.
nar..... }
narc..... } narcotic.
nat..... natural.
Neck..... Necker.
need..... needle.
neopl..... neoplasm.
nerv..... nervine, nervous.
nervousn..... nervousness.
neural..... neuralgia, neuralgic.
neurasth..... neurasthenia.
neut..... neutral.
neutral..... neutralize.
nitr..... nitrous.
n'ly..... nearly.
norm..... normal.
nutrit..... nutrition.
Nutt..... Nuttall.

O

o..... other.
obes..... obesity.
obstin..... obstinate.
obt..... obtained.
occas..... occasionally.
octah..... }
octah..... } octahedral,
octahedron..... } octahedron.
odorl..... odorless.
offens..... offensive.
offic..... official.
oint..... ointment.
oophor..... oophoritis.
opal..... }
opal..... } opalescence,
opal..... } opalescent.
ophthal..... }
ophthal..... } ophthalmia,
ophthalmic..... } ophthalmic.
ophthalm..... ophthalmology.
ord..... ordinary.
org..... organic.
orthophosph..... orthophosphoric.
osteomal..... osteomalaria.
otor..... otorrhæa.
ovar..... ovarian.
oxal..... oxalate.
oxid..... oxidize.
oxid'n..... oxidation.
oxid'g..... oxidizing.

P

p..... pieces.
par..... parasite.
paras..... parasitic.
paral..... paralysis.
part..... partial.
partic..... particular.
pecul..... peculiar.
pell..... pellucid.
penetr..... penetrate.
perf..... perfect.
perf'ly..... perfectly.
pericard..... pericarditis.
perist..... peristalsis, peristaltic.
periton..... peritonitis.
perm't..... permanent.
perm'ly..... permanently.
perman..... permanganate.
Pers..... Persoon.
petrol..... petroleum.
p'fully..... powerfully.
pharyng..... pharyngeal.
phlegmon..... phlegmonous.
phosph..... }
phosph..... } phosphorus,
phosphoric..... } phosphoric.
photo..... photography.
phth..... phthisis.
phthis..... phthisical.
phym..... phymosis.
physiol..... physiology.
pityria..... pityriasis.
ph'phtal..... phenolphthalein.
pleas..... pleasant.
pneum..... pneumonia.
poison..... poisonous.
potass..... potassium.
ppt..... }
precip..... } precipitate.
pref..... preferable.
pregn..... pregnancy.
prep..... }
prep..... } prepared,
preparation..... } preparation.
prep'g..... preparing.
pres..... presence.
preserv..... preservative.
press..... pressure.
prev..... prevent.
prin..... principle.
princ..... principal.
princip..... principally.
prism..... prismatic.
prob'ly..... probably.
prod..... }
prod..... } product,
produced..... } produced,
producing..... } producing.
prop..... proportion.
prost..... prostate.
proteol..... proteolytic.
prur..... }
prur..... } pruritis,
pruritic..... } pruritic.
psoria..... psoriasis.
pt..... part.
ptyal..... ptyalism.
puerp..... puerperal.
pulmon..... pulmonary.
pung..... pungent.
pur..... purity.
purg..... purgative.
purif..... purification.
purul..... purulent.
putref..... putrefaction.
pwd..... powder.
pyrophos..... pyrophosphate.

Q

quadr..... quadratic.
quant..... quantity.
Q. D..... }
Q. D..... } quantitative determ-
ination..... } ination.
quin..... quinine.

R

rach..... }
rach..... } rachitis,
rachitic..... } rachitic.
Raf..... Rafinesque.
rap..... rapidly.
R. B..... Rob. Brown.
react..... reaction.
read..... readily.
reag..... reagent.
recom..... recommended.
rectang..... rectangular.
redies..... redissolves.
reduct..... reduction.
refract..... refractive.
reg..... regular.
regurgit..... regurgitation.
relax..... relaxation.
reliev..... relieving.
remed..... remedies.
remit..... remittent.
remov..... removing.
repres..... represents.
resin..... resinous.
resolv..... solvent.
respir..... }
respir..... } respirable,
respiration..... } respiration,
respiratory..... } respiratory.
rheum..... }
rheumat..... } rheumatism.
rhomb..... rhombic.
rhomboh..... rhombohedral.
Roxb..... Roxburgh.
R. & P..... Ruiz & Pavon.
rube..... rubefacient.

S

sacchar..... }
sacchar..... } saccharated,
saccharine..... } saccharine.
saponif..... }
saponif..... } saponification,
saponifying..... } saponifying.
satur..... saturated.
scarlat..... scarlatina.
Schlecht..... Schlechtendal.
sciat..... sciatica.
scrof..... }
scrof..... } serofula,
serofulous..... } serofulous.
sec..... }
second..... } secondary.
sed..... }
sed..... } sedative,
sediment..... } sediment.
sensit..... sensitive.
sep..... separate.
sev..... several.
sex..... sexual.
shapel..... shapeless.
shin..... shining.
sialag..... sialagogue.
sim..... similar.
sl..... }
sl'y..... } slightly.
sleep..... sleeplessness.
sm..... small.
sod..... sodium.
solidf..... solidifying.
sol..... }
sol..... } soluble,
solubility..... } solubility.
Soland..... Solander.
solub..... solubility.
solut..... solution.
solv..... solvent.
somet..... sometimes.
sometw..... somewhat.
Sonn..... Sonnerat.
sopor..... soporific.
sp..... species.
spasm..... spasmodic.
spermator..... spermatorrhœa.
spir..... }
spir..... } spirit, -s.
spirituous..... } spirituous.
Spreng..... Sprengel.
stim..... stimulant.
stimul..... stimulating.
stom..... stomach.
stoma..... stomachic.

MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.

str.....strong.
 str'ly.....strongly.
 styp.....stypic.
 subl.....sublimate,
 sublimes.
 subcut.....subcutaneous.
 subseq.....subsequent.
 subst.....substance.
 substitute,
 substituting,
 substitution.
 sud.....sudorific.
 suffic.....sufficient.
 suffoc.....suffocating.
 sugg.....suggested,
 suggestive.
 sulph.....sulphate,
 sulphuretted.
 sum.....summer.
 sup.....superior.
 supersat.....supersaturate.
 supposit.....suppository.
 suppur.....suppurative.
 surf.....surface.
 surg.....surgery,
 surgical.
 sw.....sweet.
 Sw.....Swartz.
 sweet.....sweetened.
 symp.....symptoms.
 synth.....synthesis,
 synthetic.
 syph.....syphilis,
 syphilitic.
 syr.....syrup,
 syrupy

T

T.....tests.
 tastel.....tasteless.

techn.....technical.
 temp.....temperature.
 tert.....tertiary.
 tet.....tetanus.
 tetrahedral,
 tetrahedron.
 thr.....through.
 Thunb.....Thunberg.
 tinct.....tincture.
 titr.....titrate.
 titr'n.....titration.
 tons.....tonsurans.
 tonsil.....tonsillitis.
 top.....topical.
 toxicol.....toxicological.
 transl.....translucent.
 transmit.....transmitted.
 transp.....transparent.
 treatm.....treatment.
 trem.....tremens.
 Trevir.....Treviranus.
 tricl.....triciinic.
 trigem.....trigeminal,
 trigeminus.
 trimet.....trimetric.
 tritur.....trituration.
 turb.....turbidity.
 tuberc.....tubercular.
 turn.....turning.

U

ulcerat.....ulceration.
 ulcer'd.....ulcerated.
 unct.....unctuous.
 unnat.....unnatural.
 unpleas.....unpleasant.
 ureth.....urethral.
 urin.....urinary.
 us.....uses.

us'y.....usually.
 U. S. P.....United States Phar-
 macopeia.
 uter.....uterine.

V

v.....very.
 var.....variable,
 variety,
 various.
 varic.....varicose.
 veget.....vegetable,
 vegetation.
 Vell.....Velloso.
 vener.....venereal.
 verm.....vermifuge.
 vermil.....vermillion.
 versic.....virescent.
 vesic.....vesicant.
 vesicat.....vesicatory.
 veter.....veterinary.
 viol.....violent.
 vol.....volume, volumetric.
 volatile,
 volatilize.
 volatiliz.....volatilizable,
 volatilizing.
 volum.....volumetric.

W

W.....water.
 W. & A.....Wight & Arnott.
 W.-b.....water-bath.
 w.....with.
 wghbl.....weighable.
 wh.....white.
 whoop.....whooping.
 Willd.....Willdenow.
 wt.....weight.

Z

zym.....zymotic.

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